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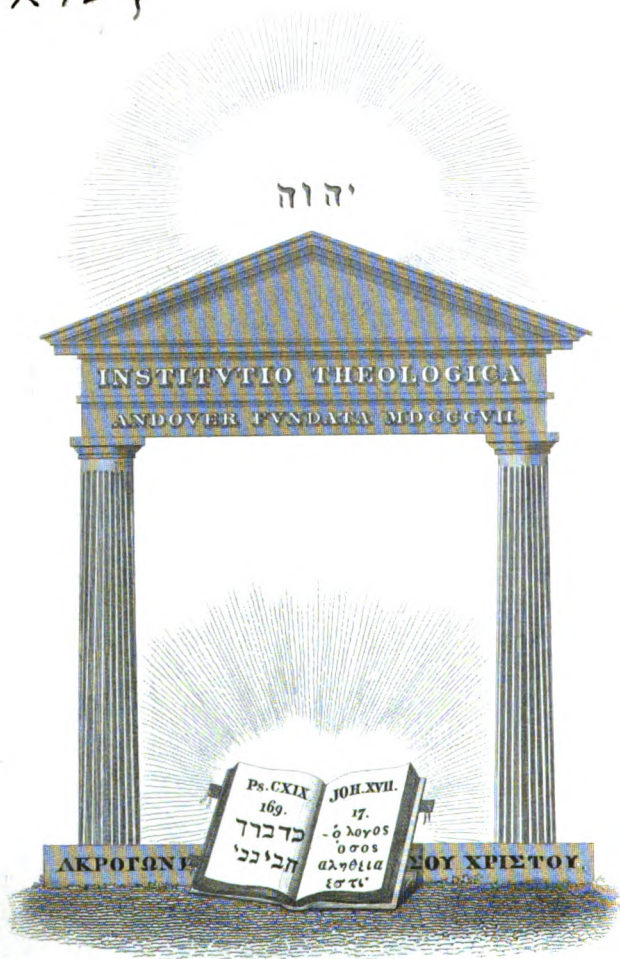
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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE,

BY
WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D.
LATE STUDENT AND CENSOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

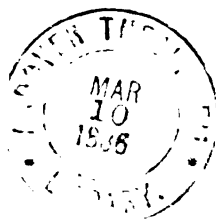
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TO
THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D.D.
CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
AND
SUB-ALMONER TO THE QUEEN,
THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,
WILLIAM EDWARD JELF.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

I HAVE much pleasure in returning my best thanks to the learned world for the favour which calls upon me to send forth another edition of a work, which I cannot but hope has been of some use in giving an impulse and aid to the philosophical study of the Greek language—a study, which exhibits, and by exhibiting teaches the most perfect means of expressing human thought in all its depth and clearness, and at the same time leads the mind to think, and judge, and reason more clearly and truly; accustoming it, from practice in the niceties of language, readily to recognise the similitudes of things seemingly different, and differences of things seemingly identical. It is a mistake into which none but shallow minds can fall, to speak lightly of an acquaintance with the accuracies of Grammar and Etymology, or to profess to find the study of the Classics useful only for the matter they contain. I am persuaded that to such persons a great part of the value of the classics as instruments of education is lost—for surely it is better to learn to think *as* the ancients thought, than merely to know *what* they thought: so it would be better to be able to paint as Raphael, than to copy, ever so accurately, the Madonna. Nor, as it seems to me, do such persons realize the full value of the matter they read: for the connection between thought and language is, from the very nature and relation of each, so intimate, that it is impossible, but that as a person makes himself better acquainted with the proportions, so to say, of language, he makes himself more master of the mysteries of human thought in general, and of the tone and feelings of the nation or man, whose inmost mind he thus reads in the forms and idioms

of their speech. And I would therefore urge on those who are naturally called by their reading to this branch of study, not to look upon it as a waste of time or energy, or unworthy of an active mind. For I am convinced, that nothing is more likely to lead a naturally thinking mind to truth of thought and expression, than the accurate study of the ancient languages, whether of the Eastern or Western world; and while in these points of view the Greek language is surpassed by none, the secrets it thus discloses are the workings of the very well-springs, whence Poetry, Philosophy, and History have flowed on from generation to generation even to our own day; influencing the thoughts and destinies and feelings of nations and individuals far beyond the narrow limits of the learned world.

To those who have honoured this work with their favourable notice, I beg to return my best thanks. Wherever my attention has been called by less favourable criticism to any particular portion of my labours, I have endeavoured to weigh any objection which seemed to deserve it, and if possible to obviate it by altering any expression which made my meaning less clear to others than it was to myself.

In the present edition, which has been greatly enlarged, and in considerable portions rewritten, I have to acknowledge the use I have occasionally made of Krügers Sprachlehre, which is a valuable storehouse of the principles, and details, and examples, of Greek Constructions; and in the Greek Testament Constructions I have, of course, consulted Winer (Ed. 1855) and Alex. Buttmann's excellent appendix to his father's Grammar. I had intended to have devoted more space to the stating and explaining the Constructions of the Greek Testament; but I found that my purpose would be as effectually answered by pointing out the general agreement with classical Greek by brief examples at the end of the respective paragraphs, and adding an Index wherein the several Constructions are referred to the principles and analogies of the language: while the, comparatively speak-

ing, few variations and peculiarities are given, either under the constructions from which they vary, or at the end of the work.

It is hoped that this Index, which will be found at the end of the first volume, will be of some use to the student in leading him to a solution of the difficulties and meaning of the sacred text, as far as they depend upon, or are explicable by, grammatical principles or idioms.

To those who happen to notice the circumstance, it may seem odd that there is a Dedication to the second and third editions, while there was none to the first. But besides my feeling that the favour which my work had received made it not so unworthy the acceptance of a Principal of King's College, as it would have been before it had been submitted to the public, the truth is that, in spite of my name in the title-page, it was so often stated and sometimes so stoutly maintained that Dr. Jelf was the author of it, that I thought it best to settle the question by requesting him to allow me to dedicate it to him as a token of affection towards himself, and of respect towards the institution over which he presides.

I have to express my obligation to the Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, not only for having kindly found time to correct the press, but also for some valuable suggestions with which he has favoured me.

CAERDEON, MERIONETHSHIRE,
Jan. 1, 1861.

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γάρ, d.
ναί, &c. e.
τοί, &c. f.
μενοῦν, g.
οὐ γάρ οὐν, h.
καί, i.

c

- § 880. In shape of a question, *τί δ' οὐ μέλλει*; &c. *Obs.* 2.
881. Relative sentence coalescing with a question: *ποῖον τὸν μῦθον εἶπες*;
882. Dependent clause changed into an interrogative: *ὅταν τι ποιήσωσι*;
883. Two interrogative sentences in one.
884. Oratio obliqua, 1.
Sorts of, 2.
Dependent clauses of, 3.
Statements in oratio obliqua, 4.
Use of indicative and optative, 5, 6.
Oratio obliqua in questions and answers, 7.
Change of person in oratio obliqua, 8.
Accusative and infin. seemingly independent, *Obs.* 3.
Parentheses introduced by *γάρ* with optative, *Obs.* 4.
885. Use of moods in oratio obliqua, 1.
Why conjunctive not generally used, 2.
Use of optative, 3.
Future optative, 3.
Oratio obliqua introduced into oratio recta, *Obs.* 2.
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886. Indicative use of, with examples, 1, 2, *a, b, c, d.*
Oratio recta and obliqua intermixed, 3.
887. Conjunctive.
888. Interchange of conjunctive, optative, indicative.
889. Accusative with infinitive instead of *verbum finitum* in dependent clauses.
890. Change from oratio obliqua to recta and *vice versa.*
891. Ellipse, 1, 2.
Legitimate use of, *Obs.* 1.
Ellipse in a simple sentence, 3, 4.
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894. Pronoun supplied from the context.
895. Verbal notion supplied from the text, 1, *a, b, c, d, e.*
Effect of this brachylogy, 2.
Verb supplied from the dependent to principal clause, 3.
Verb of general meaning from one of special meaning, 4.
Zeugma, 5.
Verb of perception supplied from verb of cognate meaning, 6.
Simple verb from compound, 7.
Compound from the same verb in another clause, 8.
Affirmative from negative, 9.
896. One clause supplied from another.
897. Aposiopesis.
898. Consolidation of sentences, 1.
As, ἀγγελλε δ' ὄρκω προστιθείς, α.
— δακέειν ἀπετρωπῶντο λεόντων, β.
Subject of dependent clause transferred to principal, as *ἦδει . . . ἀδελφεὸν ὡς ἐπονείτο.*
Remarkable construction of *δεῖ*.
δεῖ σ' ὅπως, Obs. 2.
— attraction, as *ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφεστᾶσι, 3.*
Two dependent clauses, instead of one of them being a principle, as *ὡς ἤκουσα, ὅτι ἦκει.*
899. Pleonasm.
900. Anacolouthon.
901. Position of words in sentences.
902. Inverted position.
903. — in compound sentence.
904. Hyperbaton.
905. Constructions in the New Testament.
Index of matters.
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OF THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Of Letters and their Pronunciation.

§. 1. The Greek Alphabet, after undergoing several alterations, finally consisted of twenty-four letters :

			Pronun- ciation.		Numeral value with a stroke over each till 1000; thence under it.
A	α	Alpha	a	α'	1—, α 1000
B	β	Beta	b	β'	2—, β 2000
Γ	γ	Gamma	g hard	γ'	3 &c.
Δ	δ	Delta	d	δ'	4
E	ε	Epsilon	e	ε'	5
		Digamma		Ϝ (ς')	6
Z	ζ	Zeta	z	ζ'	7
H	η	Eta	e	η'	8
Θ	θ	Theta	th	θ'	9
I	ι	Iota	i	ι'	10—ι α' 11, &c.
K	κ	Kappa	k	κ'	20—κ α' 21, &c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	λ'	30—λ α' 31
M	μ	Mu	m	μ'	40
N	ν	Nu	n	ν'	50
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	ξ'	60
O	ο	Omicron	o	ο'	70
Π	π	Pi	p	π'	80
		Koph		ϙ'	90
P	ρ	Rho	r	ρ'	100—ρ 100,000
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s	σ'	200
T	τ Ϻ	Tau	t	τ'	300
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	υ'	400
Φ	φ	Phi	ph	φ'	500
X	χ	Chi	ch	χ'	600
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	ψ'	700
Ω	ω	Omega	o	ω'	800
		Sampi		Ϡ'	900

Obs. 1. Some little variation is found in the shape of the uncial letters in different inscriptions; the horizontal strokes being more or less joined

to the perpendicular, or the component strokes being longer or shorter, more or less curved, according to the fancy or skill of the artist; and many letters are mutilated or partly defaced. In the *βουστροφηδόν* inscriptions, the letters are, with but very few exceptions, reversed in the lines, which run from right to left.

Obs. 2. The Ionic letters and the diphthongs^a are not often found in the earlier inscriptions, so that the vowels *ε* and *ο* had a triple power^b, *ε*, *η*, *ει*, —*ο*, *οι*, *ω*. In some inscriptions *η* is written *εε*^c. They were not generally received into the Athenian alphabet till the archonship of Euclides, except in the word *οὗτος* and its cases^d, and *οὐκ*^e.

Obs. 3. The unaspirated *ε* and *υ* (*ξ*, *υ* *ψιλόν*) were so called to distinguish them from the *Η* and *Υ*, which originally were signs of pronunciation; *Η* of the aspirate, *Υ* of the digamma.

Obs. 4. *σ* at the end of a word is written *sf*; which form is also used in compound words, where the first part of the compound being a monosyllable ends in *s*, as *προσφέρω*, *δυσγενής*.

§. 2. 1. *γ* before the guttural consonants (*γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*), is pronounced as *ng*; as *ἄγγελος*, *ang-gelus*; *Ἀγχίσης*, *Ang-chises*; *συγκοπή*, *syng-core*; *λάρυγξ*, *laryngx*.

2. *σχ* in the middle of a simple word has no compound sound, but is always divided in pronunciation; as *Αἰσ-χυλος*.

3. *τι* is always hard; *Γαλατία*, not *Galasia*.

4. The double consonants *ψ* and *ξ*, formed from *βσ*, *φσ*, *γσ*, and *χσ*, are pronounced as *πσ* and *κσ*, on the principle that *β* and *φ* before *σ* become *π*, and *γ*, *χ* before *σ* become *κ*. Cf. *scripsi* from *scribo*.

5. The Greek historians of Rome supplied in proper names the Latin *Q* by *Ko*, as *Κοίντιος*, *Quinctius*, and the Latin *V* by *Ou*, as *Ουαλέριος*, *Valerius*; and frequently the Latin *C* by *Γ*, as *Γαῖος* for *Caius*. The Greek *υ* in Latin always becomes *y*, as *Λιβύη*, *Libya*.

A short history of the Greek alphabets.

§. 3. 1. The Greek alphabet seems to have consisted originally of the following letters, *A B Γ Δ E F I K Λ M N O Π Ϛ P Σ T Ϙ*: but these were reduced to sixteen, *A B Γ Δ E F I K Λ M N O Π P Σ T*, which is the oldest alphabet of which we have any historical record. These, as being introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia^h, and adopted by the Pelasgi, were called *γράμματα Φοινικήια*, or *Καδμήια*ⁱ,

^a Fischer ad Well. 25. Bentley Phal. 241.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 221.

^c Elmsley Med. 55. Plat. Cratyl. 410 C. Valck. Phœn. 688; Schol. ad Phœn. 688, and Valck. ad Schol.

^d Osann. Syll. Inscript. 35.

^e Büchh Corp. Inscript. p. 3.

^f Wolf. Pref. ad Od. p. 8.

^g Salmasius ad Inscript. Herod. p. 32.

Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. Wess. et Valck. ad Hdt. v. 59. Payne Knight on Greek alphabet. Lennep. Anal. Ling. Gr. ch. 2. Bentley Phal. 241. Montfaucon Pal. Græca. Musæum Criticum i. 489. 535; 2. 280. Rose Inscript. Græcæ Vetust. Sacellaropoulou's 'Εγγειρίδιον 'Ελληνικῆς Παλαιογραφίας, Melite. 1837.

^h Hdt. v. 58.

ⁱ Ibid. 58, 59.

and Πελασγικά^a; whence the earliest forms of the letters bear a strong resemblance to the Samaritan alphabet, and the early mode of writing was from right to left^b. *F* was disused by the Ionians and Athenians, except as a sign of number, and *Υ* added to the remaining fifteen letters. Then were introduced *Z H Θ*, of which *H* was the sign of the aspirate, as it still is in Latin, ΠΗΛΙΠΠΟΣ, *Philippus*; *π* and *γ* were aspirated by the Greeks themselves into *φ* and *χ*, which made the letters twenty-one, including *H* as a mark of the aspirate. These twenty-one were called Ἀττικά γράμματα^c, being retained by the Athenians in their state documents some time after the Ionic dialect had adopted the additions of Simonides^d, who at the end of the Persian war made up the alphabet, by the addition of *Ξ Ψ Ω*, and *H* as an independent vowel, to twenty-four (Ἰωνικά γράμματα). In this Attic alphabet the sounds of *η* and *ω* were expressed by *ε* and *ο*: *ψ* by *φσ*, and *ξ* by *χσ*, as found in the Attic inscriptions till the archonship of Euclides^e (403. B. C.). The double letters were not adopted by the Æolic and Doric dialects till some time after their invention^f.

2. Besides these twenty-four letters, there were three others in the alphabets of the older language, which found no place in the Attic and Ionic alphabet: 1. *Baū* or *Faū*, afterwards called *Digamma*, which was replaced by the vowel *Υ*, anciently the sixth letter in the alphabet, whence *ς* (*F*) 6.—2. *Koppa ζ*, or *Q*, between *π* and *ρ* (Hebrew *koph*) which is retained in the Latin *Q*, and in certain coins and inscriptions is used generally with *ο* following instead of *κ*, and stands for 90. The Dorians retained it longest^g.—3. *Sampi*, or *San ρ*, which came after *ω*, and stood for 900.

3. The ancient Greeks used the capital and uncial letters in writing; in later times an easier style was invented for the purposes of common life, called the “cursive character,” but not found in manuscripts before the eighth or ninth century.

4. The original method of writing was from right to left^h; afterwards alternately from right to left and left to right, commencing with either one or the other, as it were after the fashion of oxen ploughing (βουστροφηδόνⁱ), but in the time of Herodotus the universal method was from left to right^k.

^a Vid. Sandford's Rem. on Thiersch 23.

^b Pausan. v. 25.

^c Demosth. in Neæram 100. Paus. vi. 19.

^d Pliny Hist. Nat. vii. 57. Suidas Σιμωνίδης.

^e Suidas Σαμίων δ δῆμος Rose Prolegom. lxxvi.

^f Paus. v. 25.

^g Ahrens Dial. Dor. 10. p. 88.

^h Hesych. voc. βουστροφηδόν. Paus. v. 17. Fabric. Biblioth. Gr. i. 27: who quotes Theodosius the grammarian, and Eustath. ad H. 23. 358, for another sort of writing, called κιονηδόν, the letters being placed perpendicularly, like Chinese writing.

ⁱ Dawes Misc. Crit. 230.

^k Hdt. ii. 36.

Pronunciation.

§. 4. 1. The sounds of speech are the articulations produced by the cooperation of the organs of speech ; i. e. the roof of the mouth with the throat, the tongue, or the lips. These articulations are either rough or smooth.

2. The smoother sounds, which seem to come forth in the voice without effort, are called vowels, *φωνήεντα*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ; the other consonants, *σύμφωνα*, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

The Vowels.

§. 5. 1. ε and ο are always short, *βραχέα*,
η and ω always long, *μακρά*,
α, ι, υ, either one or the other, *δίχρονα*.

2. When two vowels so coalesce that but one sound is formed, wherein something of each is retained, the compound sound is called a diphthong (*αἱ δίφθογγοι*).

3. The Greek diphthongs are formed from combinations of the vowels, α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω, with ι and υ.

Obs. 1. ου is called a diphthong, as being compounded of two vowels ; but it is pronounced as a single long vowel.

4. Diphthongs are divided into proper and improper, proper, when the vowel which precedes ι or υ is short ; improper, when it is long. In the former, both the vowels are perceptibly pronounced ; in the latter, the vowel ι or υ is scarcely audible, whence *ᾱ*, η, ω are, in the cursive character, expressed by the simple vowel with the ι subscript^a :

Proper *ᾱι ᾱυ*

ει ευ

οι ου

ῖι (rarely used except before vowels^b).

Improper *αῖ αῦ*

η ηυ

φ (ων, Ionic)

ῖι.

In Latin *αι* becomes *æ*, and *οι* *œ*. *αυ* before a vowel *αυ*, *Ἀγαύη Agave*, *Ἀγάφη*. *ευ* before a vowel *υ*, *Εὐοί Euvæ*. Some few words in Latin retain the ι of the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, under the forms of *i* or *j*, *Maîa*, *Τροîa*, *Maia*, *Troja*^d.

Obs. 2. The diphthongs α, η, φ, are pronounced as the simple vowels, *ᾱ*, η, ω. The old Greeks however seem to have slightly sounded the other vowel ; whence *Tragædus* from *τραγῳδός*.

Obs. 3. The Æolic dialect frequently drops the ι of *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, and the υ of *ευ*, *ου*. See §. 10. γ.

^a R. P. Med. 6.

^b Hermann. Opusc. iii. 71.

^c Mus. Crit. ii. 581.

^d Butt. Lex. p. 69. ad voc. *αἰδώς*.

5. When the two vowels are pronounced separately, this is signified by two points placed over the second vowel (*diæresis*). The acute accent is placed between the points, as 'Αἶδης, the circumflex over them, as κλεῖδι.

Consonants.

§. 6. The division of consonants is twofold :

1. According to the organs of speech whereby they are produced.

1. Guttural (throat) γ, κ, χ.
2. Lingual (tongue) δ, τ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.
3. Labial (lips) β, π, φ, μ.

Obs. 1. The members of these several divisions are called Homonymous.

2. According to the greater or less exertion of the organs of speech required in their production.

1. Semivowels (*ἡμίφωνα*) which in pronunciation approach most nearly to vowels, and these are subdivided into, α. the spirant σ, which is something between a vowel and a consonant. β. The liquids (*ύγρὰ*) (so called from their readily coalescing with a mute) λ, μ, ν, ρ.

2. Mutes (*ἄφωνα*, rough) which are produced by the greatest exertion of the organs, β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ: and these nine mutes are divided, 1. according to the force of articulation into three *tenuis*, three *mediæ*, three *aspirates*; 2. according to their organ of speech, into three *guttural*, three *lingual*, three *labial*; or, according to their respective names into three K, three T, three Π sounds.

3. Each of these latter divisions is made up of one *tenuis*, one *media*, one *aspirate*.

	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	
	<i>tenuis</i>	<i>med.</i>	<i>asp.</i>	
Guttural.	κ	γ	χ	σύστοιχα
Lingual.	τ	δ	θ	σύστοιχα
Labial.	π	β	φ	σύστοιχα

Obs. 2. The members of each of these divisions are cognate to each other—the guttural for instance to the guttural, and the *tenuis* to the *tenuis*; so that each of these letters has a double source of affinity: κ as a guttural is cognate to γ—χ, as a *tenuis* to τ—π.

Obs. 3. The letters which are produced by the same exertion of the organs of speech are called Homophonous.

Obs. 4. From the union of the mutes with the spirant σ three double consonants are formed.

ψ from $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$.	$\tauύ\psi\omega$ ($\pi\sigma$.)	$\chiά\lambda\upsilon\psi$ ($\beta\sigma$.)	$\kappa\alpha\tauή\lambda\iota\psi$ ($\phi\sigma$.)
ξ — $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$.	$\kappaό\rho\alpha\xi$ ($\kappa\sigma$.)	$\lambdaέ\xi\omega$ ($\gamma\sigma$.)	$\delta\nu\xi$ ($\chi\sigma$.)
ζ — $\sigma\delta$.	'Αθήναζε for 'Αθήνασδε.		

Of the Breathing.

§. 7. 1. Every vowel is pronounced with a breathing, which is either *smooth*, (lenis'), or *rough*, (asper'), each being half of the original aspirate H^a . These marks are placed over the incipient vowel, as 'Απόλλων, Ιστορία. The aspirate corresponds to the Latin and English *h*. Every vowel which is not aspirated is supposed to have the smooth breathing, though the sign of the breathing is only placed over the incipient vowel, except in the word *ράως*, *a peacock*.

2. In diphthongs the sign of the breathing, as belonging to both of the united vowels, is placed over the second, as *οἶος*. In uncial writing, where the diphthongs, α , η , ω , are written AI, HI, OI, the sign is placed over the first, since they are considered to be simple vowels, as 'ΑΙΔΗΣ, as if it were 'ΑΔΗΣ.

3. The liquid ρ is aspirated at the beginning of a word, as *ράβδος*. Where $\rho\rho$ occurs in the middle of a word, no breathing is marked, as *Πύρρος*.

Obs. 1. The incipient υ is, with some dialectic exceptions, always aspirated.

Obs. 2. ^bThe Æolic and Homeric dialects often drop the rough breathing, as *θυμες*, *ἥελιος*; the aspirate is often changed to the lene when the word has undergone some change, as *ἐκλος* *εὐκλος*, *ὄρος* *οὔρος*, *ἀμαξα* *ἀμαξιτός*.

4. The Greek language seems to have had three aspirated consonants, or consonants pronounced with the breath: the guttural X, the lingual Σ, the labial F.

Obs. 3. Traces of the original spirant power of χ seem to be retained in some Latin words, such as $\chi(\theta)\acute{e}s$ *heri*, Ind. *hyas*; $\chi\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}i$ *humi*; $\chi(\theta)\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{o}s$ *humilis*, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ *hir*, (*Lucilius*^c), $\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\nu\acute{o}s$ *hibernus*: whence we may conclude that its power more or less resembled the aspirate *h*, and of this there are evident traces in modern Greek. It afterwards assumed the power of a rough aspirate *ch*, or of the cognate consonant *k*; or the word retained something of its old pronunciation in a rough breathing, as *καρπάλιμος* or *ἀρπάλιμος*.

^a Thiersch Gr. Gr. Sandford, p. 45.

^b Böckh Corp. Inscr. 28. Ahrens Dial. Æol. 48.

^c Cic. de Fin. ii. 8. Lennep. Etymol. ad voc. *χείρ*.

The Digamma^a.

§. 8. 1. In the ancient language of the Pelasgi, as in the Phœnician, and Latin, and Gothic branch of the Sanscrit, there was a letter occupying the sixth place in the alphabet, which, from its resembling in shape two gammas^b, placed one on the other, (*ſſ F*) and from the Æolic tribe having retained the use of it in their dialect longer than the Ionic tribe of the same people, was in later times called the Æolic digamma^c, but whose ancient name was Fau, or Bau. It became more and more disused, till at length its existence was only traditional, and its use quite forgotten. Its pronunciation was that of an aspirated labial, and seems nearly to have answered to the Latin and English *f* or *ph*; it sometimes has *s* prefixed, as *σφέδ*; it is still found in coins and inscriptions, as *Φρήτρα* in the Elcan treaty.

2. In the time of Homer, however, this letter still existed, though it is not found written in any copy which has come down to us; and the many apparent cases of hiatus in his verse are explained by the fact that in the Æolic part of Asia Minor this letter was actually used; while the anomalous use of some words, sometimes with, sometimes without the digamma, probably arises from this letter being in the other parts of Asia Minor obsolete, though still recognised; and Homer being acquainted with the language in both these forms, used either of them as best suited his verse^e. It was not known to the Post-Homeric, Epic, or Tragic poets^f.

3. Traces of it, however, were retained in some forms of the different dialects, in which it assumed various sounds as it was modified by the general style of pronunciation in vogue in the different parts of the Greek world. It was modified into

a. *βξ*, as Doric *βέλκατι* for *ἐλκοσι*, *φάβος* for *φάος*, *βράκη* for *ράκη* (Theoc. 28. 11.). Æolic, as *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, and in some words in the common dialect, as *βία*, originally *φία*, Lat. *vis*.

b. *γ* in Doric, as *γούρος*, *vinum*^h.

c. An aspirate in all the dialects, as *ἔστυλα*, *Vesta*.

d. *υ*ⁱ in diphthongs, in all the dialects, as *βασιλεύς* = *βασιλέψ*, (modern Greek *Vasilefs*), *ναῦς* = *ναψ*, *navis*, *ρέψω* *ρέψω* *ρέψω*,

^a Dawes Misc. Crit. 175, sqq.; 228, sqq.
Marsh Horæ Pelasg. 50. Payne Knight
Prol. Hom. Donaldson New Cratylus, 117,
sqq.

^b Dionys. Hal. 1. 20.

^c Mus. Crit. 1. 8. ^d Butt. Lexil. 497.

^e Butt. Lexil. 418.

^f Vid. Sandford, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. p. 287.

^g Lennep. vol. iii. 206. Dawes Misc. Crit.
p. 90. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 41. Ahrens Dial.
Dor. K. S. 4.

^h Butt. Lexil. 495.

ⁱ Dissen Annot. Critic. ad Pind. Pyth.
ii. 28.

rivus, βούς βοῖς, *bovis*, and especially in Æolic, as φαῖος for φάος, Dor. φάβος.

4. It is lost, however, in many words altogether, as ἔσθης *vestis*, ἔαρ *ver*, ῥῖγος *frigus*; so in the middle of a word, as ὦον *ovum*, αἶων *ænum*; so after σ, as may be seen by comparing the cognate word *swarnas* (Indicè) with ὕπνος: so in the English word *sword*, the *w* is dropped; and in the Ionic and Attic fewer words retain the digamma than in Doric or Æolic, as ὦβρα Dor., ὠά Attic^a.

§. 9. 1. The spirant σ is retained or omitted in a manner similar to the digamma; in the middle of words between two vowels, as in inflexions, it is frequently omitted, as τύπτει τύπτῃ, γένος γένε(σ)ος; it generally stands before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word, as στέλλω, τύπω, γένος; it is replaced also by the aspirate, as σὺς ὕς, ἴστημι *sisto*, ἐξ *sex*, ἄλς *sal*, &c.; or by the lingual liquid *r*, as γένος, γένε(σ)ος *gene-r-is*.

2. The Doric dialect, however, frequently omits the σ in the middle of words between two vowels, μῶσα (μοῦσα), Lacon. μῶα: so Aristoph. Lysist. 995 πᾶα for πᾶσα, 1297 ἐκλιπῶα, 1299 κλεῶα^b; and in some inscriptions we find its place supplied by the rough breathing^c, as ἐποίῃ ἐ for ἐποίησε^d, which was probably a modification previous to its being dropped altogether.

Obs. The forms σφέ, ἔ, (*se*) afford instances of the use and disuse of both digamma and spirant σ.

CHAPTER II.

The Dialects.

§. 10. The forms of the Greek language, having, like all others, undergone many changes in the course of its development, present to the student of this age many anomalies. It is important however to observe that the earlier language is represented by the Æolic as the oldest dialect, and by the Latin as having separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic æra of the language; and by their help many facts of the old Greek, such as the pronunciation and power of letters, forms of words, inflexions, &c. may be traced; while further light is gained from the analogies of the Indian languages, with which the Greek is evidently connected^e.

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 50.

^b Ibid. 9. 3.

^d Leake, 52.

^c Ibid. 9. 6.

^e Bopp's Vergleichende Grammat. Pott's Indo-Germ. Sprachen. Lemgo, 1833. Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon. Berlin, 1839.

Of the Change of the Letters.—Dialects.

a. Euphony, which was peculiarly studied in the Greek language, consists in the harmonious relations of the combined letters; and where any letters were not in such a relation to each other, the Greeks remedied this by the omission, or contraction, or change of one or more letters according to fixed and scientific rules; and these rules were somewhat different in the different dialects, as the ear and taste of the different tribes suggested different notions of euphony^a.

β. From the original tongue there branched off several provincial forms or dialects. The old Ionic or Pelasgic, as spoken in the south at the Pelasgic æra, assumed in the north the characteristics of Hellenic; and this afterwards developed itself into Bœotic and Doric, while the ancient form was retained in various parts of the Greek world under the name of Æolic. The old Pelasgic at Athens, modified by the introduction of the Hellenic element at the Ionian immigration, became, in course of time, modern Attic—while the Hellenic language of these immigrating Ionians, influenced somewhat by their stay at Athens, became, by the operation of Asiatic climate and habits, modern Ionic.

The dialects then are

The *Æolic*^b—representing the ancient language.

The *Doric*^c, as spoken by the Dorians } both modifications of the
The *Bœotic*^d, by the Bœotians } Hellenic.

The *modern Attic*—the ancient tongue modified by the Hellenic Ionic.

The *Ionic*—being the Hellenic Ionic, modified by the Attic and spoken in Asia.

The Homeric is not a dialect, but only the usage of Homer and his followers.

The Laconic is a sort of ultra Doric.

Obs. The changes of the vowels in the inflexions and formation of words, as *τρέφω*, *τίτροφα*, *τροφή*, will be treated of under those heads.

^a A singular analogy to the euphonic laws of the Greek, and a proof of the influence which they exercised on ancient languages, is found in the Welsh tongue, as spoken in Wales at the present day. The incipient letters are changed to harmonize

with the final of the next word; and these rules are practically followed even by the lower orders in their common conversation.

^b Ahrens de Dial. Æol. Gotting. 1839.

^c Ahrens de Dial. Dor. Gotting. 1843.

^d Ahrens de Dial. vol. ii. 164.

γ. Variation of the Vowels in the Dialects^a.

Attic.	Ionic ^b .	Doric ^c .	Æolic ^d .	Bœotic ^e .	Epic or Homeric.
1. \tilde{a} becomes (See Obs. 1.)	η πρῆγμα f. πρῆγμα. αι αιετός f. αετός. ω θῶκος f. θᾶκος.	ι νύμφας f. νύμφας ^f . αι in acc. pl. i. decl., and nom. sing. iii. where ν is in the root; τύψαις f. τύψας.	αι ταῖς f. τὰς; μέλαις f. μέλας.		αι αιετός.
2. \tilde{a}	ε βέρεθρον f. βάρηθρον. αι ἐλαία f. ἐλάα.	ο βροχέως f. βραχέως.	ο* πόρι f. παῖς; στροτός f. στρατός. υ σύρκες for σάρκες ^h .		η ἠνεμόεις from ἄνεμος.
3. αι	η ῆς f. αῖς.	ᾶ ἔταρος f. ἐταῖρος.	ᾶ especially before a vowel; Ἄλκαος f. Ἄλκαῖος; παλαός f. παλαιός.	η ⁱ κή f. καί; τυπτόμη f. μαι.	
4. αυ	ωυ θωῖμα f. θαῦμα; ἐωντοῦ f. ἐαυτοῦ. ηυ γρηῦς f. γραῦς.	ω ^k .			
5. ε	α ^l τράπω f. τρέπω. ι ιστίη f. ἐστία. ει before a liquid; ξείνος f. ξένος. (See Obs. 2.)	α τράφω f. τρέφω. ι σιός for θεός; ὀστίων f. ὀστέον ⁿ .	α as in the Doric. ο ὄρπετον f. ἐρπετόν.	α ^m κᾶ. γᾶ f. κέ γέ. ι before a vowel; σιῶ f. θεῶ; ιῶσας f. εὐόσας. ο ^o .	η especially in inflexions of subst in εὖς before a vowel; βασιλῆα f. βασιλέα. ει metri gratia.
6. ει	αι αἶθε f. εἶθε; φθαίρω f. φθείρω. ηι βασιληή f. βασιλεία. ε in proparox. in εἰος and εἰα; and properisp. in εἰα; τέλεος f. τέλειος; βαθέη f. βαθεῖα. ε when long by position; μέζων f. μέζων.	αι λιγαῖα f. λίγεια. η χῆρες f. χεῖρες. ευ ^q . ε as in the Ionic ^r . ε in verbal forms; βόσκειν f. βόσκειν; κείδεις f. αἰδεῖς.	οι ὄνοιρος f. ὄνειρος ^p . η τῆνος f. κείνος. αι as αι f. εἰ. ε before a liquid, which is then doubled; σπέρρον f. σπείρων; χέρρας ^s .	ι κίμενος f. κείμενος. η after ι in an adjectival termination; Καλλίηος f. λείος.	ε ἀγέρεσθαι f. ἀγείρεσθαι.

^a Greg. Corinth. de Dialect. Maittaire de Dial. Ahrens Dial. Dor. 99.

^b Mus. Crit. ii. 236.

^c Müller Dor. ii. 485.

^d Ahrens Dial. Æol. §. 13.

^e Ibid. Bœot. p. 164. Böckh Corp. Ins.

i. 721. Arist. Ach. 860.

^f Ahrens Dor. p. 73.

^g Mus. Crit. i. 3. ^h Ahrens Æol. p. 73.

ⁱ Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

^k Ahrens Dor. p. 185.

^l Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 720.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Theocr.

^o Ahrens Æol. p. 81.

^p Ibid. p. 99.

^q Ibid. p. 187.

^r Ibid. p. 198.

^s Theocr. 289.

Attic.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Bæotic.	Epic or Homeric.
αι becomes .		Ποτιδάν f. Ποσειδάων.	ε ^a .		
7. εν	εω αρχιέρως Hdt. ii. 37. ed. Gaisf.				ην ήυτε f. εύτε.
8. ι			ε ^b τρίτος f. τρίτος, Lat. <i>tertius</i> . η άκτῆνες f. άκτῆνες ^c .		
9. η	ἄ πάρη f. πήρα.	ἄ (plateiasmus) ἄμερα ^c f. ἡμέρα ^f .	αι θναίσκω f. θνήσκω.	αι ^d ἀνέθεικα f. ἀνέθηκα: μεί f. μή.	
10. ο (See Obs. 3.)	α ἄρρωδεῖν f. ὀρρωδεῖν. ω χράμμαι f. χράομαι.	α εἴκατι f. εἴκοσι. ε ἰβδεμήκοντα f. ἰβδομήκοντα.	α as in the Doric. υ ἄγυρις f. ἀγρόρα: δνυμα f. δνομα: whence συνάνυμος, πανήγυρις.	α διακάτιοι f. διακόσιοι.	
	ου before a liquid or σ, but only in certain words; κούρος f. κόρος. (See Obs. 2.)	ω before a liquid; κῶρος f. κόρος.			
		οι πνοιᾷ f. πνόα ^b .			οι in several words and forms; ποίη f. πόα.
11. οι		ο εὐνόα f. εὐνοια.	ο ποῶ f. ποιῶ.	υ καλύ f. καλοί ⁱ .	
— ου	ω ὄν f. ὄν.	ο final, especially in the inflexions; τὸς θεός. f. τοὺς θ.		ο βόλα f. βούλη ^k .	ο βόλεται f. βούλεται. (See Obs. 4.)
	ευ where ου is formed from εο: φιλεῦ f. φιλοῦ.	ευ as in the Ionic.	ευ as in the Ionic.	ω ^l θελώσα f. θέλουσα: ἱππος f. ἱππους.	
		ω ὠρανός, ἱππος f. οὐρανός, ἱππους. οι ναίοισι f. ναῖουσι.	ω as in the Doric. οι λιποῖσα f. λιποῦσα: ἀνθρώποις f. ἀνθρώπους ^m .		
12. υ		ου κοῦμα f. κύμα ⁿ .	ου βούνα f. γυνή. υι ^p .	ου κύνες f. κύνες ^o . ι ὕψηλος f. ὑψηλος ^q .	
13. ω		α (plateiasmus) πῶτος f. πρώτος.	υ ^r χελώνη f. χελώνη.	α as in Doric ^a .	

Obs. 1. In Attic poetry ἄ is used in certain words instead of η: Ἀθάνα, δᾶρός, ἔκατι, ποδᾶγός, λοχᾶγός, κυνᾶγός, ξενᾶγός, ὀπαῖδος^t.

Obs. 2. The following Ionic forms with ει for ε, ξείνος, εἰλίσσω, εἵνεκα, are found in tragedy; εἵνεκα also in Plato and Demosthenes^u, (in Thucy-

^a Ahrens Æol. p. 101.

^b Ibid. p. 79.

^c Ibid. p. 94.

^d Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Mitchell Arist. Ach. 771. Elms. Ach. 914. Plato Cratyl p. 31 and 16. Fischer ad Well p. 86.

^e Buttm. Lexil. p. 180. Gr. Gr. §. 27.

Obs. 16.

^f Ahrens Dor. p. 129., Æol. p. 84.

^g Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721.

^h Pind. ⁱ Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

^k Ahrens Æol. p. 99.

^l Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^m Koen. Gregor. 618.

ⁿ Ahrens Dor. p. 97.

^o Mus. Crit. ii. 583.

^p Ahrens p. 98. ^q Ibid. Æol. p. 81.

^r Mus. Crit. xi. 582. Ahrens Æol. p.

97. ^s Ahrens Æol. p. 94.

^t R. P. Orest. 26. Lobeck Phryn. p. 204.

^u Pass. ad voc. Ast. Lex. Plat. ad voc. οὔνεκα.

dides always *ἐνεκα*^a; *εἰσω*^b, and *Εὐξείνος Πόντος* in Attic prose as well as in tragedy; of those with *ου* for *ο* we find *οὔρος*^c(?), *μοῦνος*, *νοῦσος*, *οὔνομα*^d(?), *γούνατα*^e.

Obs. 3. The Ionic *ου* for *ο* is not admitted in words whose radical letter is *ε*, as *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

Obs. 4. The Attics also used *ω* for *ο*, in the declensions especially, without, however, any change in the accentuation: *Πλεως*, *πολεως*. So also proper names in *ας*, *Μενέλεως* for *Μενελαος*; and so *λέως*, the Attic form of *λαός*^f.

Obs. 5. *ο* for *ου* is seldom found in the middle of a word, but where it is used the following consonant is frequently doubled, *βόλλα* Bæot. for *βουλή*. Homer uses it only in the compounds of *πούς*.

Obs. 6. The Bæotians sometimes inserted *ι* before *ο* or *ου*: *τιούχαν* f. *τύχαν*, *προξένιον* f. *πρόξενον*^g.

Obs. 7. The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and *η*, are often prefixed to or taken away from words for the sake of euphony: *στάχys* and *ἄσταχys*—*νίρθεν* and *ἐνερθεν*—*δύρομαι* and *ὀδύρομαι*—*βαίον* and *ἡβαιόν*—*θεῖε*, *ἡθεῖε*. So *ὀδούς*, (*Æol.* *ἔδους*) Lat. *dens*.

Obs. 8. The vowel *ι* is cognate to *γ*, as may be seen from their common affinity to *j*: hence the double forms of the words, *αἰρεῖν*, *ἀγρεῖν*—*ράγω* (whence *ρήγνυμι*), *ραῖω*—*αὐτάγρετος*, *αὐθαίρετος*—*ἀγητός*, *αιητός*, whence *ἄητος*^h.

Contraction.

§. 11. Contraction is the coalition of two successive vowels in the same word into one long syllable: contractions are either *proper* or *improper*.

a. Proper.—When two vowels coalesce into a diphthong or long vowel, in which both are retained:

ε ι	into	ει	as	τείχεῖ	=	τεύχει
ο ι	...	οι		αἰδοῖ	=	αἰδοῖ
α ι	...	αι		γῆραι	=	γήρα
η ι	...	ηι		Θρήῖσσα	=	Θρηῖσσα
ω ι	...	ωι		λῳῖστος	=	λῶστος
υ ι	...	υι		νέκυι	=	νέκυι (onle Epic)
ᾱ ᾱ	...	ᾱ		σέλαα	=	σέλα
ῖ ῖ	...	ῖ		Χῖος	=	Χῖος
ῦ ῦ	and	ῦ		never suffer contraction.		

^a Thom. Magist.

^b Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^c Lobbeck Phryn. 236.

^d Elmsley (Bacch. 320.). Hermann (Phil. 251.), and Ellendt (Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ὄνομα* sub fin.) exclude *ὄνομα*.

^e Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi.

^f Elmsley (Heracl. 84.) says, that the Attics never allowed a short vowel to stand

before a feminine termination in *ις*, whence he reads *Εὐβωῖς* for *Εὐβοῖς*; and that before this termination they always changed a diphthong whose second vowel was *ι* into a simple vowel, whence he reads *Ἀχαῖς* for *Ἀχαῖς*. This is denied by Lobbeck (Phryn. p. 40.) and Hermann (Trach. 74.).

^g Mus. Crit. ii. 585.

^h Buttm. Lexil. pp. 46 and 140.

b. Improper.—

1. When two vowels coalesce into a cognate long vowel or diphthong, in which one or both are lost :

ᾶ ο	} into ω, as αἰδόα=αἰδῶ	τιμάομεν=τιμῶμεν
ο ᾶ		
ο η		μισθόητε=μισθῶτε
ε α	(preceded by a consonant) into η, as τείχεα=τείχη	
ε α	(preceded by a vowel,) into α, as κλέαα=κλέα, Περικλέαα=Περικλέα, ὑγίαα=ὑγιά, εὐφύαα=εὐφύα	
ε ε	into ει, as ποίεε=ποιέει	
ο ο	} into ου, as μίσθοε=μίσθου	μισθόομεν=μισθοῦμεν
ο ε		
ε ο		ποιέομεν=ποιοῦμεν.

2. When a short vowel is swallowed up by a diphthong or long vowel which precedes or follows it ; with ω, however, this can take place only when it follows the vowel, except in the acc. of certain substantives of iii. dec., as ἥρωα=ἥρω :

φιλέης=φιλήϊς	ὑλῆεσσα=ὑλῆσσα
τιμάω=τιμῶ	λᾶας=λᾶς
τιμάωμεν=τιμῶμεν	φιλέοιμι=φιλοῖμι
φιλέου=φιλοῦ	μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι
μισθόοιμι=μισθοῖμι	μισθόου=μισθοῦ
πλόου=πλοῦ	ἀπλόαι=ἀπλαῖ.

3. When the short vowels ᾶ, ῖ, ῡ absorb the following vowel, and become thereby long :

ᾶ ε	} into ᾶ, as τίμαε=τίμᾶ	
ᾶ η		τιμάητε=τιμᾶτε
ῖ α	} into ῖ, as πόλιας=πολῖς (Ion.)	
ῖ ε		οῖες=οῖς
ῡ ε	} into ῡ, as	ἰχθύες=ἰχθῦς
ῡ α		ἰχθύας=ἰχθῦς
ῡ ι		λελύιτο=λέλυτο
ῡ η		δεικνύηται=δεικνύται, in verbs in υμι.

4. When a short vowel coalesces with the first vowel of a diphthong according to the above rules, if the second vowel of the diphthong be ι, it is subscribed to α, η, ω. Any other vowel is simply dropped altogether :

α η	} into φ, as	τιμάης=τιμᾶς
α ει		τιμάει=τιμᾶ

α οἰ into φ, as τιμάοιμι=τιμῶμι
 α ου ... ω, τιμάου=τιμῶ
 ε αι ... η, τύπτει=τύπτῃ
 ε ου } ... ου, ποιέουσι=ποιούσι
 ο ου } ... ου, μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι.

5. The following contractions also occur :

ο η } into οἰ, as μισθόη=μισθοῖ^a
 ο εἰ } μισθόει=μισθοῖ
 ο εἰ ... ου, μισθόειν=μισθοῦν.

Obs. 1. In the second person singular, pres. and impst., of contracted verbs in *έω*, *άω*, *όω*, two short vowels and a diphthong, (as *εεαι*,) or three short vowels, whereof neither the first properly forms a diphthong with the second, nor the second with the third, (as *εεο*,) sometimes occur together : in this case the two latter are supposed to form a diphthong which is contracted with the preceding vowel according to the usual rule ; as,

ποιέ-εαι=ποιέ-η=ποιῇ τιμά-εαι=τιμά-η=τιμῇ
 ἐποιέ-εο=ἐποιέ-ου=ἐποιοῦ ἐμισθό-εο=ἐμισθό-ου=ἐμισθοῦ.

Obs. 2. The contraction of *οει* into *ου* is found only in the infin. act. of verbs in *όω*, (the original form of which was *έν*, so that the contraction really is not *μισθόειν*, *μισθοῦν*, but *όεν*, *οῦν*) and in some adjectives in *όεις*, in which the *ι* probably does not belong to the root. On this principle the inf. of verbs in *άω* have not the *ι* subscript : *τιμάεν*, *τιμᾶν*.

Obs. 3. For the dialectic changes of the contractions, see §. 10.

Synæresis and Diæresis^b.

§. 12. When two vowels, in the same or different words, are, for the sake of the metre, pronounced as one, this is called *Synæresis* (*συναίρεσις*, *συνίησις*, *συνεκφώνησις*). When a diphthong is resolved in pronunciation into its component vowels, this is *Diæresis*.

Obs. Occasionally in synæresis the syllable is short^c.

Use of the Contractions, Synæresis, and Diæresis in the Dialects.

1. The Attic dialect preferred the contract, the Ionic the open forms : *φιλέοντα* Ion., *φιλοῦντα* Attic. So Attic, *βοιδιον*, *ροιδιον*, *οιστός*, *οιζύς*^d (Ion. *οῖ-*), but not in the final nominative *οῖς* of substantives, except *φθοῖς*, *οῖς*^e—*ελωῖς*^f Att. The tragedians § used synæresis when the first word ended in *η* or *ω*, especially *ῆ*, *ῃ*, *δῆ*, *μή*, and *ἐπεί* before *οῖ*(:) and after *εῖ*^h in the

^a *ι*, as being an essential part of the inflexion of the Ind. and Conj. is retained, and the first vowel of the diphthong dropped, contrary to the usual practice.

^b Herm. El. Doct. Met. 1. x. 12. Gaisf. Heph. 220.

^c Herm. El. Met. p. 34.

^d Lob. Phryn. p. 87. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. li. Mæris Lex. Att. 276.

^e Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^f Gaisf. Heph. 222. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. vi.

^g R. P. Orest. 59. Adv. p. 40. Monk Hipp. 1331. ^h R. P. Phœn. 1651.

middle of some words; as, *νεανίας*, *νεοχμός*, *ἑώρακα*—*ἔα*, *ἔατε*^a, *Αἰνέας* (Rhes. 85.), *ἀνεωγμένος*, *νέος*, *et simil.*^b *θεός* and its cases; and this seems to have obtained in the common language, whence *Θουκυδίδης* &c. So gen. in *εως*, as *ἄστεως*.

Obs. 1. The open form *εἷ* was however admitted into the choral odes^c. We find *αἶσσω* three times in the tragedians^d.

2. Ionic.—*εο* and *εου*, *αο* and *αου*, and *οου*, are not contracted into *ου* and *ω*, but into *ευ*; as, *πλέονες*, *πλεῦνες*—*φιλέου*, *φιλεῦ*—*εἰράταον*, *εἰρώτευν*, *γελάουσα*, *γελεῦσα*—*δικαιόουσι*, *δικαιεῦσι*. The open syllables prevail very much, so that even long vowels are resolved into their elements, *φιλέει* for *φιλή* from *φιλέη*.

Obs. 2. Some words, as *ἱρός* &c. are contracted in Ionic and not in Attic. The contraction of *ση* into *ω*, especially in verbs, as *ἔβωσα* for *ἐβόησα*, is Ionic: so *ἐβώθεις* Hom. for *ἐβοήθει*.

Obs. 3. The Ionic dialect inserts *ε* before the final *ων* of gen. plural, as *αἰτέων*, and in verbal forms before a long vowel, as *τυππέω*, and before *ο* in the middle of words, as *κενός* for *κενός*; and *ε* is frequently prefixed to words beginning with *ε* long by position, as *εἰκοσι* &c., and before *ι* long by nature, as *ἔϊσος* for *ἴσος*.

3. Doric.—*εο* and *εου* are contracted into *ευ*, *οε* into *ω*, as *τυρόεττα*, *τυρώντα*—*ρίγων* for *ρίγουν*: *αο*, *αου* and *αω* into *α^e*—in verbs in *άω*—in gen. in *αων*—in substantives in *άων*, gen. *άονος*, and in proper names in *αος*, as *φυσάντες*, *χαλάσι* for *φυσάοντες*, *χαλάουσι*: *τάν κοράν* for *τάων κοράων*: *Ποσειδάν*, *Μενέλας*.—*αε* into *η* (for *α*) in contract verbs, *έφοίτη*, *φοιτῆς*.

The Doric dialect resolved *ει* into *εἷ*, and in some cases *αι* into *αἷ*, as *Πενεῖός*, *Κλαῖστρον*^f.

4. Bæotic.—Contraction is but sparingly used: *αω* is contracted into *α*, and *αο* into *αυ*^g. The Æolic dialect uses diæresis in many words: *παῖς*, *ᾠδα* &c.

5. Epic.—The diæresis is used in certain words; as, *οἶομαι*, *οἶω*, *οἶστός*, *ᾠῖξε*, *ᾠῖξαν*, *εἴσκω*, *εἴκην*, *αὔσταλος*, *αὔτμή*, *ἐύς*, *ἐύ* (and *εὔ*) and words compounded with *εὔ*, *γρήυς*, *παῖς*^h.

The contracted vowels are lengthened, *â* into *αα*, *η* into *ηη*, *ω* into *ωω*, *ωο*, *ωω*, *κρήνον* (for *κρήνον*) especially in the contract verbs, *όράας*, *όρώω*, *γελώντες*, *ήβώωσα*, and the uncontracted words *φαάνθην*, *θαύσσεις*, *δεδάασθαι*. So also *φώς*, *πρώονες*, and proper names in *φών*, *Δημοφών*. The Ionic addition or insertion of *ε* (*Obs.* 3.) is also used in the Epic dialect.

6. In the Homeric poets, synæresis is very common: *α*. the vowel *ε* joined with *α*, *ο*, *ω*, as *πελέεας*, *έφόρεον*, *τεθνεώτι*, especially in the Ionic gen. *Πηληιάδεω*: *β*. more rarely with *α*, *ι*, *ου*, as *ἀνάειρ*ⁱ, *ἀεθλεύων*, &c.; *γ*. occasionally long vowels and diphthongs admit synæresis, as *δηῖοιο* &c.

7. In the Doric-Epic poet Pindar, the synæresis is not often found in two words, but very frequently in the middle of words, where not only the Homeric usage is admitted, but also *αι*, *αο*, *αι*, *αω*, and *ι*. In Theocritus, only *εω* in the middle of words admits of synæresis.

^a Herm. Antig. 95. Elms. Ach. 178.

^b Gaisf. Heph. 222.

^c Elms. Med. 806. Q. R. vol. vii. 456.

^d R. P. Hec. 51.

^e Elms. Ach. 913.

^f Koen. Greg. Cor. 583.

^g Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^h Spitzner Excurs. vi. ad II.

ⁱ Vid. Herm. Dial. Pind. Opusc. i. 253.

Crisis.

§.13.1. Crisis, which is used in prose as well as poetry, to obviate a harshness in the pronunciation of two following vowels, takes place when the final vowel or diphthong of one word coalesces (κέκρᾶται) with the incipient vowel or diphthong of the next, so as to form one long^a syllable or sound; as, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, τὸ ἕπος=τοῦπος.

Obs. 1. We occasionally find a double crisis, where three syllables coalesce into one, as χῶδωνις=καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις. Theocrit. I. 107.

2. It is marked by a *Coronis* (') over the new compound vowel, as τὰ ἀγαθά, τὰγαθά; but when the new vowel begins the word, the coronis is, in most editions, lost in the natural breathing of that vowel, as ἂ δν=δν—but R. P. αὐτός (Hec. 295), ἄγων &c.

Obs. 2. In certain words, such as ταῦτόν, θᾶτερον, which were familiarly used by the Greeks, Elmsley, Porson, Dindorf, and Hermann omit the coronis. Elmsley also in the words compounded with πρό, προῦδωκα &c.^b

Obs. 3. The ι subscript is used only when the ι belongs to the latter of the coalescing syllables, as καὶ εἶτα=κᾶτα, but καὶ ἔπειτα=κᾶπειτα^c.

3. Crisis is found, *a.* most frequently with the article, as ὁ ἀνὴρ = ἀνὴρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τάνδρός^d: *b.* very frequently with καί^e and the interjection ὦ, as καὶ ἀρετή=κἀρετή, ὦ ἄνθρωπε=ᾠνθρωπε: *c.* not unfrequently in ἐγώ with οἶδα and οἶμαι, as ἐγῶμαι, ἐγῶδα: *d.* more rarely with the neuter of the relative, ὅ and ᾧ: *e.* with τοί, μέντοι, οὔτοι, especially in combinations with ἄν and ἄρα, as τᾶν—τᾶρα—μένταν, οὔτᾶρα^f. *f.* Sometimes with πρό, as προῦργου = πρὸ ἔργου, προῦλγou = πρὸ ὀλγou; especially in composition, as προῦδωκα.

Obs. 4. When in a crisis, a lene consonant (π, κ, τ) is combined with an aspirated vowel, the lene is always changed (except in the Ionic dialect) into the corresponding aspirate φ, χ or θ: τὰ ἔτερα=θᾶτερα, τὸ ἱμάτιον=θοιμάτιον, καὶ ἕτερος=χᾶτερος, καὶ ὅσα, ὅστις, ὅπως=χῶσα, χῶστις, χῶπως. (Vid. §. 24.) When a proper name is the second word in the crisis, the capital letter is dropped; as, ὠριπίδη=ᾠ Εὐρ., κευφορίδης=καὶ Εὐφ.

Obs. 5. All the final vowels of the article, not excepting ου and ω, when in crisis with α coalesce into αῤ; and if the article is aspirated, the aspirate is placed over the compound α: ὁ ἀνὴρ=ἀνὴρ, οἱ ἄνδρες=ἄνδρες, τὸ ἀληθές=τάληθές, τὰ ἄλλα=τάλλα, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τάνδρός, τῷ ἀνδρὶ=τάνδρῃ: so τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταῦτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταὐτῷ. Hence whenever a word, which generally has the lene breathing, is aspirated, it is a sign of a crisis with the article, ὁ, οἱ, or the relative ᾧ; as, οὐκ=ὁ ἐκ, ὠπατώντες=οἱ ἀπατώντες,

^a Valck. Phoen. 896. R. P. Phoen. 903. Gaisf. Heph. 222.

^b Vid. Elms. Med. 464.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Dawes Misc. Crit. 212. Cf. Thiersch, xxxviii. Obs. 2.

^d Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 474. Elms. Pref. ad CEd. R. viii.

^e Spitzner Excurs. ad II. xiii. p. 2.

^f Monk Hipp. 443. Alc. 198. 658. Elms. Acharn. 323. Hermann Pref. ad CEd. Col. xxiv. Ignorance of this crisis has caused many needless alterations in the tragedians.

^g Monk Hipp. 1005.

ἀπόνησα=ἀ ἐπόνησα^a: the final α, ο, ου, ω, φ, οι, αι of the article also form with ἕτερος a long ā; as,

τὰ ἕτερα=θᾶτερα, ὁ ἕτερος=ᾗτερος, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θατέρου,
τῷ ἑτέρῳ=θατέρῳ, οἱ ἕτεροι=ᾗτεροι, αἱ ἕτεραι=ᾗτεραι.

Obs. 6. The αι of the conjunction καί is, in certain cases, lost in the long vowel or diphthong of the following word: καὶ εἰ=κεῖ^b, καὶ ἦλθον=κῆλθον. καί never coalesces with αἰεῖ^c.

Obs. 7. The τ of the article is changed into θ before a short á, as θάμάρτια—before εἰ, as θουκάτειον, θούρμαια, θαδῶλια, θηκάτη, θήτέρα—before ι, as θοιμάτιον—before ό, as θουμόφυλον, θῶπλα—before υ, as θουδατος or θυδατος: also before η, as θήμερα—and before αἰ, as θαίμα.

Obs. 8. The other forms of crasis follow the rules of contraction, and are either proper or improper:—*proper* when the result of the crasis is a diphthong which contains the two vowels unchanged, as ο and ε into οι; all the others are *improper*.

Obs. 9. The crasis χρῆσται (Soph. Œd. Col. 504.) for χρεια ἐστί is remarkable.

Obs. 10. The accent (see §. 63. 1.) of the first word is generally lost; but where a dissyllabic word with the ultima short and penultima long is formed by crasis, the penultima is circumflexed; as, τοῦργον, θῶπλα, τᾶλλα.

§. 14. Table of Crases.

1. α with α = ᾱ, τὰ ἀγαθά=τᾶγαθά.
 α ε = ᾱ, τὰ ἐμά=τᾶμά, ἃ ἔδοξε=ᾗδοξε.
 α ι = αι, τὰ ἱμάτια=θαίματια. Arist. Eccl. 26, &c.
 α ο = ω, τὰ ὅπλα=θῶπλα.
 αἰ ᾱ = ᾱ, αἱ ἀρεταί=ᾗρεταί. Eur. Andr. 208.
 αι α = ᾱ, καὶ ἀρετή=κᾗρετή, 80 περιώφωμαπελθόντ'. Arist. Ran.
 αι ε = ᾱ, καὶ ἐγώ=κᾗγώ, αἱ ἐμαί=ᾗμαί Arist. Ran. 1049.
 αι η = η, καὶ ἡ=χῆ, Arist. Lysist. 48.
 αι ι = ι, καὶ ἴσος=κῖσος.
 αι ο = ω, καὶ ὅσα=χῶσα.
 αι υ = υ, καὶ ὑπερορ.=χῦπερορρωδοῦσα Eur. Suppl. 344^e.
 αι αυ = αυ, καὶ αὐτός=καῦτός.
 αι ει = ε, καὶ εἶτα=κᾗτα; but καὶ εἰς=κεῖς.
 αι ευ = ευ, καὶ εὐδαίμων=κεῦδαίμων; with εὖ only in compounds,
 R. P. Phœn. 1422.
 αι οι = ω, καὶ οἶνος=κῶνος, καὶ οἰκία=κῶκία.
 αι ου = ου, καὶ οὐκ=κούκ.
- 2. η α = ᾱ, ἡ ἀρετή=ᾗρετή.
 η ε = η, μὴ ἔχοιμι=μῆχοιμι, ἡ ἐμή=ῆμή.
 η ευ = ηυ, ἡ εὐγένεια=ῆγύνεια.
 ει α = ᾱ, οὐδ' ἀγοράσᾳγύνειος Aristoph. Eqq. 1373.
 η α = η, τυχῇ ἀγαθῇ=τυχήγαθῇ.
 η ε = η, τῇ ἐμῇ=τῆμῇ.
 η η = η, τῇ ἡμέρῃ=θῆμέρῃ.
- 3. ο α = ᾱ, ὁ ἀνὴρ=ᾗνήρ.
 ο ε = ου, ὁ ἐκ=οῦκ, ὁ ἐπὶ=οὔπῃ.

^a Elmsley Herac. 722.

^b Valck. Phœn. 577. R. P. Phœn. 583.

^c R. P. Phœn. 1422. Herm. El. Met.

^d Gaisf. Heph. 222. Kidd ad Dawes

Misc. Crit. 477.

^e Elmsley Misc. Crit. i. 367. Kidd ad

- ο with ι = οι, τὸ ἰμάτιον=θοῖμάτιον.
ο . . . ο = ου, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, ὁ Ὀλύμπιος=οὐλύμπιος.
ο . . . υ = ου, τὸ ὕδωρ=θοῦδωρ.
ο . . . αι = α, τὸ αἷτιον=τάτιον.
ο . . . αυ = αυ, τὸ αὐτό=ταυτό, πραῦδᾶν for προαυδᾶν; but also πρω-
δᾶν Arist. Aves 556.
ο . . . οι = ω, ὁ οἶνος=ῶνος, τὸ οἰκίδιον=τῶκίδιον.
ο . . . ου = ου, ὁ οὐδέ=οὐδέ. Vid. Elmsley, Iph. Taur. 1173. Q. R.
vii. p. 244.
οι . . . α = α, (in τοί, μέντοι, ἦτοι before ἄν, ἄρα) μέντοι ἄν=μένταν.
οι . . . α = ω, οἱ ἄνδρες=ῶνδρες, οἱ ἀπατῶντες=ῶπατῶντες.
οι . . . ε = ου^a, (in plur. art. and μοί, σοί) οἱ ἐμοί=οὐμοί, μοί ἐστιν
=μουῖστιν, μοι ἔδωκεν=μουῖδωκεν.
οι . . . ε = α, (in article and ἑτερος) οἱ ἑτεροί=ἄτεροι. (Obs. 4.)
ου . . . α = υ, (in article) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου=τάνθρώπου; also μακροῦ
ἀποπαύσω Eur. Supp. 638^b.
ου . . . ε = ου^c, ποῦ ἐστιν=πουῖστιν, τοῦ ἐμοῦ=τοῦμου, οὐ ἔνεκα=οὔνεκα,
ὅτον ἔνεκα=ὀθούνεκα, wrongly written ὅθ' οὔνεκα.
ου . . . ε = ᾱ, τοῦ ἐτέρου=θαίτέρου.
ου . . . η = η, τοῦ ἡμέτερου=θημέτερου.
ου . . . ο = ου, τοῦ ὀνόματος=τοῦνόματος.
ου . . . υ = ου, τοῦ ὕδατος=θοῦδατος. Elmsley θῦδατος.
ου . . . αυ = αυ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταυτοῦ.
4. ω . . . α = ω, ὦ ἄνθρωπε=ῶνθρωπε, ὦ ἄνερ=ῶνερ.
ω . . . ο = ω, τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ=τῷφθαλμῷ.
ω . . . ευ = ωυ, ὦ Εὐριπίδῃ=ῶριπίδῃ.
ω . . . οι = ω, ἐγὼ οἶδα=ἐγῶδα, ὦ οἰζυρέ=ῶζυρέ.
ω . . . α = ᾱ, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ=τάνθρώπῳ.
ω . . . ε = ω, τῷ ἐμῷ=τῷμῷ, and ᾱ, vid. §. 13. Obs. 5.
ω . . . ο = ω, τῷ ὕλῳ=τῷχλῳ.
ω . . . αυ = αυ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταυτῷ.

Obs. 1. The decidedly digammated words do not admit of crasis or contraction^d.

Obs. 2. In the tragedians the article only coalesces with a vowel short by nature^e.

Crisis in the Dialects.

§. 15. 1. In the Ionic dialect, and in Pindar^f and Theocritus, the ο of the article in crasis with α becomes ω, with αι φ, as τὸ ἀγαλμα=τῷγαλμα, τῷληθές, τῷτό, τῷῶλιον, ὡνήρ, ὡνδρες, ὡνθρωποι, ῶπόλοι, from τὸ ἀλ., τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὔλιον, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρ., οἱ αἰπόλοι. So also ἄ ἐγὼ into ὡγῶ Theocr. In Homer and Herodotus we find ὤριστος, ὡτός, ὥλλοι without the aspirate, from ὁ ἄρ., ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι.

2. The following crases are Doric: τῷλγεος, τῷντρῷ for τοῦ ἄλγεος, τῷ ἄντρῳ; so ο and ε=ω, as ὁ ἔλαφος=ῶλαφος, ὁ ἐξ=ῶξ. αι and ε=η, καὶ ἐκ=κῆ, καὶ εἶπε=κῆπε, καὶ εἰάν or ἦν=κῆν, which last is also an Ionic form.

3. In the Ionic dialect the natural crasis of the article and ἑτερος is used, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον. Doric, ὤτερος Theocr. VII. 36. VIII. 91.

4. In Doric τοῦ (gen. of article), with αυ or ευ forms ου: Pind. Ol. XIII. 38 τῷτοῦ. Arist. Ach. 790 τῷτω. Theocr. II. 66 τῷβούλοιο for τοῦ Εὐβούλου.

^a Elms. Med. 56 n. ^b Ibid. ^c Ibid. ^d Buttm. Levil. p. 253. ad voc. θεοῶδης.
^e R. P. Phoen. 1277. Valck. Phoen. 1268. ^f Herm. Opusc. i. 254.

Hiatus.

§. 16. 1. The hiatus is admitted even into Epic poetry but rarely, and only in the following cases :

1. When the first word ends with a long vowel or diphthong, as *νήας ἐνιπρήσαι, ὅτι μὴ αὐτός γε Κρονίων*; the vowel or diphthong long in the arsis, is often short in the thesis, as *πλάγχθῃ ἐπέι*.

2. Where the vowel is never or rarely elided, as *παιδὶ ἄμυνεν—ὁ ἄλλος—ἄστου ἀελπτιότες*.

3. Where the two words are divided by punctuation, as *ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμονας γε* Il. a. 565. *κάθῃσο, ἐμῶ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ* Il. λ. 87.

4. Where the words are separated by the cæsura, as *οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα ἀολλέες*. Il. ε, 270 *τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μέγαροις γενέθλης*.

2. There is no real hiatus before digammated words in Homer, οὐ | δὲ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | ασκεν (= οὐδὲ φύς). These words are *ἄγνυμι, αἰνυμαι, ἀλῆναι, ἀλις, ἀλῶναι, ἀναξ, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἀπτω, ἀραιός, ἄρδω, ἀριστον, ἄρνες, ἄστν, ἔαρ, ἔδνα, ἔθειραι, ἔθνος, εἶδος*, the forms of *Εἶδω*, (*video*), *εἶδωλον, εἵκοσι, εἵκοσι, εἵκελος* and *ἵκελος, εἴκω, εἴκα, εἴσκω, εἴλαρ, εἰλέω, εἴλω, ἔλσαι, εἶμα, εἰπεῖν, εἵπον, and ἔπος, ἐκάς, ἐκαστος, ἐκηλος, ἔκητι, ἔκνρος, ἐκών, ἔλιξ, ἐλίσσω, ἐλπίς, ἔλπω, ἐλπωρή, ἐλωρ, ἐννυμι, εὔς and ὅς (suus), ἔο, οἶ, ἔ, ἔργον, ἔργω, (arceo), ἔργω, ἐργάθω, ἔρδω, ἐρέω, ἔρκος, ἔρρω, ἐρύω, ἐσθής, ἐσθος, ἐσπέρα, ἐσπερος, ἔτης, ἔτος, ἐτάσιος, ἥδομαι, ἡδύς, ἡθος, ἦκα (still), ἦλος, ἦροψ, ἦρα, (agreeable), ἦρη, ἡχέω, ἡχή, ἡχέις, ἱαχή, ἰάχω, ἱεμαι, ἱεκάς, Ἴλιος, ἰον, ἰονθάς, ἱπες, Ἴρις, ἰς, (vis), and ἴφι, ἴσος, ἴστωρ, ἴτυς, ἰωή, ἰωκή, ὀθήνη, οἰκέω, οἶκος, οἶνος, οἶνοψ, οἶνοποτάζω, οἷς, οὐλαμός, οὐλος, ὠλξ, ὠς^a.*

Obs. The force of the digamma may also be transferred to the augment, Il. π, 272 *εὐ ναιομένην ἤνασσε*.

3. In the Tragic verse^b the hiatus is admissible only : 1. after *τί* in certain formulae, *τί οὖν, τί εἶπες, τί ἐστι*. 2. *εὐ οἶδα—εὐ ἴσθι* Soph. Œd. Rex 959, &c. (*εὐ εἰδῆ* Arist. Vesp. 425), and 3. after the exclamations *ὦ, παῖ, ἀνα, ναί*. And in all these cases it would seem that the emphatic pronunciation, expressive of surprise or confidence, &c. might prevent the hiatus from falling harshly on the ear^d. So in prose also, *οὐδὲ εἰς, οὐδὲ ἐν, μηδὲ ἐν, ne unus quidem*, to distinguish it from *οὐδεῖς* &c.^e In comedy, (besides all these allowed in tragedy,) after *ὅτι* and *περὶ*, as *ὅτι ἐς, ὅτι οὐχί, περὶ ὁμῶν*, and in other combinations of *τί*, as Arist. Aves 172 *τί ἄν οὖν*, Ach. 750 *τί; ἀνήρ*.

Elision.

§. 17. Elisions^g (the sign whereof is *apostrophe*^h) is the omission (mostly poetic) of a short final vowel before the incipient vowel, whether long or short, of the following word; as, *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*. It is mostly found in separate words, but sometimes in composition.

^a For a fuller list of digammated words, see Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon i. 438, and Thiersch Gr. Gr. p. 290.

^b R. P. Orest. 792. Adv. 282. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488.

^c Porson (Phoen. 892.) and Monk (Hipp. 975.) deny that this hiatus is admissible in tragedy. Cf. Brunck Philoct. 733. Her-

mann Phil. 1078. 905. 100.

^d Brunck Philoct. 733. Seidlerus ap. Lobeck Ajax p. 436.

^e R. P. places this hiatus later than Aristophanes. Pref. Hec. xxxv.

^f Brunck Lysistr. 611. Arist. Thesm. 377.

^g R. P. Hec. 870.

Obs. 1. When the elision takes place before an aspirate, the lenē consonant is changed into the aspirate, as ἔθλχ' ἄμα.

Obs. 2. In prose writers its use is confined to particular words and phrases:

a. All prepositions, except *περί* and *πρό*, as δι' οἶκον, ἐπ' οἶκον, but *περί* οἶκον, *πρό* οἶκον: and seldom *ἐνεκα*. So in composition, as ἀνελθεῖν.

b. The particles and adverbs, ἀλλά, ἄρα, ἔρα, ἄμα, εἴτα, ἐπειτα, μάλα, μάλιστα, and many other adverbs in α before ἄν: further in ἴνα, γέ, τέ, δέ (and its compounds οὐδέ, μηδέ), ὥστε, ὅτε (not ὅτι), ποτέ, with its compounds οὐποτε, &c. τότε, ἔτι, οὐκέτι, μηκέτι, ἄγχι, (in composition also with a few exceptions, as ἀγχιάλος): thus, ἀλλ' αὐτός, ἄρ' οὖν, μάλιστα' ἄν.

c. The pronouns in α, ο, ε, as ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα, πάντα, ἅλλα, τίνα: more rarely τοῦτο, αὐτό, ἐμέ, σέ (never τό, τά) as, ταῦτ' αὐτά, πάντ' ἀγαθά, πάνθ' ὅσα; and adverbial superlatives in α.

d. Ἔστί, φημί, οἶδα, οἶσθα, and generally the verbal forms in μι, σι, ι, α, ε, ο, as φήμ' ἐγώ, οἶδ' ἄνδρα, ἐλέγετ' ἄν, ἐτύπτοντ' ἄν, ἔχοιμ' ἄν; especially in the orators.

e. Some familiar phrases, as νῆ Δί' ἔφη.

Obs. 3. In all these cases the elision sometimes does not take place for the sake of euphony, clearness, or emphasis; and for the same reason, it occasionally occurs in other cases besides those mentioned above.

Elision in Poetry—Aphaeresis.

§. 18. Any short vowel except υ may be elided: with the following limitations:

1. The final α, ι, ο of monosyllables is never elided in Attic poetry (except *σά*: Soph. Philoct. 339 οἶμαι μὲν ἀρκεῖν σοί γε καὶ τὰ σ' (σά) ὃ τάλας ἀλγήμεθ';) in Homer only *ρά*, and *σά* before genitive of αὐτός Od. α, 356. τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα; and *σφι* Il. Ξ, 206, Od. θ, 300, &c.

2. The ι of the dative sing. and plural is elided very rarely in Attic poetry^a; oftener in Homer^b, but generally the context removes all ambiguity as to the case; as, τῷ ὄρνιθ' Ὀδυσσεύς Il. κ, 277, but in Il. λ, 542, 587, the case is not so distinctly marked; we find it in other poets, especially after the double σσ, as χεῖρεσσ' ἀθανάτησιν.

3. The ι in *περί*, (except in Æolic, Pindar Olymp. VI. 38, and in *πέροδος*, *περάπτω*: ἄχρι, μέχρι—ὅτι never in Attic, in Homer very seldom, Od. ν, 333. The Epic *ἔσσι*—adverbs of place in *θι* derived from substantives—*πρό* and *τό*^c are never elided.

4. Elision never takes place in composition before digammated words; as, διαίδεται, ἐπιαδάνει, ἀποεῖπε, though for some compounds there seems to have been an undigammated form as well as the digammated; as, ἀποαίνυμαι and ἀπαίνυμαι, ἀποσιπῶν and ἀπειπῶν, ἀποεῖξω and ἀπειξῶ.

5. In Epic the diphthong αι (of verbal forms, very rarely of nouns^d)

^a The instances whereby this elision is defended in the dramatists, are Æsch. Supp. 7. Persæ 852. CEd. Col. 1435. Trach. 676. Ajax 108. 1006. Hec. 912. Orest. 584. Iph. Aul. 808. Æsch. Æol. Fr. vi. Philemon Fr. 44. Vid. Pors. Hec. Pæf. xxii. Monk Alc. 220. 1137. Hipp. 1183. Bacch. Lycoph. 894. Vid. Herm. Op. v. 245. It is disallowed by Elmsley, Heracl. 693. Lobeck. Aj. 801. Herm. CEd. Col.

1438. Trach. 672. See Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc. ἀργῆς, v. 245. Herm. Opusc. Elem. Doct. Met. 55, who is inclined to consider it as a synizesis. Cf. Diss. Pind. Olymp. ix. 112. Eustath. ad Il. xii. 58.

^b Spitzner Excurs. vii. ad Il. 6. Brunck Lysist. 611. Spitzner de Vers. Heroic. 172. R. P. Hec. 109.

^d Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2.

is sometimes elided; of the verbal forms, the elision in the *first pers. ind. middle*, is not an uncommon occurrence, in the *second person* very rare, in the *third* not uncommon; of the infinitives, in the present pass. it is common, in the future and pft. more rare, and in the I. and II. aorist middle still less frequent. The elision in inf. act. of the first aorist, and of the verbs in *μι* is held not to occur either in Epic or Attic, except Arist. Nub. 523 ἀναγεῖν^ο ἡμᾶς, and 550; the other instances which occur are got rid of by synæresis, Arist. Nub. 7, 42, and 1357^a. Of the pft. ending *ται*, only one instance occurs, Pind. Isthm. V. 22 τέτμηντ' ἐκατόμπεδοι.

6. In Attic Greek, the elision of the verbal forms, *μαι, ται, θαι* is very rare; and even then only in comedy, and perhaps in later tragedy.

Obs. Whether the tragedians ever elided *αι* is very doubtful: cf. Herm. El. Met. 51. Lobeck Ajax 191. Herm. Trach. 216. Philoct. 1021. 1060. Kæn. ad Gregor. 171. R. P. Med. 984. Markland Iph. Aul. 828. Those who exclude it from the dramatists use crasis or aphæresis in its stead: γράφομάγῳ, or γράφομαι ἔγῳ, not γράφομ' ἔγῳ; cf. Dawes Misc. Crit. 473, and Kidd's notes. Gaisf. Heph. 222. Erfurdt ad Aj. 191. There are no such elisions in tragedy where the crasis is not admissible, and not many in comedy, such as Eqq. 886 φαίει^τ ἐξέυρημα. Nub. 780 καλίσθ' ἀπαγχαίμην. Pax 1175 μάχεσθ' ἔχοντα. Thesm. 916 κλαύσει^τ ἄρα (in which passages crasis would produce an inadmissible foot), Vesp. 1426 δέομ' οὐδέ, (for though the *αι* of *καί* may coalesce with *ου*, yet this does not warrant the crasis of the final *αι* of other words,) Aves 1340 εἰν' ἄγγελος (for double crasis, though found in Doric, can scarcely be admitted in Attic Greek).

7. It has been laid down that the diphthong *οι* is not elided in Homer, except in *σοί, μοί*; and even this is doubtful. The supposed elision is by some accounted for by synæresis: but Il. ξ, 165, is a clear case of elision^b of *μοι*: and Od. α, 60, of *τοι*. μέντοι is also elided in Homer.

8. In the dramatists *οι* is never^c elided, except in *οἶμοι^d, μέντοι^e*. Wherefore, whenever *σ'* or *μ'* are found before an initial vowel, which the metre would not allow to be lengthened by crasis with *οι*, they are to be taken for *σέ, μέ*.

9. In anapæstic systems, whereby the verses are rapidly repeated, elision takes place at the end of the line (*synaphia*). There are some instances also in Homer, (Ζήν' Il. θ, 206. ξ, 265. ω, 331, &c.) Hesiod. Theog. 884, and Theocr. VIII. 51. This also occurs from Sophocles downward, (though but seldom) in Iambics^g: provided also, that the vowel before the elided vowel is long^h, Soph. CEd. Tyr. 29. 332. 785. 1184. 1221. Elect. 1017. CEd. Col. 16. 1164. Eur. Iph. Taur. 968ⁱ. The word elided is closely connected in pronunciation with the following line, either by punctuation or construction^k.

10. The *ε* of the III. person ind. or aor. Æol. is not often elided in Attic, as the hiatus could be obviated by the *ν* ἐφέλκυστικόν^l; though, for the

^a Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2. Herm. Hymn. Merc. 133.

^b Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 3.

^c Elms. Pref. to CEd. R. viii. Med. 56. Cf. Lobeck Aj. 191. Herm. Ajax 190. Phil. 771. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 470.

^d Kæn. Greg. 171.

^e Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 33. 3.

^f R. P. Phœn. 1230. Markland Iph. Aul. 814.

^g Herm. Ant. 1108. Valck. Phœn. 891. Herm. Gr. Ling. Dial. 137, 143. Elms. Her. 838. Ath. p. 453 E. Elms. Med. 1606.

^h Elms. Med. 497. R. P. Med. 510.

ⁱ Herm. Ant. 1018.

^k Cf. Herm. Opusc. i. 144.

^l Elms. Med. 416 note—"citius in eorum scriptis ἔγραψ' ἔν scriptissem repereris, quam semel scripsisset." Herm. Electra 902.

sake of the metre, it is sometimes permitted: ἐστὶ alone, of the words which may take the *ν*, is elided in prose.

11. A poetic elision is the *Aphæresis*: whereby the incipient *ε*^a, (most frequently the augment, but also of the root, or of the prepositions ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐν, ἐπί,) is elided after a long vowel or diphthong, especially η, (Valck. Phœn. 408. Kœn. Greg. 227. Dawes Misc. Crit. 477. Elms. Œd. Col. 1606. R. P. Pref. vii. ;) and this by a use of *synaphia* takes place even at the beginning of a verse, (Valck. Phœn. 89 :) and even aphæresis and elision take place in the same word, as τρέχω π' ἀφύας^b, Aves 77. It is of course more common in comedy than tragedy; other critics substitute the crasis for the aphæresis, (Herm. El. Met. 33.)

12. An apostrophe or coronis (')^c is generally placed for the sake of clearness at the beginning of a word, from which the vowel has been elided, or has been absorbed by crasis with the preceding long vowel or diphthong: μὴ μοῦ φέλης^d or μὴ μοῖφέλης.

13. Elision takes place before a full stop, or even before a change of person in the dialogue, Arist. Vesp. 117 μὴδ' ἐξίναί τι θύραζ'· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἐπείθετο. Ib. 181 εἰ μὴ φέρεῖς Ὀδυσσέα τιν'; (Ξα.) ἀλλὰ ναὶ μὰ Δία φέρεῖ.

14. Elision takes place sometimes in several successive words, Eur. Hel. 788, τοδ' ἐστ' ἐκεῖν' αἰνίγμ' ὃ προσπολον κλύω.

15. The *ο* of the genitives in *αο* and *οιο* is not elided.

Elision before a Consonant.

§. 19. 1. The Epic and Doric writers often drop the final vowel of ἀρα, and the prepositions κατά, ἀνά, παρά before a consonant. The accent of παρά is thrown back, πᾶρ' ποσί: ἀνά and κατά, when joined to the following word, are generally without accent; and ἀνά before β, π, φ, μ, changes to ἄμ, as ἄμβωμοῖσι (ἀν βωμοῖσι), ἀμπύλαγος, ἀμφόνων, ἀμμέγα. The final τ of κατά is assimilated to the following consonant; or, if this be an aspirate, to its corresponding tenuis; as, καδδύναμιν or καδ δύναμιν, κατφάλαρα (for κατὰ φάλαρα), κακκφαλῆς, καττάδε, καγγόνυ, καλλείψειν (Il. ξ, 89.), κᾶρ ρόον (Il. μ, 32.), κατὰ is also assimilated to the digamma, as καυδαῖς καττάδαις. The final vowel of prepositions in composition is also elided in the same way: παρστᾶσα, ἀνστάς, ἀμβαίνειν. So the Doric πορί (πρός) is elided: ποττῶς for πρὸς τοὺς: ἀπό and ὑπό are rarely elided, and only before cognate consonants; as, ἀππέμψει (Od. α, 83.), ὑββάλλειν (Il. τ, 80.).

Obs. If three consonants are by this elision brought together, one of the two assimilated consonants is dropped: κάκτανε, κᾶσχεθε, ἀμνάσει, for κάκκτανε, κᾶσχεθε, ἀμνάσει. And in the Doric dialect this takes place when only two consonants are together: κάπετον Pindar, for κάππεσον (κατάπεσον).

2. The Attic and Ionic dialects admit of this elision also: ἀμβάτης, ἀμβολάς Xen.; ἄμπωτις, ἀμπαύομαι Hdt.

Consonants which may be annexed at pleasure to the end of a word.

§. 20. 1. Another means of preventing the hiatus is the addition of a consonant to the end of the first word.

^a Elms. Med. 56 n. Heracl. 460.

^b Thiersch Dial. All. xxx.

^c Herm. Elect. 706.

^d Elms. Med. 56, note.

2. The following consonants are thus employed : ν (ἐφέλκυστικόν), σ, κ.

a. The ν is annexed^a to

α. Datives plural in σι, and local adverbs in σι : πᾶσιν ἔλεξα Ἀθήνησιν.

β. III. person sing. and plural in σι : τύπτουσιν ἐμέ, τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ.

γ. III. person sing. in ε : ἔτυπτεν ἐμέ.

δ. εἴκοσι, but not always ; we find εἴκοσιν, and εἴκοσι : the former never in Homer, and εἴκοσιν only once.

ε. The Epic particles νύ, κέ (Epic. for ἄν).

ζ. The demonstrative termination ί, where σ precedes ; as, οὔτοσιν, ἐκεινοσίν, τουτοσίν, οὕτωσίν.

η. The Epic suffix φι, and the Epic νόσφι.

Obs. 1. In the Epic dialect, the ν is often omitted in local adverbs in *θεν* ; more rarely in the Attic Greek^b, still more rarely in *πάνιν*.

Obs. 2. The poets place a final ν before an incipient consonant to make a short syllable long for the metre^c : in most species of verse it may be so placed at the end of a line^d. In Attic prose it is always added at the end of a paragraph or sentence, for the sake of euphony ; and sometimes to give emphasis to some particular word. The Ionic prose does not usually employ the ν even before vowels : as, πᾶσι ἔλεξα.

β. σ is added to the word οὐτω, as οὕτως ἐποίησεν : frequently to ἄχρι, μέχρι : and to ἐκ before a vowel and at the end of a sentence ; as, ἐξ εἰρήνης —εἰρήνης ἔξ ; but ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης.

Obs. 3. In the Ionic dialect, and occasionally in Attic poetry, we find ἀτρέμας and ἀτρέμα : and the numerals in κισ and κί ; as, πολλάκισ and πολλάκι. So ἔμπα (Poetic) and ἔμπα—ἀντικρύ and ἀντικρυς.

γ. κ is added to the negative οὐ before a vowel, as οὐκ αἰσχύρος, except before digammated words in Homer, and οἶ in Attic : οὐ οἶ, not οὐχ οἶ. (So from the analogy of οὐκέτι we find μηκέτι for μὴ ἔτι) ; but when οὐ stands by itself, or at the end of a sentence, it is written οὖ, even before a vowel, as οὖ· ἀλλά &c.

Combinations of Consonants.

§. 21. 1. In Greek, two or three consonants may stand together—seldom four, never five. Some combinations of even two consonants are not usually admissible, such as πμ, νπ, νγ, νλ, νρ, νσ, (see §. 26, sqq.) and λσ, ρσ are rare : in Æol. μάκαρς for μάκαρ ; in other words the nominative σ is dropped, as πατήρ for πατέρς ; σλ only Doric, as ἐσλός.

Of Mutes.

§. 22. 1. Cognate mute consonants are combined with each other ; that is, any one of the tenues (π, κ, τ) with any other tenuis—any one of the mediæ (β, γ, δ) with any other media—any one of the

^a Buttmann considers this ν not as an addition, but as a relic of the ancient form ; but the older forms, πτι &c. in Pindar, do not admit the ν.

^b Lobeck ad Phryn. 284. Elms. Heracl.

583.

^c Porson Orest. 64. Med. 76. Elms. Med. 76.

^d Herm. El. Met. ii. 20. 25, &c. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 22.

aspirates (ϕ , χ , θ) with any other aspirate. When, therefore, consonants which are not cognate meet, the first is changed into one of the consonants cognate to the second, or is dropped.

2. Rule I.—A consonant of the π sound (π , β , ϕ) or of the κ sound (κ , γ , χ), if followed by a τ sound (τ , δ , θ), must always be cognate to it. For example, if β is followed by the tenuis τ , it is changed into the π sound tenuis π ; if by the aspirate θ , it is changed into the π sound aspirate ϕ ; and so in the other consonants. Thus τ is always preceded by π or κ -, δ by β or γ -, θ by ϕ or χ -. And observe, further, if the aspirate is the first letter of the combination, it is changed to its proper tenuis—if the second, it remains, and the first is changed to its proper aspirate.

β before τ into π , as (from $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$)	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\beta\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\iota\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
ϕ τ .. π .. (.. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$)	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
γ τ .. κ .. (.. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$)	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
χ τ .. κ .. (.. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$)	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\iota$	=	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
π δ .. β .. (.. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\omega$)	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\delta\omega\varsigma$	=	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omega\varsigma$
ϕ δ .. β .. (.. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$)	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\eta\nu$
κ δ .. γ .. (.. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$)	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
χ δ .. γ .. (.. $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$)	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\delta\eta\nu$	=	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$
π θ .. ϕ .. (.. $\tau\Upsilon\pi$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\Upsilon\pi\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\Upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$
β θ .. ϕ .. (.. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$
κ θ .. χ .. (.. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$
γ θ .. χ .. (.. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$)	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\theta\eta\nu$	=	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\eta\nu$

Obs. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ is not affected by this rule; as $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$, &c. not $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$.

Obs. 2. A τ sound letter (τ , δ , θ) is not allowed to stand before one of the other mutes; if by inflexion such a combination would be produced, it is dropped, as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$ pft. from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$ becomes $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$.

3. Aspirates are not joined together, when belonging to different syllables (except in inflections), but the former is changed into the corresponding tenuis, $\Sigma\alpha\phi\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega\varsigma$, $\text{'}\text{Α}\tau\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; not $\Sigma\alpha\phi\phi\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omega\varsigma$, $\text{'}\text{Α}\theta\theta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

4. When in inflexions two τ consonants come together, the first is changed to σ , as

$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\theta\eta\nu$ (from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$) into $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$

$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ (... $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$) ... $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$

$\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\theta\eta\nu$ (... $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$) ... $\eta\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

§. 23. Rule II.—The tenses (π , κ , τ) are replaced by their respective aspirates, not only before the aspirate commonly in inflexion and derivation, but before an aspirated vowel in a separate word. The mediæ (β , γ , δ) are changed into aspirates only in the inflexion of verbs, in all other positions they remain unchanged.

ἀπ' οὐ becomes ἀφ' οὐ—ἐπήμερος (from ἐπί, ἡμ'ρα)=ἐφήμερος
 ἐνυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφ.)=ἐφυφαίνω, ἐνυφή=ἐφυφή
 οὐκ ὁσίως=οὐχ ὁσίως, δεκήμερος (from δέκα, ἡμέρα)=δεχήμερος
 ἀντ' ὧν=ἀνθ' ὧν (ἀντί), ἀντέλκω=ἀνθέλκω
 εἰλογ-ά=εἰλοχα, but λέγ' ἐτέρον (not λέχ' ἐτ.)

τέτυπ-ά=τέτυφα

τέτριβ-ά=τέτριφα, but τρίβ' οὐτως (not τρίφ' οὐτως).

Obs. 1. In the Celtic languages the second consonant is affected by the first, not the first by the second. So in Welsh, the initial letter of one word is often changed by the final letter preceding.

Obs. 2. This change takes place also in the crasis; as, θᾶτερα from τὰ ἔτερα (§. 13. *Obs. 5*). When two tenues precede an aspirated vowel, both must be changed into their corresponding aspirate; as, ἐφήμερος for ἐπτήμερος (from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα), νύχθ' ὄλην for νύκτ' ὄλ., τίφθ' οὐτω for τίπτ' οὐτω.

Obs. 3. In certain compounds the aspirate ρ changes the preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as, φροίμιον, formed by crasis from προοίμιον (from πρό and οἶμος), θράσσω from ταρασσω, φροῦδος from πρό and ὁδός.

Obs. 4. In the Ionic dialect the tenuis remains unchanged; as, ἀπ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ ὁσίως, &c.

Of Liquids.

§. 24. 1. Two liquids cannot come together in one syllable, except *μν*.

2. In the union of mutes with liquids or *σ*, or liquids with liquids or *σ*, the following rules hold good:—

Rule I.—A π consonant (π, β, φ) before μ becomes μ

κ	.....	(κ, γ, χ)	.....	γ
τ	.....	(τ, δ, θ)	.....	σ

1. π Consonant: τέτριβμαι (from τρίβω) becomes τέτριμμαι

λέλειπμαι (... λείπω) λέλειμμαι

γέγραφμαι (... γράφω) γέγραμμαι

2. κ. πέπλεκμαι (... πλέκω) πέπλεγμαι

λέλεγμαι (... λέγω) remains λέλεγμαι

βέβρεχμαι (... βρέχω) becomes βέβρεγμαι

3. τ ἥνυτμαι (... ἀνύτω) ἥνυσμαι

ἥρειδμαι (... ἐρείδω) ἥρεισμαι

πέπειθμαι (... πείθω) πέπεισμαι

κεκόμιδμαι (... κομίζω) κεκόμισμαι.

Obs. In certain words the κ and τ consonants are not changed before μ, as ἀκμή and a few others.

§. 25. Rule II.—A π consonant before σ becomes ψ

τ σ is dropped

κ σ becomes ξ — except the

prep. ἐκ; as ἐκσώζω.

the intervening vowel after them. When μ or ν are thus brought into contact with another liquid in consequence of the omission or transposition of a vowel, an euphonic β is inserted after μ , and δ after ν ; as, *μεσημερία*, *μεσημρία*, *μεσημβρία*—*μεμόληκα*, *μεμλόηκα*, *μέμλωκα*, *μέμβλωκα*—*μεμέλεται*, *μέμλεται*, *μέμβλεται*—*γαμερός*, *γαμρός*, *γαμβρός*—*άνερός*, *άρρός*, *ανδρός*. When the μ is the initial consonant it is dropped, as it would be impossible to pronounce the three letters: so *μορτός*, *μρότος*, *μβροτός*, *βροτός*—*μελίττειν*, *μλίττειν*, *μβλίττειν*, *βλίττειν*—*μόλε*, *μλόε*, *μβλόε*, *βλόε*, *βλοέσκω*, *βλώσκω*. When in composition or formation another syllable precedes the μ , it is restored; as, *ἄμβροτος*, *φθισίμβροτος*, *μέμβλωκα*. Analogous to this is the insertion of θ in *ἐσθλός* from Dor. *ἐσλός*, *ιμάσθλη* from *ιμάσσω*. So the poetic forms *ἐπραθον*, *ἐδραθον*, *ἐδρακον*, from *πέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, *δέρκομαι*: *ἥμβροτον* for *ἥμαρτον*, aor. II. of *ἁμαρτάνω*, the α being changed to \omicron , so *γαμβρός* for *γαμερός* (from *γάμος*), *περάσω*, *πρεάσσω*, *πρήσσω*, *θάρσος* and *θράσος* &c. The vowel is not unfrequently lengthened, as *στρώννυμι* for *στορέννυμι*, *θνήσκω* from ΘAN , or sometimes dropped altogether (*syncope*), as *λυπρός* for *λυπηρός*.

2. Sometimes an offensive combination (see last sect.) is obviated by inserting a vowel; as, *ἐνέπω* for *ἐμπω*, *ἐνέκω* for *ἐγκω*. So *πετάω* from ΠTA , *δαμάω* from ΔMA .

3. When a verbal ending, beginning with $\sigma\theta$, is added to the radical consonant of the verb, then the σ is dropped, and the radical consonant changed according to the above rules (§. 22. 2):

λελείπ-σθων (from *λείπω*) = *λελείφθων*

λελέγ-σθωσαν (... *λέγω*) = *λελέχθωσαν*

ἡγγέλ-σθαι (... *ἄγγέλλω*) = *ἡγγέλθαι*.

4. When the liquid ν is combined with a τ consonant and σ , the ν and τ consonant are dropped, and the preceding short vowel lengthened: ϵ into *ει*, \omicron into *ου*— α , ι , υ into $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$; as,

<i>τυφθέντι</i>	becomes	<i>τυφθειῖσι</i>	<i>λέοντι</i>	becomes	<i>λέουσι</i>
<i>σπένδσω</i>	.....	<i>σπείσω</i>	<i>ἐλμινθσι</i>	.....	<i>ἐλμῖσι</i>
<i>πάντι</i>	.....	<i>πᾶσι</i>	<i>δεικνύντι</i>	.....	<i>δεικνῦσι</i>
<i>τύψαντι</i>	.....	<i>τύψᾶσι</i>	<i>Ξενοφώντι</i>	.....	<i>Ξενοφῶσι</i> .

5. Many words which in the old language had two consonants, have only one in the later Greek; as, *πτόλεμος*, *πτόλις*: so *οἶχεσθαι* and *οἶχνεῖν*, *ἰσχυαίνω*, and *ἰσχαίνω*^a. The Epic dialect retained these older forms partly for the metre and partly for euphony. On the other hand, other words beginning with σ or μ ^b, in the older dialect,

^a Schn. de Dial. Trag. 14.

^b Buttm. Lexil. 451.

were afterwards without it ^a, *σμικρός* (Ion. and old Att.) for *μικρός* ^b, *σκεδάσσειν* for *κεδάω* &c.

Obs. In Epic poetry consonants are occasionally inserted in some words for the metre ; as, *νώνυμος*, *ἀπάλαμνος* ^c.

Changes of Consonants at the beginning of successive Syllables.

§. 30. 1. When *two successive syllables in an uncompounded word* would naturally begin with *aspirates*, whereof both belong to the root, as ΘΠΙΧ, *τριχός*; or the former to the reduplication, the latter to the root, as *φεφίληκα*, *θίθημι*, the first aspirate is changed to its tenuis ; hence,

ἐθρύφην (ΘΡΥΦ, pres. θρύπτω) into ἐτρίφην
φεφίληκα (from φιλέω) into πεφίληκα
θριχός (ΘΠΙΧ, nom. θρίξ) into τριχός
θέθηκα (ΘΝΑ, pres. θνήσκω) into τέθηκα
θίθημι (ΘΕ) into τίθημι.

So in ἐπιτεθυμένος, from *τύφω* (for *θύφω*), the *θ* which had been dropped in consequence of the *φ* returns when the *φ* is assimilated to the *μ*.

Obs. When by inflexion or formation an aspirate is lost, it is compensated for by changing a preceding tenuis into an aspirate ; as,

τρίψω but θρέψω, (θρεπσω,) θρέμμα ταχύς but θάσσω
ἐτάφην - θάπτω, θάψω τρέχω - θρέξομαι.

2. When the first syllable begins with an aspirated vowel, and the second with an aspirated consonant, the aspirate of the vowel is changed into the lene ; when the aspirate is lost in the inflexion, the aspirate breathing returns : thus,

ἔχω (root 'ΕΧ) into ἔχω ; but *F. ἔξω* ὄφρα into ὄφρα
ἐσθής (root 'Ε, ἔννυμι, ἔστο) into ἐσθής ἄχρῃς (from ἄ) into ἄχρῃς
ἀθρόος .. ἀθρόος
ἀθύρω .. ἀθύρω
ἴσχω (cf. ἴσστημι) .. ἴσχω

§. 31. 1. Where the second aspirate belongs to a syllable which is attached to the root as an inflexive or derivative termination, the first aspirate is not changed, as in

a. Passive inflexive terminations beginning with *θ*, *ἐχέ-θην* &c.

Obs. 1. *ἐτύθην*, *τυθήσομαι*—*ἐτέθην*, *τεθήσομαι* follow the first rule.

β. The imperative ending *θι*, *φάθι*, *τέθναθι*.

γ. Adverbial affixes, *Κορινθό-θεν*.

δ. Derivative terminations beginning with *θ*, *σχέθω*, *ΣΧΕ*.

ε. Aspirated perfect endings, *ἄ*, *τέθαφα* (= *τέθαπ-ἄ*) *τεθάφαται*.

2. Compare the following forms, where the aspirate is changed, with those where it is not :

^a Lennep, vol. iii. 206 sqq.

^b Elms. Med. 361, “de σμικρός et μικρός apud Tragicos idem statuendum videtur quod de ξύν et σύν.” Schneider de Dialect.

Trag. 16.

^c Herm. El. Met. 29. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 187—415.

The aspirate of the second syllable
being part of the root ;

τρέφω, (but θρέψω,) τέτροφα, ἐτράφην
ἐτάφην, (θάπτω) τάφος
ἔταφον (aor. II.)
τριχός.

The aspirate of the second syllable
not being part of the root ;

ἐθράφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι
ἐθάφ-θην, τεθάφ-θαι
τεθάφ-θω, τέθαφ-α
σχέ-θω, Κορινθό-θεν.

Obs. 2. In the inflexive termination *θηθι*, of the aor. I. Imp. pass., the first aspirate is not changed, but the second : *τύφθητι*, not *τύφτηθι*, for *τύφθηθι*.

CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

Change of Consonants in the Dialects.

§. 32. The following general rules regulate the changes of consonants in certain words of the different dialects. The homophonous consonants are interchanged with each other ; that is, *liquids* with *liquids*, *tenues* with *tenues*, *mediæ* with *mediæ*, *aspirates* with *aspirates*. The homonymous are interchanged with each other ; that is, *gutturals* with *gutturals* (K sound with K sound), *linguals* with *linguals* (T sound with T sound), *labials* with *labials* (Π sound with Π sound).

Interchange of the Homophonous Consonants.

§. 33. 1. *Mutes* : 1. *Tenues*—π and κ in interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, &c., Æol. and Ion. κῶς, &c. So ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος (Lat. *Equus*, Sanscrit *Akvas*). This change does not occur in the Epic writers.

τ and κ, πότε, *et sim.* Dor. πόκα : ὅταν, Dor. ὅκα. On the other hand κείνος, Dor. τήνος.

τ and π, στάδιον, Dor. σπάδιον : πέντε, Æol. πέμπε : πίσυρες (Oscan *pet-tora*), Æol. for τέσσαρες.

2. The *mediæ* : β and γ, βλήχων, Ion. and Æol. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, Æol. and Dor. γλέφαρον.

δ becomes β, δελφίν, Δελφοί, Æol. βελφίν, Βελφοί.

γ becomes δ, γῆ, Æol. and Dor. δᾶ : γέφυρα, Lacon. διφοῦρα.

β becomes δ, ὀβελός, Dor. ὀδελός.

3. The *aspirates* : θ and φ. θήρ, Dor. and Æol. φήρ.

θ becomes χ, ἔξωθεν, Dor. ἔξεχα, ὄρνιχος, for ὄρνιθος, Æol. and sometimes Dor.

2. The *liquids* : α. λ and ν are interchanged before the linguals θ and τ, as ἡλθον, Dor. ἦνθον : πλείμων, Ionic for πνεύμων^a.

λ and ρ, κλίβανος, Attic^b for κρίβανος.

μ and ν, μίν and νίν.

β. The liquid ρ and the spirant σ : ρρ, later Attic and comedy for the old Attic and Ionic ρσ^c : ἄρρην for ἄρσην, κόρρη for κόρση : ρ for σ, at the

^a On the tragic use of these two forms, see Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 15. Brunn Trach. 567. Herm. Tr. 564.

^b Lobeck Phryn. 179.

^c Vid. Schneider, Dial. Trag. 15, who would admit both forms into tragedy : contrary to R. P. Hec. 8. Valck. Phœn. 55.

end of words^a, Lacon, and Æol. παλαιόρ, Lysist. 988, for παλαιός, ἵππορ for ἵππος, πόιρ for παῖς, puer, τάρ for τὰς : λ for ρ, as λάκη for ῥάκη : ρ for σ, in the middle of words, θέρμιον for θέσμιον^b. So in Latin, arbor and arbos, labor and labos, honor and honos.

Interchange of the Homonymous Consonants.

§. 34. a. The gutturals : γ and κ, Att. κναφεύς, al. γραφεύς.

χ becomes κ, δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, and Dor. ἀτρεχές for ἀτρεκές : and on the other hand, μοῦκορ, Dor. for μυχός. So κρόνος and χρόνος.

b. The linguals : δ becomes τ, δάπις and τάπις : δ becomes θ before an aspirate, Æol. οὐθέν for οὐδέν^c.

θ becomes τ, αὔτις Ion. and Ep. for αὐθις.

Obs. 1. In some words the aspirate is transferred from one consonant to another : κιδών, Ion. for χιδών : ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, So Att. φιδάκη for πιθάκη.

σ and the other linguals : σ becomes δ before μ, ὀδμή, Dor. for ὀσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. So Pindar, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμ. So θ for σ, κεκορυθμένος, Ep. for κεκορυσμένος.

σ becomes τ, Ποσειδάν, φατί, &c. for Ποσειδών, φησί Æol. and Doric. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, τηλία, τύρβη, τήμερον, τήτες (these two last only in comedy, in other Attic Greek σήμερον, σήτες^d) are in other dialects σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη (σύρω).

σσ and τ are interchanged, λίσσομαι and λίτομαι, both used in Homer.

So also σσ and ττ : Ionic σσ, Attic ττ, in most words (but only in comedy and later prose^e). But this interchange does not take place where the single σ was the original form of the word ; as, τείχεσι, τείχεσι : except in Æol. ὀποττα, ἐπιχάριττα, for ὕποστα, ἐπιχάρισται^f.

Obs. 2. Æschyl., Soph., Thucyd., use πράσσω : Aristophanes, Plato, &c. πράττω. In some words the Ionic form retained its place, as πάσσω, βράσσω, πτήσσω, βασιλίσσα, σάρισσα, βυσσός, ἄβυσσος, αἰθύσσω, πτίσσω (ἐρέσσω generally).

σ and θ, when followed by a vowel ; σιός, Lacon. for θεός, μουσιδδεν for μυθίζειν.

σ and ν, in Æol. and Doric verbal terminations ; μες for μεν, τύπτομες for τύπτομεν, and αἰές for αἰέν Æol. : and on the other hand, ἐντί, Æol. for ἐστί, ἔμπαν for ἔμπας.

Obs. 3. In the Laconic dialect σ assimilates itself to the following consonant (except it be a liquid) ; as, ἐτάν for ἐς τάν, διδάκκη for διδάσκει, ἴτω for ἴστω.

c. The labials : φ becomes π, σφόνδυλος Att., σπόνδυλος Ion. So Æol. and Doric, π for φ, as ἀπί for ἀμφί : hence ἀμπέχειν.

μ and π, ὄππατα, πεδά, Æol. for ὄμματα, μετά.

φ and β, Βίλιππος, Æol. for Φίλιππος.

β becomes λ, ἐπεξάρει for ἐπεβάρει : Arcad. ζέρεθρον for βάραθρον, ζέλλω for βάλλω^g.

δ becomes λ, ζορκάς, Æol. and Ion. for δορκάς : ζά, Æol. for διά^h, whence the compounds ζάθεος, &c.

^a Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 28. Plat. Cratyl.
⁴³⁴ C. Dawes Misc. Crit. 345.

^b Paus. v. 15. 4.
^c Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^d Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 66.

^e Valck. Phœn. 406. Hemsterh. Lucian, i. p. 91, sqq. Cf. Schneid. Dial. Trag. 15.

^f Cf. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

^g R. P. Phœn. 45. Valck. Phœn. 45.

^h Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

Double Consonants.

§. 35. **ξ** becomes **δδ**, *μουσιδδεν*, Lacon. for *μυθίζειν* : *μάδδα*, Dor. for *μάζα*, ὀδδῃ for ὀζει.

The initial **ξ** becomes **δ**, as *δυγόν* for *ζυγόν*^a.

ξ becomes **σδ**, Æol. and Dor. in the middle of a word (but in Pindar and Theocritus not when **ξ** is preceded by **θ**) as *μελίσδεται*, *μέσδων* for *μελίζεται*, *μέζων*. On the other hand, **σδ** for **ξ** in certain local adverbs, even in Attic Greek, *ἁθήναζε* for *-ασδε*, and in the two adverbs, *βύζην* and *βυζόν* for *βύσδην*, *βυσθόν*.

ξ becomes **σσ**, *συρίσσειν*, Æol. for *συρίζειν*.

ξ becomes **ττ**, *συρίττειν*, Att. for *συρίζειν*.

To these must be added :—

ξ for **σ** and **σσ**, *ξύν*, Ep. and old Attic for *σύν*^b : *διξός*, Ion. for *δισσός* : *λάξ*, Dor. for *κλείς*. And even in the fut. and aorist inflexion the Dorians used **ξ** for **σ**^c.

The double consonants **ξ** and **ψ** have their component letters transposed, as *σκένος*, Æol. for *ξένος*, *σπαλís* for *ψαλís* : but rarely at the beginning of a word. So *σφ* and *ψ*, as *ψέ*, Dor. for *σφέ*.

Obs. 1. In only a few cases consonants which are not cognate are interchanged; *μόλις* and Att. *μόγισ* : *νοεῖν*, Ion. *κοεῖν* : **πτ** and **σσ**, *ῥσσω*, *πίσσω*, Æol. and Ion. for *ῥπτω*, *πίπτω*. So both *ἐνίπτω* and *ἐνίσσω* in Homer.

Obs. 2. Some words seem in the old language to have begun with two consonants, and hence arises a double form of the same word as if these consonants were separated, and retained separately, in the same or different dialects, as the initial consonant of the word. So *κμέλας*, *μέλας*, and *κελαινός*. So **ΣΔΕΥΞ** (= *Ζεύς*), *Σιός Deus*, *Διός*, *Διός*. So **ΚΣΥΝ**, *σύν*, Lat. *cum* : *κνοεῖν*, (compare *knowledge*,) *νοεῖν* and *κοεῖν*, Æsch. Suppl. 171 *κοννέιν*, Germ. *Kennen*, Saxon *Ken*. So *ἐνς* becomes in Æol. *έν*, in common dial. *ἐς*. Sometimes only the form of one single consonant occurs : *ξύρειν*, *κείρειν*. Cf. *κνέφας* and *νέφος*^d.

Reduplication and Omission of Consonants.

§. 36. 1. In the general dialect the vocalic consonants **λ**, **μ**, **ν**, **ρ**, **σ**, and the mute **τ**, are alone capable of reduplication; as, *ἄλλος*, *μᾶλλον*, *κόμμα*, *λήμμα*, *κάνναβις*, *ἔρρω*, *τάσσω*, *λεύσσω*, *ῥσσω*, *τάττω*, *ῥττων*. And sometimes **π** and **κ**, as *ἵππος*, *κόκκος*.

2. **ρ** is doubled after the augment, as *ῥρρεον*, and in compounds, where a short vowel precedes it; as, *ῥρρηκτος*, *βαθύρρρος*; but *εὔρστος* (f. *εὔ* and *ῥώννυμι*).

Obs. 1. In Homer, and sometimes in the Attic poets, **ρ**, for the sake of the metre, is not doubled; as, *ἐράπτομεν* (f. *ράπτω*), *ῥεζον* (f. *ρέζω*), *ἀμφιρύτη* (f. *ῥεῖν*), *χρυσόρπος*.

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 98.

^b R. P. Med. 11. P. E. Med. 11. Pref.

to Ed. R. ix. Herm. ad Elms. Med. 11.

^c "Vellemus nos quidem magnopere, desine-

rent critici talia contra libros mutare."

^c Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 89.

^d Buttm. Lexil. 374.

3. *Arbitrary reduplication of consonants in poetry.*—Homer, and other poets after him, double the following consonants in the following cases after a short vowel, *metri gratia* :—

a. After the augment, the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον f. νέω, ἔρρεον, ἔσσενα, for ἔλαβον &c.

b. In composition, the same consonants; as, νεόλλουτος (f. νέος and λούω), ἄμμορος, φιλομμειδής; ἀννέφελος, ἐύνηντος; εὔσσελμος.

c. σ in the datives in σι and in futures and aorists; as, νέκυσσι, δώμασσι; κάλεσσα, δόμοσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξείνισσα. And in the middle of several words; as, ὄσσον, ὄσσάκι, τόσσον, τοσσοῦτον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, ἔσσομαι; μέσσος, νεμέσσα, νεμεσσηθείς (f. νέμεσις), θυσσανόεις. And μ in ἔμμεναι for ἔμεναι (εἶναι).

Obs. 2. In some Doric inscriptions a σσ is found before a consonant, as Ἄρισστόδαμος. Böckh thinks this the relic of the letter *San*^a.

d. Of the mutes, Homer doubles π in the interrogative pronouns, which begin with ὅπ, as ὅππως—κ in πελέκκω—τ in ὅττι. There are only two instances of this reduplication of an aspirate, where however one is changed to a tenuis: ὄκχος for ὄχος Pind. Ol. VI. 24, σκύπφος for σκύφος Hesiod. For the common reading ἐδδειςαν, should be substituted ἐδφειςαν^b.

4. The arbitrary omission of one of two consonants, *metri gratia*, occurs but rarely: Ἀχιλεὺς, Ὀδυσεὺς, φάρυγος; but in many words the initial consonant was dropped, probably from the natural tendency to abbreviate words in conversation, which, while it produced a new form in particular dialects, did not always render the longer form obsolete; as, μόσχος, ὄσχος—μία, ἱα—φημί, ἡμί &c. Hence the double poetic forms λείβειν, εἴβειν—γαῖα, αῖα &c.^c

CHAPTER III.

Of the Nature and Kinds of Syllables.

§. 37. 1. A syllable is the distinct pronunciation of a vowel either alone, or with one or more consonants. When a syllable ends with a vowel it is called an open, when with a consonant, a close syllable.

2. A word is formed of one or more syllables. In words of more than one syllable, the radical syllable must be distinguished from the inflexive or derivative syllable. The former expresses the *notion of*

^a Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 100.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 299.

^c Blomf. Gl. Prom. Vinc. 191. Lennep An. Gr.

the word, the latter the *relations of that notion*; as, γέ-γραφ-α. Here the middle syllable is the radical, the two others the inflexive syllables, expressing the peculiar relations in which the notion *write* is to be represented: viz. as perfect—and as an action of the person speaking. In πρᾶγ-μα, the former is the radical, the latter the inflexive syllable.

3. All pure Greek words end either in a vowel, or in one of the three consonants *s, v, ρ*, or in one of the double consonants ξ, ψ; as, σῶμα, παῖς, χάρις, μῆν, ῥήτωρ, νύξ, γύψ. Except ἐκ and οὐκ. Vid. §. 20. c.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

§. 38. 1. Syllables are divided into long and short according as they are more or less dwelt upon in pronunciation; and this is defined by certain rules which regulated the pronunciation not only in poetry, but in the language of every day life.

2. The quantity of a syllable is decided either by the natural properties of the vowel (φύσει), or by its position (θέσει).

3. A syllable is *short by nature*, when its vowel is either ε, ο, ᾱ, ι or υ: ἐνὸμῶσα, ἐπὺθῆτο; and long, when its vowel is η, ω, ᾱ, ι or υ, or a diphthong; as, ἥρως, κρίνω, γέφυρα, πέπρωγα, ἰσχύρους, παῖδεύης. Hence all contracted vowels are long; as, πράσσω for πρεάσσω—ἄθλος for ἀεθλος—βότρυς for βότρυνas.

4. A syllable is long by position, when the vowel is followed by more than one, or by a double, consonant; as, ἐκστέλλω, τύψαντες, κόραξ (κόρακος), τράπεζα, θεὸς μέν.

Quantity by Position before two Consonants in the same word.

§. 39. 1. A short vowel is not, as a general rule, long by position before a mute and liquid in the same word; as, ἀτέκνος, ἀπέπλος, ἄκμή, βότρυνs, δίδραχμος. In two cases however it is long: *a.* in composition, as ἐκνέμω, this in fact being two words: *b.* where β, γ, δ are followed by λ, μ, ν, as βίβλος, εὐδμος, πέπλεγμαi.

Obs. 1. In Homer the short vowel before a mute or liquid becomes long^a, though occasionally shortened for the metre, except before βλ, γλ, θλ, φλ.

Obs. 2. In the common Attic dialect the vowel is short^b before most combinations of a mute and liquid, (*correptio Attica*;) and Comedy, as the drama of common life, naturally adopted this usage^c, and only violated it

^a Herm. El. Met. 28. Id. Orph. Arg. 755, and quoted by Maltby, Morell, viii. 3. Spitzner de Vers. Her. 88.

^b Butt. Gr. Gr. 79, nota.

GR. GR. VOL. I.

^c Dawes Misc. Crit. 355. Herm. El. Met. 28. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 390. 394. Mitchell's Wasps, 248.

in parodies of the tragedians^a and in proper names^b, and perhaps in the Anapæstic systems: hence in the comedians, the vowel before π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid, is *short*; before β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, *short*^c; before β, γ, δ, followed by λ, μ, ν, *long*.

Obs. 3. In Tragedy^d, sometimes the Epic, but oftener the Attic usage is found. The short vowels oftener remain short before a mute and liquid^e, except before βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, θλ^f; and sometimes, but mostly in choric verse, the vowel is short before some of these combinations^g.

Obs. 4. The lengthening of the short vowel is found most commonly in uncompounded words, such as ἔδρα, τέκνον, πατρός &c.; rarely in compounds, such as πολύχρυσος, ἀπότροποι, and still more rarely in augments, as ἀπὲθμισεν Eur. Orest. 128^h.

Obs. 5. A vowel is also sometimes short before the two liquids μνⁱ. On the word ἀμπλακεῖν, the first vowel of which some critics consider short in the passages where others read ἀπλακεῖν, see Seidler, Vers. Doch. 25, note: Herm. Emend. Gram. 18. Ellendt, Soph. Lex. ad voc. Herm. Opusc. III. 146, ad Elm. Med. p. 485; Ibid. 115. Lidd. and Scott ad voc. Monthly Review, February 1796, p. 130. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v. ἀναμπλάκῃτος. Herm. Trach. 120. Erf. ad Œd. Tyr. 472. Hermann reads ἀπλακεῖν where a short, ἀμπλακεῖν where a long vowel is required. See also, on some analogous cases of supposed short vowels before two consonants, Toup. Add. Theocr. 202. Gaisf. Heph. p. 41. For ἀνδρότητα (Il. π. 857.) read ἀνδρότητα.

2. A vowel which is by nature long should be pronounced as such, even when long also by position; and a vowel short by nature retains its natural pronunciation even when long by position, so that a difference should be made in the pronunciation of θῶρᾱξ (θῶρᾱκος), and αὔλαξ, αὔλακος^k.

3. A syllable whose vowel is one of the *ancipites*, α, ι, υ, as a general rule, is short.

Obs. 6. The vowels α, ι, υ, are not, properly speaking, of doubtful quantity; but from there being no distinct sign for their long or short pronunciation (as ε, ο, η, ω), the same sign stands, in different syllables, sometimes for a long, sometimes for a short vowel—and sometimes even in the same syllable; while the distinction between ε and η, ο and ω, frequently produces two different forms of the same word. So μυρίκη and μυρίκη, Ἄρης and Ἄρης^l, φίλος and φίλος. There are also words whose quantity varies in different dialects; as, κορύνη, ταμύνη, τορύνη, ἀλμυρός short in Epic, long in Attic. So καλός Ep., κᾰλός Att.—ἴσος Ep., ἴσος Att.—νεῖρός Ep., νεῖρός Att.^m

^a Dawes Misc. Crit. 358. ^b Ibid. 359.

^c Exceptions: Thesm. 486. Eccles. 369. Lys. 742. Pl. 1019.

^d Herm. El. Met. 28. Dawes Misc. Crit. 354. Maltby, Morell, Thes. lviii. and lxi.

^e R. P. Orest. 64.

^f Exceptions: βλ Plut. 117. γμ Ib. 961. δν Eq. 765. θλ Œd. Tyr. 77. El. 446. γλ Æsch. Prom. 172. See Morell Thesaur. Preface lviii.

^g Dawes Misc. Crit. 359. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Med. 288. Mus. Crit. i. 334. Maltby liii. note.

^h R. P. Orest. 64.

ⁱ Gaisf. Heph. 217. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Bacch. 1132.

^k Cf. Butt. Gr. Gr. 7. 8, note.

^l Mart. IX. 12. "Sed Græci quibus est nihil negatum, Et quos 'Apes' 'Apes' decet sonare." ^m Monk Hipp. 1339.

Quantity by Position of final syllables.

§. 40. 1. A short final vowel before two consonants at the beginning of the next word is, in the Epic poets, as a general rule, long. The exceptions occur mostly before a word which, from its own quantity, would not come into the verse unless the preceding vowel were short; as, *παν-ροῖσι βροτοῖσι*, — *γυνωθέντα βραχιόνα*, — *λύσε κλυδών*: here *βροτοῖσι*, *βραχιονά*, *κλυδών*, could not come into the hexameter verse except the first syllable were the last part of a dactyl, and therefore the vowel preceding must be short—so *Ἀφροδίτη*^a: and it is rarely short before the two mutes *σκ* or *ζ*, and never before *ξ* and *ψ*^b.

Obs. The term *Arsis*^c is applied to that syllable on which in scansion the emphasis rests: in the Dactyl for instance on the first, in the Iambics on the last.

2. When the first word ends with a consonant, and the second also begins with one, the final syllable is always long; as, *ἄλλους μὲν κάθισσιν Τρώας*.

3. A long vowel or diphthong before the incipient vowel of a word which has not the digamma, is short in the thesis, long in the arsis; as, *Il. α. 358 ἡμῆν ἐν βένθεσσιν*: *Il. β. 621 νῆες δὲ μὲν Κρεά | τοῦ δ' δ' ἄρ' κ. τ. λ.*: *Il. α. 333 αἶψα δ' | ἔγνω | ἦσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ (ῥῆσιν)*. This hiatus was not admissible in the Attic poets, except in certain choric measures, where the long vowel is shortened^d; as, *Eur. Hec. 125 τῷ Θησείδα δ', ὅζω Ἀθηνῶν*. A short vowel was lengthened in the arsis of the Homeric verse; as, *Il. ρ. 42 οὐδέ τ' ἀδρήιτος ἦδ' ἀλκῆς ἦδε φόβοιο*.

4. In the dramatists, the final short vowel is very seldom lengthened before any combination of mutes and liquids (§. 39. *Obs.* 1.) which will allow of its being short^e; except occasionally in the choric songs and anapaests^f: but before *βλ*, *γλ*, *γμ*, *γν*, *δμ*, *δν*, *μν*, or any other two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant, it is long (cf. *Æsch. Eum. 680.*); except in a few instances before *βλ*, *γλ*, *μν*^g, where it is short—in Euripides only in the last case^h.

5. The letter *ρ* from its lengthened pronunciation at the beginning of a word may, in poetry, lengthen a preceding vowel, if the ictus rests on it; *Æsch. P. V. 1059 διατραμήσει σώματος μέγα ράκος*. In the Attic poets there are but few exceptionsⁱ, and these mostly in choric songs^k.

6. Occasionally, but mostly only in certain words and forms, a long vowel or diphthong is short in the middle of a word before a vowel^l. So in Homer: *ἔμπαῖος*, *υῖός*, *βέβληται*, *ἐπεῖη*, *χαμαῖεῖναι*^m, *οἶος*; and in Attic dramatists: *οἶος*, *ποῖος*, *τοιοῦτος* *τοῖόςδε*, *οἶει* (f. *οἶομαι*) *ποῖεῖν*, *γεραῖός*ⁿ, *δελταῖος* in Iambic verse^o, *ἱκταῖος*, *κρυφαῖος*, *πατρῶος*^p, *φιλαθῆναιος*^q, and always in the pronouns with the demonstr. *ι*, as *τουτοῦ*^r &c.; but the diphth. *ει* is

^a Spitzner de Vers. Her. 89, sqq.

^b Ibid. 99. Herm. El. Met. 29.

^c Maltby Prosodia, iv. 2. 2.

^d Seidler de Vers. Doch. 93. Herm. El. Met. 32. R. P. Pref. Hec. xlviii.

^e R. P. Orest. 64. Elms. Med. 241. El. Met. 29.

^f Seidler de Vers. Doch. 21 and 409.

^g See Schneid. de Dial. Gr. 45.

^h Gaisf. Heph. 218. R. P. Hec. 298.

ⁱ Dawes Misc. Crit. 282. Monk. Hipp. 461.

^k Gaisf. Heph. 219.

^l Heph. 1. 3. and Gaisf. Heph. 216. Seidler de Vers. Her. 100. Herm. El. Met. 32.

^m Heph. 1. 3.

ⁿ Monk Hipp. 170.

^o Arist. Vesp. 282. R. P. Phoen. 1319.

^p Herm. Med. 420. Seidler de Vers. Her. 101. Cf. R. P. Hec. 78.

^q Herm. El. Met. 32.

never short before another vowel in Attic poets^a. When four short syllables come together in the same word, the first is lengthened, as *ἀθάνατος*.

§. 41. We usually mark in pronunciation the quantity of the last two syllables only, but mostly that of the penultima, for which the following rules may be laid down :

1. The penultima is long in all properispomena of course : so also in all compounds whose last element is a properispomenon.

2. *αγος* : compounds from *ᾄγω*, as *λοχᾰγός* : from *ἄγνυμι*, as *ναναγός*.

αης, adjectives (fem. *αίς*) derived from verbs in *αω*, as *δυσᾰης*.

αμα or *αμων* (gen. *άμονος*) : derived from verbs, as *δραμα*, *θειάμων*.

ανος : oxyton proper names preceded by *ι*, as *Ἀσιᾰνός*, or where a consonant precedes, except *Δαρδᾰνός*, *Ἀπιδᾰνός*, *Ἡριδᾰνός*.

ανος : oxyton dissyllables, as *φᾰνός*.

ανωρ, as *Βιδᾰνωρ*.

ας : oxyton dissyllables, and proper names of more than three syllables, except *Οινόμεος*.

αςος : substantives, except *θιδᾰσος*,

ατης : proper names preceded by a vowel : except proper names in *-βάτης*, *-στάτης*, *-φάτης*.

ατος : adjectives from verbs in *αω*, and from *κεράννυμι*, as *ἄκρατος*.

ων : (gen. *αονος*, or *άωνος*), as *ὀπάων*, except *φᾰων*.

3. *ια* : dissyllables beginning with two consonants, except *σκιά*.

ιλος, *ιλον* : proparoxytons : so *χιλός* and *ψιλος* dissyllabic oxytons.

ιμος : dissyllabic oxytons.

ινη : polysyllabic subst., except *Μολυβδᾰίνη*, *εἰλαπᾰίνη*, *Ἀσᾰίνη*, *μυρσᾰίνη*, (doubtful) *σατᾰίνη*.

ινος : dissyllabic oxytons, as *ρίνός*.

ιος : dissyllabic oxytons, except *βιδᾰός*.

ιτη : proper names, as *Ἀφροδιτή*.

ιτης : (fem. *ίτις*), as *πολίτης* (*πολίτις*), except *κρίτης*, *κτίτης*.

ιων : subst., except *ῥίων* and *χίων* generally.

ιων : compar. Homer and Ionic always short.

4. *κρανος*, as *τρίκρανος*.

5. *υγη*. Except *μαρμαρυγή*, *ἡλύγη*, *τρύγη*.

υδοκ, adverbs in.

υλος, oxytons in.

υμα : derived from verbs in *ῠω*.

υμη, paroxytons in.

υμος : dissyllabic oxytons.

υνη : paroxytons and trisyllabic substantives, except *ὠδύνη*, *κορύνη*, *σιγύνη*, in Epic sometimes.

υνος : oxytons in, except *πλῆνός*.

— trisyllabic, when *σ* does not precede, except compounds of *γῠνή*.

υρα : proparoxytons.

υρος : of which the antepenultima is long, except *οἰζυρός*, Attic *ὠζυρέ* : *ἀνάγυρος*, *πάπυρος*, *ἄλμυρός* are doubtful.

υτης : substan. (fem. *ῠτις*), as *πρεσβύτης*, *πρεσβῠτις*, except *θύτης*.

υτος : of which the antepenultima is long, as *γαρωῦτός*.

Verbs in *νω* with *ῠ* in the perfect, as *τέθυκα*.

Obs. Polysyllabic words compounded from long dissyllables have their

^a Valck. Phœn. 1475.

penultima long. Such words as *παλιωτριβής* are derived, not from *τριβω*, but from the root as seen in *ἐτριβον*, aor. II.

§. 42. In addition to these the following words are to be noticed as long. Those marked with an asterisk are sometimes short :—

I. *ā*.

a. Polysyllabic :

*ἀνᾱρός,	ὀπᾱδός,	τιᾱρά,
κόβᾱλος,	σιᾱγών,	φᾱλᾱρος,
νεᾱνίς,	σίνᾱπι,	ὀ φλύᾱρος.

Proper names : *Ἀμᾱσις, Ἀνᾱπος, Ἀρᾱτος, (ἀρᾱσθαι), Ἀχᾱτής, Δευκᾱτής, Εὐφράτης, Θεᾱνῶ, Ἰᾱσων, Μιθριδᾱτής, Νιφᾱτής, Πιᾱῖπος, Σᾱράπις, Serṽris, Στύμφᾱλος, Φᾱρσᾱλος.

b. Dissyllabic :

ᾱγή, <i>shore</i> , (but ᾱγη, <i>wonder</i>),	δᾱγύς,	σφρᾱγίς,
ᾱήρ, <i>aēr</i> ,	ὀ δᾱλός,	τρᾱχύς,
*ᾱῖξ,	κᾱρίς,	φρᾱῖτρα,
*ᾱτη,	λᾱρός,	φραίτωρ.

II. *ī*.

a. Polysyllabic :

ᾱόνιτον,	κάμῑνος,	*ὀμβρῑνός,
*ᾱνία ^a ,	καρυκῑνός,	παρθενοσιπῑτης,
ᾱξίνη,	κονία,	σμιῑνον,
ἐνῑπή,	κυκλάμῑνος,	τὸ τᾱρίχος,
ῑριθος,	κṽμῑνον,	ὑυγῑνον,
ῑρινός,	*μεσημβρῑνός,	χαλῑνός,
ῑφθῑμος,	*μυρῑκτη,	ὀ χελῑδῶν.
καλία,	*ὀπωρινός,	

And the proper names : Ἀγχῑσής, Γράνῑκος, Ἐνῑπέυς, Εὐρῑπος, Κάῑκος(ι), Ὀσῑρις, Βούσιρις, Σέριφος.

b. Dissyllabic :

βρίμη,	κλίνη	ρίπή.
γριπέυς,	κριθή,	σίγη,
δίνη,	λίτος,	σμίλη,
δριμύς,	μῑκρός,	τίμη, (ᾱτίμος &c.)
ῑθύς,	νίκη,	χιλός,
*ῑλη,	πίων,	ψῑλός.
*ῑλυσ,		

III. *ū*.

a. Polysyllabic :

ᾱμύμων,	ἰλṽός,	λάφṽρον,
ᾱσṽλον,	ἰγνύη,	λέπṽρον,
ᾱṽτή(ṽ),	τὸ κέλṽφος,	πίτṽρον,
ᾱṽτέω(ṽ)	κολλṽρα,	ὀ ψῑμṽθος.
εἰλṽός,		

And the proper names : Ἀβṽδος, Ἀμφρṽσός, Ἀρχṽτας, Βηρṽτός, Βιθṽνός, Διᾱνṽσος, Ἐνṽω, Καμβṽσης, Κέρκṽρα, Κωκṽτός, Νίσṽρος, Πᾱχṽνον.

b. Dissyllabic :

γῦρός,	πῦρός,	ῥῶλη,
κῦφός,	σῦριγξ,	φῦλή,
λύπη,	τρῦγών,	χρῦσός,
μῦών,	ὀ τῦρός,	ψῦχή, (hence ψψ-
ξῦνός,	ῥῖός,	χος &c.)

And the proper names : Λῦδός, Μῦσός, Μῦρῶ, Στρῦμών, Τῦδεύς, Τῦρῶ.

Accentuation.

Si quis igitur vestrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime comparet, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione immotus.—Porson ad Med. i.

§. 43. 1. A word is produced by the arrangement of syllables, of which one is predominant—and hereon depends the principle of accentuation. The predominant syllable is naturally pronounced in an elevated, sharper, the subordinate syllables in a deeper, lower tone. Monosyllables are also accented, as in a sentence they are predominant or subordinate to other words ; as, ‘hé is good’—‘yés—hè is good.’

Obs. 1. In modern languages the accent generally rests on the radical syllable, as ‘hópe-ful ;’ and this principle is applied by Götting, Thiersch and Rost to the Greek. It would certainly very much simplify the system, and increase the utility of accents, could we believe this principle to hold good ; but though it may be true in a great many words, there are still so many which have the accent, not on the radical, but on the formal syllables, as ἐχθρός—πατήρ, that it cannot be safely adopted as a general principle. In the Æolic dialect, in which are no oxyton words (except dissyllabic prepositions), it seems to hold good^a.

Obs. 2. Accentuated words are termed by the grammarians ὀρθοτονούμενα, in opposition to the ἄτονα, which have no accent.

2. The accents are three—*acute, grave, circumflex*. The elevated tone is called the *acute* (ὀξεῖα), and is marked by a stroke over the principal syllable, declining from right to left (‘). The deeper tone, which is employed in the other syllables, is called the *grave* (βαρεῖα), and the sign declines from left to right (’).

Obs. 3. The sinking of the voice is not expressed by the sign of the grave accent, except to distinguish certain words, as τίς *aliquis*, and τίς *quis*, and in the final syllables of words in a sentence. We do not write ἀνθρώπος, but ἀνθρώπος.

3. To express a prolonged rolling tone, the sign called *circumflex* (ˆ) is used^b.

^a Götting, 5. 7.

^b Porph. 22. Villos. Anecd. Gr. ii. 109.

Obs. 4. The circumflex is formed from the union of the two other signs \wedge : so that a circumflexed vowel must be considered as formed from the union of two other vowels, whereof the former had the acute, the latter the grave accent, as *πράγμα, πῶγμα*. But when the long vowel is formed of two others, whereof the latter had the acute, as *όό*, the union of these two signs does not produce the circumflex, but the acute remains unchanged.—For exceptions, see §. 61. 1.

Obs. 5. In the pronunciation of a Greek word, regard ought to be had both to accent^a and quantity. The accented syllable should be emphatically pronounced with its appropriate pitch, and at the same time the quantity of *each* syllable distinctly marked. The later (A. D. 500) as well as the modern Greeks have superseded the quantity by the accent, which regulates the measure as well as the tone of their words. So in modern Greek, *Ægina, Aḡina*—and the *versus politici*, used by Joh. Damascenus, Constant. Manass. and J. Tzetzes, are scanned solely by the accent.

Obs. 6. The ancient Greeks did not need any signs for the accent; but as in course of time a faulty pronunciation had crept in, the grammarian, Aristophanes of Byzantium (A. C. 200), restored the accents according to the traditional Athenian intonation^b.

Position of the Accent.

§. 44. 1. The *acute* is placed only over one of the three last syllables of a word, whether long or short—the circumflex only over the last, or the last but one when it is long by nature and the ultima is short—the reason of which arises from the laws of the acute, as will be seen below.

2. Accentuated words are named according to the position of their accent:—

a. Oxyton—when the acute is on the ultima; as, *τετυφός, κακός, θήρ*.

b. Perispomena—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, *κακῶς, πᾶς*.

c. Baryton—when the ultima has no accent; as, *πράγματα, πῶγμα, τύπτω*.

3. The Barytons are divided into

a. Paroxyton—when the acute is on the penultima; as, *τύπτω, τετυμένος*.

b. Proparoxyton—when the acute is on the antepenultima; as, *ἄνθρωπος, τυπόμενος*.

c. Properispomena—when the circumflex is on the penultima; as, *πῶγμα, φιλοῦσα*.

^a Arist. Soph. Elench. 21. Id. Poet. 25. ii. 62. See also Dawes Misc. Crit. 110. and Soph. Elench. 4. 8. See Tyrwhitt ad Classical Mus. vol. i. p. 346.
Poet. Plato Cratyl. 399 A. B. Mus. Crit. ^b Buttm. Lexil. 295. 73.

Obs. Some monosyllables, to which the grammarians assigned no mark, are called *ἄτονα*, as οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), ὤς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ, ἐκ, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.—These are to be distinguished from the enclitics.—See below, §. 62.

§. 45. 1. The acute may be placed indifferently on long or short—the circumflex only over syllables long, not by position, but by nature; as, καλός, φίλος, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; χρῆμα, σῶμα, πᾶγμα (α by nature long, but τάγμα α by nature short), ἡ καλαῦροψ.

2. The acute can be on the antepenultima only when the ultima is short; as, ἄνθρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου, πομφόλυξ.

3. The circumflex stands over the penultima when it is by nature long, and the ultima by nature short; in this case, if the penultima is accented at all it has the circumflex. Position has, in this case, no influence: so that even *ī* and *ū* (not *ω* or *ā*), before *ξ* or *ψ*, are always considered, for the purposes of the circumflex, as short; as, τεῖχος, χρῆμα, σῶμα, πᾶξις; αὐλαῖξ (gen. ἄκος), κατῶρυξ (gen. ὠρύχος), χοῖνιξ (gen. ἴκος), καλαῦροψ, φοῖνιξ (gen. ἴκος), ἡλιξ, δοῖδνξ, κῆρυξ; but θῶραξ (gen. ἄκος), Κύκλωψ.

Obs. The short ultima is a condition of the properispomenon, because the circumflex always supposes a contraction of two syllables, on the first of which the acute stands thus—πράττε, πᾶττε: but where the ultima is long, as πᾶαττω, the accent is not on the antepenultima, but the penultima, not on the first, but the last of the two syllables, and the union of the two accents would form *ā*, not *ā*.

4. When the ultima is long or the penultima short, the penultima (if accented) has the acute; as, τεῖχη, but τεῖχος; χώρων, but χώρος: τάττε, τάγμα, τάξις(ᾱ), but πᾶττε, πᾶγμα, πᾶξις(ā).

5. When the nominative is accented on the ultima, it generally has the acute; as, πατήρ, θήρ. But there are many monosyllables which are circumflexed.

6. Where the termination of an oblique case is formed by a contraction (see §. 75. 2. 3.) of two syllables, of which the first had the acute (see §. 49.), it is circumflexed; as, καλό-ο=καλοῦ, but λόγος=λόγου, τειχέων=τειχῶν, καλό-ι=καλῶ, καλό-εσι, καλοῖς, &c.

Remarks.

§. 46. In two cases a final long syllable is, for the purposes of accentuation, short:—

1. The final *αι* or *οι*, as τράπεζαι, τύπεται, γλῶσσαι: ἄνθρωποι, χῶροι.

Except: *α*. in III. s. opt., as being contractions from *αι(τ)ι*, *οι(τ)ι*; as, τμήσαι, ἐκλείποι. (The form παιδεύσαι may be accented in three ways: παιδεύσαι imper. aor. I. med.; παιδεύσαι (for παιδευόμεναι) inf. aor. I. act.;

παιδεύσαι III. pers. opt. aor. I. act.; so φίλησαι, φιλήσαι, φιλήσαι; πρᾶξαι, στήσαι either inf. aor. I. act. or imper. aor. I. med.; πρίξαι, στήσαι opt. aor. I. act.)

β. In the adverb: οἴκοι *at home*; but οἴκοι plur. from οἶκος.

γ. In the compounds of enclitics in οι, as ἤτοι, οἷμοι.

δ. The αι nom. plur. of the paroxyton substantives in ία.

2. In the terminations ως and ων, of the Attic third and second declension, in which an ε precedes either immediately, or separated only by a liquid; and in the Ion. gen. in εω, and the Ion. pronominal forms στεω, στεων, the ω is considered as short; as, ἀνώγειω, φιλόγεω, ἀκέρω, ἱεω, ὑπέρπλεω, πόλεω, πόλεω, δεσπότηω, Γύγειω (from δεσπότης, Γύγης); but ἀγίρω (not ἀγιρω), contracted from ἀγίραος.

3. In the following cases the ultima is perispomenon:

a. When, the ultima being contracted, the first of the two uncontracted vowels had the accent; as, τιμάω=τιμῶ, ἡχοῖ=ἡχοῖ, αἰδῶ=αἰδῶ, φιλέει=φιλεῖ but φίλεε=φίλει, πλέει=πλεῖ, πλέε=πλεῖ. Hence all genitives pl. of the first declension, contracted from άων, τιμῶν=τιμών. When the second vowel of a contraction had the accent, it remains, because the contraction would not produce the circumflex: ἔσταώς=ἔστώς, εἰάν=ἦν.

b. Adverbial terminations in ως, from oxyton adjectives: καλῶς from καλός, but φίλως from φίλος.

c. Gen. and dat. of the two first declensions from oxyton nomin. and the dual and plur. gen. of monosyllables of III. decl.; as, καλοῦ, καλῶ, καλοῖν, καλῶν, καλοῖς from καλός; but φίλου &c. from φίλος.

d. The vocat. sing. of III. decl. from masc. in εὖς, and femin. in ῶ and ῶς, as βασιλεῦ, ἡχοῖ.

e. Certain monosyllables, as ὦ, μῶν, νῦν, οὖν, πῦρ, πᾶς, πᾶν, σῦς.

Change of the Accent.

§. 47. The accent is often changed—by inflexion, derivation, contraction, elision, &c.:—

1. *Inflexion*.—The accent remains over the same syllable, but is changed according to the foregoing rules; the circumflex into the acute or vice versa, as the quantity or character of the syllables is changed; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν; καλοῦ, ἧς, ῶ, ῇ, καλοῖν, αἶν; καλοῖς, αἶς; τιμή, but τιμῆς, τιμῇ; Μοῦσα, but Μούσης; φεύγω—φεύγε; μείζων—μείζον; κτήμᾱ—κτήματος; φιλοῦμαι—φιλούμεθα; τεῖχος—τείχος &c.

2. The accent is thrown back, when the word is increased by a prefixed syllable, or when the reason for placing the accent on the penultima is removed; as, τύπτω—τέτυφα, ἔτυπτον; βουλεύω—βούλενε, ἐβούλευον.

3. It is thrown forward, when the ultima becomes long, or when the addition of a final syllable makes it necessary to remove the

accent nearer to the end; as, *τύπτομαι*—*τυπιώμεθα*, *τυφθησόμεθα*; *ἄνθρωπος*—*ἀνθρώπου*.

4. In the cases of *Paroxyton* nouns, the accent remains over the same syllable (except the gen. plur. of I. declension), as *ἡμέρα*—*ἡμέραι*; *ἄθροος*, *ἄθροον*, *ἄθροον*: except some adjectives in *ης*, which throw back the accent when the ultima becomes short, as *αὐθάδης*, *αὐθαδης*.

Obs. The gen. plur. of all nouns of the I. declen. are perispomenon, the contraction being of *άων* or *έων*, in which of course the *α* or *ε* had the acute accent.

5. In the cases of *Proparoxyton* nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable (except gen. pl. of I. decl.), unless the short ultima is replaced by a long one, as *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἀνθρώπου*.

6. In the cases of *Properispomenon* nouns, the accent is on the same syllable, but becomes acute when the ultima becomes long, as *μοῦσα*, *μοῦσᾶν*, but *μούσης*.

7. In the cases of *Oxyton* and *Perispomenon* nouns, the accent remains over the ultima. The genitives and datives of oxyton nominatives are always perispomenon, as, *τιμῇ*—*τιμῆς*, *ποταμός*—*ποταμοῦ*.—(See §. 45. 6.)

§. 48 In *derivation* and *composition*, most compound subst. and adjectives, and all compound verbs, throw the accent as far back as the laws of accentuation permit; as, *φιλόθεος* (from *θεός*); *ἄπαις* G. *ἄπαιδος* (from *παῖς*, *παιδός*); *ἄτιμος* (from *τιμῇ*); *ὁδός*, *σύνοδος*;—*φεύγω*, *ἀπόφευγε*.

Obs. Certain real exceptions to this rule in subst. and adj., and some apparent ones in the verb, will be treated of under these heads respectively.

§. 49. *Contraction*.—1. When neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syllable as before the contraction; as, *φίλεε*—*φίλει* (but *φιλέει*=*φιλεῖ*); *ἄνθει*=*ἄνθει*; *τριήρεε*=*τριήρη*; *ὄρθοε*=*ὄρθου*; *ἰοιδῆ*=*ῖδῆ*.

Exceptions:—*κάνεον*=*κανοῦν*, and some adjectives in *εος*, signifying the material of any thing; as, *χρῦσσεος*=*χρυσοῦς*.

2. When either of the two uncontracted vowels is accented, the contract syllable is accented:

α. The contracted penultima or antepen., according to the general rules for uncontracted words (see §. 45.); as,

ἀγαπάομαι=*ἀγαπῶμαι*

ὑλήεσσα=*ὑλήεσσα*

ἐσταότος=*ἐστῶτος*

φιλεόμενος=*φιλούμενος*

ὀρθόουσι=*ὀρθοῦσι*

τιμαόντων=*τιμῶντων*.

Exceptions:—The accent is transposed in the adj. *ἀεργος*, not *ἀργος* but *ἀργός*; and in many subst. of III. Decl., which are accented as if no contraction had taken place; as, *στῆρ στιγτός* (from *στιάρ στίατος*) see III. Decl. §. 107), and in the Ion. *ἔβωσα* from *ἐβόσσα*.

b. The contracted ultima has, a. the acute, when the second uncontracted vowel has the acute (§. 46. 4. a.); as, *ἔσταως*=*ἐστώς*: β. the circumflex, when the first uncontracted vowel has the acute; as, *ἡχοῖ*=*ἡχοῖ*.

Exceptions:—1. Compounds in *ός*=*ούς*, in the oblique cases of which the accent is not placed over the contract syllable; as, *ἀγχινόου*=*ἀγχίνου* (for *ἀγχίνοῦ*) from *ἀγχίνοος*, *ἀγχίνους*.

2. Also certain proper names: *Περίθοος*=*Περίθους*, G. *Περίθου* (for *Περίθοῦ*).

3. And the gen. plur. of certain words of the III. Decl.: *συνθίων*=*συνθήων*; *τριρέων*=*τριρών* (for *-ηθών*, *-ηρών*).

4. The dual of contracts in *ους*: *πλώ*=*πλώ* (for *πλώ*), *όστώ*=*όστώ* (for *όστώ*).

5. Acc. of subst. in *ώ*: *ἡχόα*=*ἡχώ* (for *ἡχώ*); but *αἰδάα*=*αἰδῶ* from *αἰδώς*, according to the general rules, and *ῥῶ* from *ῥός*.

Words distinguished by their Accent.

The equivocal meanings of the same word were naturally distinguished in speaking by the pronunciation, and, by the grammarians, the pronunciation was marked in most cases by a different accent. A list of the principal ones is here subjoined.

I. Nouns.

§. 50. 1. Proper names (*Oxyton*) and participles in *όμενος* and *όμενος* (*Proparoxyton*); as, *Σωζομένος*, proper name, *σωζόμενος*—*Δεξαμένος* and *δεξόμενος*. So also proper names (*Paroxyton*) and adjectives in *ης* (*Oxyton*); as, *διογενής* but *Διογένης*, *νικητής* but *Νικήτης*.

Obs. 1. When a substantive or adjective is used as a proper name, it is generally distinguished by a change in the accent; as, *κακός*, *Κάκος*—*ἀδελφός*, *Ἀδελφος*.

2. Feminines from masculines in *εύς*, and abstract substantives in *εια*; as, *βασιλεια* queen, *βασιλεία* kingdom.

3. The emphatic or interrogative *τίς*; *ποιῦ*; &c., and the enclitics *τις*, *σου*.

4. Nouns in *ης* derived from verbs (*Oxyton*), and from substantives (*Proparoxyton*): *πιδήτης* the bound from *πέδη*, *πιδητής* the binder from *πιδάω*; *αὐλήτης* from *αὐλή*—*αὐλητής* from *αὐλείω*.

Obs. 2. As a general rule these oxytons are active, the paroxytons are passive.

5. Words compounded of a substantive and a verbal derivative—active, paroxyton—passive, proparoxyton. The reason of this is, that the accent is placed over the part of the compound which supplies the subject

of the verb: μητρόκτονος (= ἡ μητὴρ κτείνει) killed by his mother; μητροκτόνος (= κτείνει μητέρα) a matricide^a.

Obs. 3. The exceptions to this rule are the Epic words σακίσπαλος, ἰππόδαμος, ἐγγέσπαλος, πτολίπορθος—words in αρχος, οχος, οὔχος, οὔλος and εργος.—See §. 57. 22. a.

Cases of Nouns.

§. 51. 1. Nominative (*Oxyton*), and dative (*Perispomenon*), of oxyton nouns in ἡ or á of the I. declension; as, N. ἀρετή, D. ἀρετῇ, Doric N. σιγά, D. σιγᾷ.

2. Genitive singular (*Perisp.*) and accus. plural (*Oxyton*) of oxyton feminine nouns of I. declens., which form their genitive in ᾱς; as, ῥοᾱς gen., ῥοᾱς acc. plur.—καθαρᾱς gen., καθαρᾱς acc. plur.

3. Gen. (*Oxyton*) and dative singular (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic declension in ὡς; as, λεῶ gen., λεῶ dat.

4. Dative singular (*Perisp.*) and nom. acc. dual (*Oxyton*) of oxytons of II. decl. in ὅς; as, dat. καλῶ, dual καλῶ.

5. Acc. sing. (*Oxyton*) and gen. plur. (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic decl. in ὡς; as, λεῶν acc. sing., λεῶν gen. plur.

6. Feminine sing. (*Paroxyton*) and neuter plur. (*Properispomenon*) of properispomenon or proparoxyton adjectives in ος; as, ἀναγκαία fem. sing., ἀναγκαία neuter plur., δημοσία fem. sing., δημόσια acc. plur.

7. The feminine plural nom. of proparoxyton adjectives in ος, as αἷται; and the nom. pl. of paroxyton substantives in ἰα as αἰταί.

Table.

Oxyton.	Perisp.
1. ἀρετή Nom,	ἀρετῇ Dat..
σιγά Nom.	σιγᾷ Dat.
2. ῥοᾱς Acc.	ῥοᾱς Gen. Sing.
καθαρᾱς Acc.	καθαρᾱς Gen.
3. λεῶ Gen.	λεῶ Dat.
4. καλῶ Dual.	καλῶ Dat.
5. λεῶν Acc.	λεῶν Gen. Plur.
6. ἀναγκαία Fem. Sing.	ἀναγκαία Neuter Plur.
δημοσία	δημόσια

II. Verbs.

§. 52. 1. III. person singular, pres. ind. (*Perispomenon*) and II. sing. imper. (*Paroxyton*) of contract verbs in ἔω and áω; as, φιλεῖ, τιμᾷ—φιλεῖ, τίμα.

2. III. pers. aor. I. opt. act. (*Paroxyton*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. infin. active (*Properispomenon*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. imp. midd. (*Proparoxyton*) ποιῆσαι.

3. Aor. I. imper. act. (*Proparoxyton*) βούλευσον, and fut. I. neuter part. (*Properispomenon*) βουλεύσων.

4. Pres. (*Parox.*) and future (*Perispom.*) of liquid verbs, κρίνω, κρίνεις pres., κρίνω, κρίνεις fut., κ. τ. λ.

5. The part. fem. dual (*Paroxyt.*) and fem. sing. (*Proparox.* or *Properisp.*) πεισούσα, τυπτούσα—πεισούσα, τύπτουσα.

^a On the accent of comp. of κλυτός and κλειτός, see Buttm. Lexil. 368, sqq.

Verbs and Nouns.

§. 53. 1. Gen. plur. of dissyllabic oxytons in *ός*, (*Perispomenon*) *θεῶν*, and part. of dissyllabic verbs in *έω* and *άω*, (*Parox.*) *θείων*.

2. Acc. sing. Doric of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμάν*, and inf. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμᾶν*.

3. Acc. plur. of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) *τιμᾶς*, and II. sing. pres. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) *τιμᾶς*.

4. Genitives of paroxyton nouns in *ος*, (*Paroxyton*) *φίλου*, and imper. midd. of the cognate verb in *έω* (*Perispomenon*) *φιλοῦ*.

Obs. The simple words alone are here treated of; their compounds follow the general rule (§. 48.), except when it is otherwise specified.

List of words distinguished by their Accent.

ἀγέλαϊος, *feeding in the open pasture*; ἀγέλαιος, *of the vulgar throng*.

ἄγνος, *a shrub*; ἄγνός, *pure*.

ἀγοραῖος, *pertaining to the market*; ἀγόραιος, *idler*.

ἄγος, *leader*; ἄγος, *curse*.

ἀγροίκος, *peasant*; ἀγροικος, *clownish, uncouth*.

ἀγχού, *adv., near*; ἀγχου, *imp. mid. of ἄγχω*.

ἄγων, ἄγοντος, *part. pres. of ἄγω*: ἄγών, ἄγῶνος, *contest*.

ἀδολέσχης, *chatterer*; ἀδολεσχής, *subtle*. Joh. Philoponus.

ἄθροος, *without noise*; ἄθρόος, *in crowds*. Eustath. p. 1387.

αἶθος, *τό, heat*; αἶθός, *burnt*.

αἶνος, *ό, a tale, praise*; αἰνός, *terrible, adj.*

ἀκήλητος, *inexorable*: ἀκληητός, *spotless*. Joh. Philop.

ἀκμυνός, ἀκμὴν ἔχων: ἀκμνος, *νήστις*. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944, 38.

ἄκρις, *the top*; ἀκρίς, *a locust*.

ἀληθής, *true*; ἀληθες, *indeed?*

ἄλις, *adv., ἄλις, ή, brine*.

ἄλλα, *neuter plur. of ἄλλος*: ἄλλά, *conjunction, but*.

ἄλωά, *a threshing-floor*; Ἀλῶα, *a festival of Demeter*.

ἄμητος, *harvest-time*; ἄμητός, *fruits gathered in the harvest*.

ἄμυγδαλή, *almond-tree*; ἄμυγδάλη, *almond*.

ἄνα, *vocat. of ἀνάξ*: ἀνά, *prepos.*

ἀπορρώξ, ἀπορροή: ἀπόρρωξ, ἀπόρρυμα. Schol. Venet. Bæot. 262.

ἄρα, *but*; ἄρα, *whether*; ἀρά, ή, *prayer*; ἀρά, *dat. sing. of ἀρά*.

ἀραιός, *accursed*; ἀραιός, *thin, weak*.

ἄρνειος, *of a lamb*; ἄρνεϊός, *ram*; ἄρνεϊός, *μήν*. Phavor.

ἄρπάγη, *hook*; ἄρπαγή, *rapine*. Ammonius.

ἄρρητος, *secret*; ἄρρητός, *odious*.

ἄρσις, ή, -εως, *raising up*; ἄρσις, -ίδος, *arrow's point*. Phavor.

ἀσφόδελος, *ό, asphodel*; ἀσφοδελός, *producing asphodel*. Eustath. p. 446.

ἄτεχνός, *adv. of ἄτεχνής*: ἄτεχνως, *adv. of ἄτεχνος*.

αὐλήτης, *a flute-player*; αὐλήτης, *a farm servant*.

αὐτή, *fem. of οὗτος*: αὐτή of αὐτός.

ἄχυρων, *gen. plur. from ἄχυρον*: ἄχυρών, *chaff-heap*.

βαῖον, *shortly*; βαῖον, *a bough*.

βασιλεια, *queen*; βασιλεία, *kingdom*.

βάτος, *thorn*; βατός, *passable*.

* Götting Elem. of Accent. Transl. p. 105. Philop. Collectio vocum &c. Append. ad Scap. Lex. edit. Clarend.

βίος, *life*; βιός, *bow*.

βίους, plur. of βίος: βιούς, II. Aor. partic. βιώω.

βληχρος, *a herb*; βληχρός, *weak*.

βοών, *ox-stall*; βοών, part. of βοάω, and gen. plur. of βοῦς.

βροτός, *mortal*; βρότος, *clotted blood*.

βροῦχος, *an insect*; βρουχός, *herald*. Joh. Philop.

βρώων, part., βρωνών, *coast*. Joh. Philop.

γαλήνη, subst., γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.

γαῦλος, *merchant-vessel*; γαυλός, *milk-pail*. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.

γελοῖος, *ridiculous*; γελοῖός, (also γέλοιος,) *wag*. Eust. p. 205, 906.

γενετή, *birth*; γενετή, *stirps*. Joh. Philop.

γλοῖος, *gum*; γλοιός, *sticky*.

γνώμων, *a judge*; γνωμών, gen. plur. of γνώμη.

γῦρος, *circle*; γυρός, *round*. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

δείρας, *a hill*; δείρας, part. I. aor. δέρω.

δεξαμένη, *receptacle*; δεξαμένη, fem. of the part. δεξαμένος. Eust. p. 501.

δήμος, *people*; δημός, *fat*.

Δία, accus. of Ζεύς: διά, prepos.

Δίος, *divine*; Διός, gen. of Ζεύς.

δόκος, *o*, *opinion*; δοκός, *h*, *beam*.

εἶδος, subst.; εἰδός, neut. part. of οἶδα.

εἰκων, part. of εἰκω: εἰκών, *h*, *image*.

εἰμί, *sum*; εἴμι, *ido*.

εἰπών, *dic*, εἰπέ; εἶπον, *dixi*; εἶπε, *dixit*.

εἷς, *one*; εἷς, aor. II. part. ἱμί: εἷς, II. sing. εἰμί: εἷς prep.

ἐκάτον, *an hundred*; ἔκατον, *far-darting*.

ἐκπλέω, *I sail out*; ἐκπλεω, neut. pl. of ἐκπλεω.

ἐλάσσων, comparat.; ἐλασσών, part. of ἐλασσώω.

ἐλεός, *kitchen-table*; ἔλεος, *pity*.

ἐλών from ἐλάω: ἐλών, aor. II. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐλουσα, *I washed*; ἐλούσα, aor. II. Fem. part. of αἰρέω.

ἐν, *one*; ἐν, prep.

ἐνι, *ενεστι*: ἐνι, prepos.

ἐνός, gen. of εἷς: ἔνος, adj.

ἐντροπή, subst.; ἐντροπή, adv.

ἐξαίρει from ἐξαίρω: ἐξαιρέϊ from ἐξαίρέω.

ἐξαιρετός, *to be rejected*; ἐξαιρετος, *egregius*.

ἐξιάσιν from ἐξίημι: ἐξίασιν from ἔξειμι.

ἔπαινος, *praise*; ἐπαινός, *celebrated*.

ἐπεῖ, Dat. of ἔπος; ἐπεῖ, *since*.

ἐρινεός, *wild fig-tree*; ἐρινεος, *woolly*.

ἐρμαῖον, *mercuriale*; ἔρμαιον, *a windfall*.

ἐστί, copula, *it is*; ἔστι, subst. verb., *there is*.

ἔτος, *τό*, *year*; ἐτός, adverb.

ἐχθρα, *enmity*; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

ζωή, *life*; ζώη, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μελitos, καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.

ζών, *animal*; ζών, neut. of ζώος, *alive*.

ἦ, art.; ἦ, relative; ἦ, dat. rel.; ἦ, imperf. of εἰμί or ἡμί = φημί, or adverb *surely*; ἦ, conj. of εἴμι: ἦ, or.

ἦδε, conjunction; ἦδε, *she*.

ἥλος, a nail ; ἥλός, stupid.

ῥῥων, slinger ; ῥῥών, gen. pl. of ῥῥεῖς.

ῥσυχῆ, adv. ; ῥσύχη, fem. of ῥσυχος.

ῥττων, comparat. ; ῥτῶν, part. of ῥττάω.

θαλάμαι, dens ; θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.

θάμβος, τὸ, ἢ ἐκπληξίς : θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Ibid.

θέα, spectacle ; θεά, goddess.

θέρμη, warmth ; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.

θέρμος, lupine ; θερμός, warm.

θῆλυς, adj. ; θηλύς, papilla. Joh. Philop.

θῶλος, dome ; θολός, mud.

θυμός, mind ; θύμος, thyme.

ῖα, Ion. for ῖα, or acc. of ῖον : ῖά acc. or voc. of ῖος.

ῖδέ, conjunction ; ῖδε, see.

ῖδη, wood ; ῖδῃ, conj. from εἶδον.

ῖδου, imperat. ; ῖδού, interjection.

ἰδρύμενος, part. pres. ; ἰδρυμένος, part. perf.

ἴλλος, eye ; ἴλλός, squinter. Eust. p. 907. 8.

ῖον, violet ; ἴον, going, or acc. of ἴος.

ῖπνος, lantern ; ἱπνός, oven. Joh. Philop. Cf. Reisig. Comm. on

Aristoph. Plut. 816. p. 104.

ἱπῶν, stable ; ἱπῶν, part. ; ἱππων, gen. of ἱππος.

ἰώ, O ; ἰῶ=ἰάου : ἰῶ dat. from ἰός : ἰω conj. from εἶμι.

καιρός, season ; καῖρος, thread. Eust. p. 907.

κάκη, misfortune ; κακή, fem. of κακός.

κᾶλον, wood ; καλόν, neut. of καλός.

κᾶλως, cable ; καλῶς, adv.

κάμπη, caterpillar ; καμπή, bending.

κᾶν=καὶ ἐν : κᾶν=καὶ ἐάν.

κάρη=κάρα : καρῇ, conj. of ἐκάρην.

κεῖνος, that ; κεινός, empty.

κεράστης from κέρας : κεραστής from κεράννυμι.

κηλητής, a charmer ; κηλήτης, charmed.

κῆρ, τό, heart ; κήρ, ἡ, fate.

κῖων, pillar ; κιών, participle.

κλήρος, lot ; κληρός, sorte electus. Joh. Philop.

κομιδή, subst. ; κομιδή, adv.

κόμπος, pride ; κομπός, proud.

κόνις, dust ; κόνις, a nit. Ammonius.

κράτος, strength ; κρατός, gen. of κρᾶς.

κρίνων, part. ; κρινῶν, a lily bed.

κροτών, a tick ; κροτών, part.

κτάσθαι from κτάσμαι : κτάσθαι from κτείνω.

κυκέω, I mix ; κυκεῶ, accus. of κυκεών.

κύρτος, a creel ; κυρτός, crooked. Eust. p. 907.

κύνων, a dog ; κυῶν, part.

λάβη, pretext ; λαβή, handle.

λαβρός, abundans ; λάβρος, vehemens. Joh. Philop.

λάος, nom., a stone, or gen. of λᾶς, stone ; λαός, people.

λάρος, *osprey*; λαρός, á, óν, *pleasing*.

λείπας, τό, *rock*; λεπάς, ή, *limpet*.

λεύκη, subst., *poplar*; λευκή, fem. adj.

λίχανος, ό, *fore-finger*; λιχανός, ή, *string of a harp*.

μαντίς, *tree-frog*; μάντις, *prophet*.

μείων, comparat.; μειών, part.

μισήτη, ή άξία μίσους: μισήτη, ή κατηφερής πρὸς συνουσίαν. Trypho ap. Ammon.

μονή, subst., *stay*; μόνη, fem. adj., *alone*.

μοχθήρος, ό τὰ ήθη πονηρός: μόχθηρος, ό επίπονος. Ammon.

μυιών, gen., from μυία: μυιών, *muscle*.

μύλλος, subst.; μυλλός, adj.

μύριοι, *ten thousand*; μυρίοι, *very many*.

νέος, *novale*; νέος, *novus*.

νομαίον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum*. Joh. Philop.

νόμος, *law*; νομός, *canton, pasture*.

νύμφιος, adj.; νυμφίος, subst.

ξένων, gen. pl. of ξένος: ξενών, ό, *guest-chamber*.

οί, *these*; οἱ, *who*; οἶ, *whither*; οἶ, *oh!* οἱ, dat. of οὗ.

οἶδε, *these*; οἶδε, *he knows*.

οἶκοι, *houses*; οἴκοι, *at home*.

οἶός, gen. of οἷς: οἶος, *such as*; οἶος, *alone*.

ὀκνος, subst.; ὀκνός, adj.

ὀλος, *whole*; ὀλός, *ink*.

ὀμως, *tamen*; ὀμώς, *simul*.

ὀπώπη, verb; ὀπωπή, subst. Herm. in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. ix.

ὄρμος, *bay*; ὄρμός, *ornament*.

ὄρος, τό, *mountain*; ὄρος, ό, *boundary*; ὀρός, ό, *serum*. Eust. p. 906.

οὐ, *not*; οὐ, *no*; οὐ, *where*.

οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *non*, (now generally written οὐκ οὖν, with or without interrogation. See §. 791. *Obs.*).

οὖν, adv.; οὖν=οἱ έν.

οὐρά, *tail*; οὐρα, τά, *boundaries*.

οὐρος, ό, *a guard, a favourable wind*; τό, *mountain*; οὐρός, *a trench*.

οὔτοι, *these*; οὔτοι, *not*.

παιδιά, *play*; παιδία, τά, *boys*.

πάρα=πάρεστι: παρά, *prepos*.

παρείας, *a serpent*; παρειάς, acc. plur. of παρειά.

πατρός, *paternus*; πατρώος, *vitricus*.

πεδῖον, *field*; πέδιον, dimin. of πέδη.

πείθω, verb; πειθώ, *persuasion*.

πείρων, *passing*; πειρών, *trying*.

περίπλεων, acc. subst.; περιπλέων, part.

πῆ, interrogative; πῆ, enclitic.

πίων, *fat*; πίων, aor. II. part. of πίνω.

πλατάγη, *rattle*; πλαταγή, *rattling sound*.

πλείων, comparat. of πολύς: πλειών, *a year*.

πλυνός, *washing-trough*; πλύνος, *washed*. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1062.

πόθεν, whence ; ποθέν, somewhere.
 ποῖος, qualis ? ποιός, quidam.
 πονηρός, ὁ κακοήθης : πόνηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος.
 πόσιν from πόσις ; ποσίν, Dat. pl. of ποῦς.
 πότε, when ; ποτέ, sometime.
 πότος, potus ; ποτός, potulentus.
 πρίων, saw ; ποιών, saw-fish. Eust. Hexæm. p. 19.
 πρύμνη, subst. ; πρυμνή, fem. adj. Eust. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.
 πρυτανεία, from πρυτανεῖον : πρυτανεία, tempus magistratus Atheniensium.
 πτύχη, plicatio ; πτυχή, concavitas. Joh. Phil.
 πυγμή, boxing ; πυγμῇ, closely. Joh. Philop.
 Πυθών, ἡ, the place Pytho ; Πύθων, ὁ, the Dragon. Ammon.

ῥέμβος, a whirl ; ῥεμβός, whirling, adj.
 ῥινή, file ; ῥίνη, shark. Joh. Phil.
 ῥίπη, town-wall ; ῥιπή, blast of wind. Eust. p. 301.
 ῥοιά, a pomegranate ; ῥοία, a horse-pond.

σῆς, gen. fem. of σός ; σῆς, a moth.
 σιγαῖ, imperat. of σιγάω : σιγαῖ, adv. ; σιγαῖ, III. sing. pres. ; σιγά, Doric form of σιγή : σιγά dat.
 σῖμος, a fish ; σιμός, flat-nosed. Joh. Phil.
 σίτος, frumentum ; σιτός, esculentus. Joh. Phil.
 σκαφή, pit ; σκάφη, boat.
 σκόλιον, drinking song ; σκολιόν, crooked.
 σκύμνος, lion's whelp ; σκυμνός, young of every other wild beast. Schol. Venet. XVIII. 319.

σπάρτη, rope ; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, sown.
 σπουδή, ἡ, haste ; σπουδῇ, adv., in haste.
 σπαρτόν, acc. ; σπάρτον, a rope.
 σπάρτος, a shrub ; σπαρτός, sown.
 σταφύλη, plummet ; σταφυλή, bunch of grapes. Ammon.
 στένων, groaning ; στενών, making narrow.
 στιλβον, part. neut. ; στιλβόν, adj. neut. shining.
 σύν, prepos. ; σύν, accus. of σὺς.
 σύνεργος, a comrade ; συνεργός, an aid.
 σφόδρα, adv. ; σφοδρά, neut. plur. of σφοδρός.
 σφῶϊν from σύ, σφωῖ from οὐ.
 σχολή, leisure ; σχολῇ, adv., quietly.

ταῦτα, these ; ταῦτά, the same.
 ταύτῃ, dat. from οὗτος : ταυτῇ, dat. from ὁ αὐτός.
 τέθναμεν, I. pl., τεθνάμεν, inf.
 τῇ, dat., τή, take.
 τινές &c., indef., τίνες &c., def.
 τινῶν, gen. pl. τις : τινων, partic., τίνω.
 τισίν from τις : τίσιν from τίσις.
 τόμος, section of a book ; τομός, a cutting. Ammon.
 τρόπος, manner ; τροπός, ἡ, ἡ κόπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται. Eust. p. 1517. 55.

τροχός, a wheel ; τρόχος, a course. Ammon.
 τρυγητός, time of the vintage ; τρύγητος, produce of the vintage.

ῥαξ, *shrew-mouse*; ὑράξ, *adv.*

φῆς, II. pers. pres. indic. : φῆς, II. pers. conj.; φῆς, aor. II. for ἔφης from φημί.

φιλητής, *lover*; φιλῆτης, *thief*.

φόρος, *tribute*; φορός, *fruitful*.

φῶς, τό, *light*; φῶς, δ, *man*.

φῶτων from φῶς : φωτῶν from φῶς.

χάριεν, *adv.*; χαρίεν, *neut. adj.*

χρέων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω : χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω.

ὦ, with the vocat. of a noun; ὦ, an independent interrog.

ὦμοι, an interjection; ὦμοι, nom. plur. of ὦμος. Apollon. Dysc. de *adv.* p. 537.

ὦμος, *shoulder*; ὦμός, *tau*.

ὦν, gen. of ὄς : ὦν, part. εἰμί : ὦν, Ion. for οὦν.

ὠχρος, *pale*; ὠχρός, *pale*.

§. 54. It is almost impossible to give any rules which may be depended upon as practical guides in accentuation. The following are liable to so many exceptions that they are only given as exhibiting the results of the general principles.

1. *Monosyllables*.—If the ultima is the result of a contraction, circumflex it; if not, it has the acute, but see §. 63.

2. *Dissyllables*.—If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima; if the ultima is long and the result of a contraction, of which the first of the uncontracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima. In any other case place the acute over the penultima.

3. *Trisyllables*.—*a.* If the ultima is short and the penultima long by nature, circumflex the penultima. If the ultima is long and the result of a contraction of which the first of the contracted syllables had the acute, circumflex the ultima.

b. If the ultima and penultima are short, place the acute over the antepenultima.

c. If the ultima is long, place the acute over the penultima.

Obs. A great many words however have the acute on the ultima, or on the penultima, quite irrespectively of these rules, as will be seen from the following table of the accents of the several terminations.

The Accents of particular terminations.

§. 55. 1. *a.* Substantives in *a* or *η*, derived from adjectives in *ος*, are paroxyton, except when formed from oxyton masculines.

b. Substantives derived from aor. II. or perf. II., and those derived from verbs by changing the *ε* of the penultima into *ο*, are generally oxyton; all others paroxyton.

Obs. 1. In composition, these words retain their accent on the ultima*, except ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, οἶνοχόη, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη.

* Elms. Ach. 922.

c. Contract substantives in η (from έα), or α from δα, are perispomenon.

2. βη : if derived from perf. II. or aor. II. or if from verbs with ε in the penultima, which is changed into ο, they are oxyton (1. δ.),

Except *καλύβη, στίβη, βλάβη* parox. instead of oxyt. : *ώβή, ώρη*, oxyt. instead of paroxyt.

3. γη : all oxyton,

Except *έγη, άρπάγη, ήλύγη, λύγη, πάγη, τρύγη, στέγη*, and *γή*.

4. δη : oxyton,

Except *ίδη, κριδή, μελέδη, πέδη, σίδη, άδελφιδή, θυγατρίδη, υιδή*.

5. εα : paroxyt.,

Except *γενεά, δωρεά, θεά* (goddess).

6. ζα, ζη : all dissyllables paroxyton : trisyll. in ζα, proparox.

7. θη, θα : paroxyton,

Except *κριθή, ποθή*, and proparox. *άκανθα*.

8. ια : paroxyt.,

Except *αίμασιδ, άμαξιά, άνθρακιά, ιδ, ιωνιά, καλιά, κρινωνιά, λαλιά, λοφιά, μυρμηκιά, δρμιδ, παιδιά, πρασιδ, προστασιδ, πυρκαϊά, ροδωνιά, σκιά, σπογγιύ, σποδιά, στρατιά, σφηκι, τροχιά, τρυμαλιδ* : Geographical names, and the plurals *ποτνιαί, θεσπιαί, οίκοδομιαί*. All feminines in *τρια* derived from masc. are proparox., as *ψάλτρια*.

9. αια : dissyllables properispom., trisyll. paroxyt.,

Except names of towns which are proparoxyt.

10. εια : paroxyton,

Except,—a. **Proparoxyton** : derivatives from nouns in ηs or εus, whereof there is no verb in *ένω* (except *άλήθεια, άλθεένω*) and from neuter substantives in *ος*, except *έγγχεια, κηδεία, πενθεία* : the feminine forms of masculines in *εus*, as *ίερεία*, and the poetic epithets of women, of which the masculine was not in use, as *ήριγένεια* &c. ; and likewise *βοήθεια, θάλεια, κρίνεια, κώδεια*. b. **Oxyton** : *άρείδ, ζειά, παρειά, στειλειά, φορβειύ, χρειά*.

11. οια : proparoxyton,

Except oxyton *δοιά, ποιά, ροιά, χροιά*, Att. *χροία*, parox. *νεοία, ήα, Τροία*.

12. υια : follow the general rules.

Obs. 2. By the old Attics, the α of οια and υια was considered long, and therefore they are paroxyt. ; *άγυια, μήτρυια, έργυια*, are in Attic oxyton^b.

13. κη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton *δική, άκή, άλκή, άκωκή, ίωκή, δλκή*, (and comp.) *πλοκή*, (and comp.) *φυλακή*, and those contracted from *έα=ή*, which are perispomena.

14. λη : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton nouns in *ολή*, derived as in 1. δ. ; derivatives in *ωλή* (if not proper names) : and *άπειλή, 'Αγγελή, αύλή, βουλή, εύλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, όλή, όμιχλή, όπλή, ούλή, όφειλή, σταφυλή* (*grape*), *σχολή, φυλή, χηλή, χολή, γαμφηλαί*, and perisp. contract, from *έα=ή*.

— λα : follow the general rules (§. 45.),

Except Dor. *άλαλά*.

^a Lob. Phryn. 487.

^b Liddell and Scott ad voc. *έργυιό*.

15. *μη* : oxyt.,

Except words in *ημη*, *ωμη*, *ὑμη*, and *ἄμη* (except *σπιθαμή*), and *ἄλμη*, *δέσμη*, *εἰσίθμη*, *θέρμη*, *κόμη*, *λόχημη*, *οἶμη*, *πάλημη*, *πλήσμη*, *σκάλημη*, *στάθμη*, *τόλημη*, *τόρμη*, *χαρμη*, *χάσμη*.

16. *νη* : paroxyt.,

Except derivative abstract nouns in *ονή*, as *ἡδονή*, derivatives in *μονή*, nouns belonging to 1. *δ.*, and *ἀγχοινή*, *γυνή*, *εὐνή*, *μενοινή*, *μηχανή*, *ποινή*, *σκηνή*, *φερνή*, *φωνή*, *ὥνή*, and words formed like participles, as *δεξαμένη*.

— *να* : follow the general rules (§. 45.) Properisp. *χλαῖνα*, perisp. *μῦνᾶ*.

17. *ξα* : paroxyt.,

Except *ἄμαξα*, proparox.

18. *οα* : paroxyt.,

Except *στοά*.

19. *ση* : oxyt.,

Except paroxyt. *ἄλση*, *χλόση*, *χνόση*—*βοῦ* = *βοῖα*. Ion. *ζόση*.

20. *πη* : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. *δ.* (but *σκέπη*) and *καμπή*, *σιωπή*.

21. *ρα* : oxyt., all immediate derivatives of verbs,

Except *ἔδρα*, *μοῖρα*, *μάρα*, *πεῖρα*, *σπεῖρα*.

Polysyllables which have a long penultima (the *α* being short) are proparoxyt., except those in *ῶρᾶ* : the polysyllables which have a short penultima are paroxyt. So also all nouns in *δρα*, *θρα*, *τρα*,

Except *Δήμητρα* and *σκολόπενδρα* : *ἐλπωρά* and *θαλπωρά* are oxyton.

Dissyllables in *αυρα* and *ωρα* are all paroxyt. : dissyllables with any other long vowel or diphthong are properispom.,

Except *ζειρά*, *νευρά*, *οὐρά*, *πήρα*, *πυρά*, *σαυρά*, *σειρά*, *φρουρά*, *φωρά*.

22. *σα* : follow the general rules (§. 45.), consequently dissyll. with long vowel or diphthong in penult. are properisp.

23. *τη* : paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. *δ.* and *ἄορτή*, *ἀρετή*, *βιοτή*, *βροντή*, *ἑορτή*, *λιτή*, *μηλωτή*, *παλαιστή*, *πινυτή*, *τελευτή*.

24. *υη* : paroxyt.,

Except *σκευή* with its compounds and *φυή*.

25. *φη* : oxyton,

Except *ἀκαλήφη*, *ἐρίφη*, *κάρφη*, *λόφη*, *σίλφη*, *Σίφη*, *σκάφη*.

26. *χη* : oxyton,

Except *ἀργυράχη*, *κάληχη*, *κόληχη*, *λέσχη*, *λόληχη*, *μαλάχη*, *μέληχη*, *ὑσχη*, *πυρρίχη*, *τύχη*.

27. *ψα* : only *δίψα*.28. *ωα*, *ωη* : oxyton,

Except *μνώα*, *Μινψά*, *ῶα*, *ὑπερφάα*.

§. 56. *ov* (gen. *ou*) : these words for the most part follow the general rules,

Except those which have a masculine form in *os*, the accentuation of which they follow.

1. The following are oxyton: *ζυγόν*, *ἐλεόν*, *πηδόν*, *ἐρινεόν*, *κουλεόν*, *μυελόν*, *ῥινόν*, *στειλειόν*, *ὑποταμνόν*, *δαιτρόν*, *λουτρόν*, *ξυρόν*, *πλευρόν*, *πτερόν*, *σφυρόν*, *ἐρπετόν*, *ών*. So also the verbal adjectives *ξυστόν*, *παλτόν*, *ῥυτόν*, *φυτόν*.

2. Paroxyton: trisyllabic diminutives in *-ιον*, whose antepenultima is long by nature or position (even before a mute and liquid), and such as have lost their diminutive force, as *πεδίον* (from *πέδον*) and *οστέον*. Some diminutives in *διον* for *ιδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as *ζώδιον* for *ζωῖδιον*: so *ἄθλιον* for *ἀέθλιον*, *ποιμνιον* for *ποιμένιον*.

The following proparoxytons are real exceptions: *αἶλιον*, *δέμνιον*, *δένδριον*, *ζώνιον*, *ῥιον*, *ἡτριον*, *ἱκριον*, *ἰχριν*, *λεῖριον*, *μείλιον*, *ὄγκιον*, *ὄργιον*, *ὄρκιον*, *ὄσπριον*, *παίγνιον*, *πλαῖσιον*, *ρύσιον*, *φρυῖριον*, *φύξιον*, *ψέλλιον*: though perhaps many of these may be considered as not diminutives.

3. Proterisopomena: *αἰδοῖον* and words in *εῖον*,

(Except *προάσειον*, *γέλειον*, *γῆρειον*, *δόνειον*, *κηλώνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κώνειον*, *σκιᾶδειον*, *σκιράφειον*, and most possessives in *ειον*, as *βασιλείων**,)

and old Attic *τροπαῖον*.

Words in *os*.—General rule.

§. 57. *os*.—1. The uncompounded substantives, when not derived from primitive verbs, follow the general rules; when derived from verbs, they, as well as uncompounded adjectives, are generally oxyton.—See the different terminations.

2. The compounds are,

1. *a*. When the second part is an uncompounded noun, proparoxyton;

Except some words in which the substantival notion predominates, which is marked by the accent of the substantive being retained, as *ἀρχιθεωρός*:

b. Those which are derived from words already compounded are oxyton, as *ἀναγνωρισμός* from *ἀναγνωρίζω*, not from *γνωρισμός*.

2. When the second part is a verbal.

a. Oxyton.—Transitive compounds with a long penultima, as *λοχαγός*, *leading the Lochus*, *στρατηγός*: (but if these compounds are further compounded, the accent is thrown back, as *συσστράτηγος*), and words in *ωπός* from *ᾠψ*. Compounds of *ἔργον* which express a physical operation are oxyton, as *φυτοργός* &c.; and those which

* Lobeck. Phryn. 368, sqq.

express a mental operation, *properispomena*, *πανούργος* &c.; or if the penultima does not admit a circumflex, *proparoxyton*, as *περίεργος*, *πάρεργος*.

Obs. 1. The reason of this is, that the accent rests on the emphatic part of the compound: in *κακόεργος* (= *κακούργος*) the *κακόν*, in *ξυλόεργος* (= *ξύλουργός*) the *ἔργον* is the principal notion.

b. Paroxyton.—Those with a short vowel in the penultima (generally *ο*) which have a transitive reference to the noun in the first part of the compound; as, *παιδοκτόνος*, *killing a son*. (See §. 50. 5.)

In the Homeric compounds of *κλυτός* and *κλειτός*, where the first part is an indeclinable word, as *τηλεκλυτός* = *τῆλε κλυτός*, or a real case, as *δουρικλυτός* = *δουρὶ κλυτός*, it is not a real compound, but only in juxtaposition (*ἐν παραθέσει*), so that the accent is not thrown back from the ultima; but when the first part is in actual composition (*ἐν συνθέσει*) with the latter, its original form being changed thereby, as *ὀνομακλυτός* = *ὀνόματι κλυτός*, the accent is thrown back according to the general rules for compounds (§. 48.)^a

c. Proparoxyton.—Compounds with a passive sense; as, *παιδόκτους*, *killed by a son*. See §. 50. 5.

d. If the first part of the compound is a preposition, particle, adverb, *πᾶν* or *πολύ*, the word is *proparoxyton*^b,

Except in some oxyton words where the active comp. is distinguished from the passive.

Obs. 2. The compound words are to be accented according to the above rules and those in §. 48., except where they are otherwise specified under the different terminations.

§. 58. 1. *ας*: oxyton,

Except *ἴλαος* Att., and *πρᾶος*, *πράϊος*.

2. *ος*: follow the general rules,

Except the simple adjectives which are oxyton, and the subst., *ἄμορβός*, *βυλβος*, *λοβός*.

3. *γος*: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. *ἄγος*, *a leader*; *κραυγός*, *λοιγός*, *ταγός*, *φηγός*.

Adjectives are oxyt.,

Except *μάργος* and *δλίγος*. For comp. in *εργος*, see §. 57. 2. *α*.

4. *δος*: follow the general rules,

Except *δοιδός* (and comp. in *φδός*), *δδός* (*οὐδός*) *δπαδός*, *δρυμαγδός*, *σποδός*.

5. *εος*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, the forms in *εος* of oxyton nouns in *ος*, as *ἀδελφεός* (but *δαιδάλεος*) and *ἐλεός* (*dresser*), *ἐνεός*, *ἐρινεός*, *ἐτεός*, *θεός*, *θυρεός*, *κολεός*, *λοχεός*, *νεός* (*ploughed land*), *συφεός*, *φωλεός*: and paroxyt. adjectives in *αλέος*, and *ἀδελφιδέος*, *θυγατριδέος*, *ἀνεψιαδέος* (as diminutives), and all verbal adjectives in *τέος*.

6. *ιός*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *πεζός*, *χθιζός*.

7. *ηος*: oxyton.

^a Buttm. Lexil. 387.

^b Ibid. 386.

8. **θος** : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *ἀγαθός, βοηθός, ὀρμαθός*, and dissyllables, *αἰθός, βυθός, ἐφθός, μασθός, μισθός, ξανθός, ξουθός, ὀρθός, στρουθός, τιθός, τυθός*.

9. **ις**, as a general rule, throw the accent as far back as possible; **διος** is the only properisp.,

Except, — 1. Oxytons in **ις** : *αἰγυπῖος, ἀνεψῖος, βαλῖος, βῖος* (*δου*), *γυλῖος, δεξιός, ἐρωδιός, ἰός, κριός, μητρυῖος, μονῖος, πατρυῖος, πολῖος, σκολῖος, υἰός, χαραδριός*.

2. Paroxyton *ἀντίος* (and compounds) *γομφῖος, μυρῖος* (*πανυ*), *νυμφῖος, πλησίος, σκορπίος*.

2. **αιος** : properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton, all dissyllables, and *ἄλαιος, ἀραιός* (*ιήν*), *γεραῖος, θηναῖος, ἡβαῖος, κραταῖος, παλαιός*.

(β.) Proparoxyton, *βέβαιος, βίαιος, βόλαιος* (*βάλλω*), *γύναιος, δέλαιος, δίκαιος, ἔμπαιος, μάταιος, νόμαιος* (*λαυγύλ*), *πύλαιος, ρούσσαιος, τύχαιος, ὑμέναιος*, and compounds of *γῆ*.

3. **οιος** : properispomenon,

Except (α.) oxyton *γλοιός, διοί, κλοιός, κολοῖος, ὀλοῖος, ποῖος* and *φλοιός*, and compounds of *ποιέω*.

(β.) Proparoxyton in **οιος** : *γέλοιος, ὁμοιος*, in Attic.

4. **ειος** : polysyllables are proparoxyton,

Except *ἀνδρείος, ἀστειός, ἀχρεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἑταιρεῖος, ἡθείος, λαμβεῖος, μεγαλείος, μονεῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὀθνεῖος, οἰκέτιος, παιδείος, παρθενεῖος, σπονδεῖος* : and oxyton, *ἀγνεῖος, ἀφνεῖος, θαμειός, νεῖος, συφειός, ταρφεῖος, φατειός*.

Dissyllables are properisp.

10. **κος** : mostly oxyton : but dissyllabic subst. are paroxyton.

(Except *ἄσκος, βοσκός, δοκός, θριγκός, σηκός, φακός, χαλκός*, and *βίκος, θᾶκος, θρήσκος, θᾶκος, μῦκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, οὔκος*),

So also *πέρκος* (adj.), all diminutives in *ῖσκος, πηλῖκος* and its correlatives; trisyllabic subst. are proparoxyton.

11. **λος** : 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except, — α. Paroxyt. : *ἄλλος, κόλος, λάλος, ὄλος, φίλος*, all in *ῖλος* and *ῦλος* (except *αἶσλος*), *αἰδλής*, forms of *μέγας*, as *μεγαῖλοι*.

β. Properisp. : *δῆλος, κοῖλος, οὔλος, φαῦλος*.

γ. Proparoxyton : *αἶσλος, ἀσύφελος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, δαῖδαλος, δειέλος, εἰκελος* (*θίσκελος*), *ἔκηλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἔωλος, ἱεῖλος, κίβδηλος* (and comp.), *πέττηλος*.

The transitive adj. *ἱερόστολος* is proparoxyton, contrary to the general rule (§. 50. δ.).

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except, α. — Oxyton : *αἰγιαλός, αὐλός, βηλός, γαυλός, δαλός, ἐλλός, θαλλός, θολός, καυλός, μαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβολός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός, χυλός*.

β. Paroxyt. : *κρωβύλος* and those in *ιλος*^a.

12. **μος** : α. Oxyton, when the penultima is by nature or position long,

Except *ἱρημος* and *ἔτοιμος*, *δῆμος*, (*ρεορίε*), *κῶμος*, *μῆμος*, *μῶμος*, *οἶμος*, and *ἄμμος*, *κόσμος*, *ὕγμος*, *ὄλμος*, *ὄρμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *ψάμμος*.

^a Pass. Lehre. von Zeitmasse, Tab. vi

b. Dissyllables with a short penultima are parox.,

Except *έμός, νομός* (*pasture*), *όμός, τομός* (*cutting*).

c. Polysyllables with a short penult. are proparox.,

Except *ιταμός, ούλαμός, ποταμός, φωριαμός, χηραμός*.

13. *vos*: 1. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except polysyllables in *ωνος* which are oxyton, as also *άμνός, άραχνός, βουνός, γουνός, έρινός, ίπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, ληνός, ούρανός, ρινός, χαλινός, Ώκεανός*.

Paroxyton: *καρκίνος* and *παρθένος*.—Properisp.: *άλνος, δίνος, έχινος, ικτίσος, κώνος, μυζίνος, οίνος, όνος, πρίνος, πρώνος, σχοίνος*.

2. The adjectives with a long penultima are oxyton,

Except *λίχνος, μόρφνος, τέρεμνος, άγχιστινός, εκείνος, προμνηστίνος*.

With a short penultima, the accent is thrown back,

Except oxyton adjectives in *ανος*, (but *δάπανος, κόγκανος, κάρβανος, λίτανος*) and those in *ινος* which are derived from adverbs or express a definition of time (except *τήτινος*), and *αληθινός, ανθινός, ελαινός, κενός, ξυνός, πεδινός, στενός, στρανός*.

14. *oos*: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *θοός, ζοός, όλοός*, and paroxyton *άθρόος*, and multiples in *πλόος*, as *διπλόος*.

15. *pos*: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *άτραπός, καρπός, κλοπός, κομπός* (*boaster*), *λοπός, μαστροπός, όπός, πομπός, σκοπός, ταρπός, τροπός* (*starg*).

Adjectives in *ωπος*, whether simple or compound, are oxyton.

16. *pos*: 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except words in *τερος*, (but *δεξιτερός, καρτερός, κρατερός* and *άριστερός*) and *εκρος, βαρβαρος, γλίσχρος, ελεύθερος, ήμερος, κάρχαρος, λάβρος, λάληθρος, λοιδορος, μέρμερος, πέλωρος, πέπειρος, ταλαίπωρος, φλύαρος, χείμερος*, and Att. *πόνηρος, μόχθηρος*.

Properisp.: *γαῦρος, θοῦρος, μαῦρος, παῦρος, στεῖρος, σφαῖρος, χῆρος*, and Att. *μῶρος, πῆρος*.

2. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except oxyton *άγρός, άφρός, γαμβρός, δαιτρός, έκνός, θαιρός, θεωρός, θησαυρός, θορός, ιατρός, καιρός, κηρός, μηρός, μολοβρός, μυλωθρός, νεβρός, νεκρός, νεφρός, ξυρός, όρος* *αεγυπ*, *πενθερός, περιστερός, πυρός, σορός, σταυρός, σωρός, ταρσός, τυρός, φιτρός, φρουρός, χορός*. Properisp. *έταιρος, οὔρος* (*ivind*).

17. *sos*: oxyton,

Except fem. subst. and *άλεισος, βάνασος, θιάσος, θύσος, ὕσος, έισος, κέρασος, μέθυσος, μήσος, νάρκισσος, πόσος* (and its correlatives), *παράδεισος, πέτασος, τύρσος*.

18. *tos*: oxyton,

Except, — 1. Paroxyton *εκτος, ερτος, βάτος, βρότος* (*gore*), *δέλτος, κότος, κόττος, κρότος, κρύτος, μίλτος, μίτος, μύρτος, νύστος, νότος, πόςτος, πύλτος, πόντος, πόςτος, σκότος, φόρτος*, and the ordinals *τρίτος, πέμπτος, έκτος*.

2. Proparox.: superlat. forms, and words signifying the abstract time of any season, as *άμνητός, harvest*; *άμνητος, harvest-time*; and *άκατος, άλετος, άσφαλτος, άτρακτος, άωτος, βάρβιτος, βίοςτος, δρύφακτος, έκατος, έμετος, θάνατος, κάματος, κάπετος, λήιτος, δρχατος, πάχετος, πλατώνιστος*, and the ordinals *τέταρτος, έννατος, δέκατος*.

3. Properisp.: *κοίτος, νώτος, οίκτος, οίτος, πλώιτος, πρώιτος, σίτος, οὔτος* and pronouns in *ουτος*.

19. υος : oxyton,

Except *ἐγγυος*, *κρήγυος*, and properisp. *αῖος*, *πῖος*, *σκεῦος*.

20. φος : follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, *ἀδελφός* (Attic vocat. *ἀδελφε*), *τροφός*, and all dissyllabic adj. except *κούφος*.

21. χος : 1. Adj. are oxyton,

Except proparox. *ῥσυχος*, *μελιχος*, *νηπίαχος*, and Doric diminutive forms in *υχος*.

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. *ἀρχός*, *μοιχός*, *ρηχός*, also *βῆχος*, *σικχός*.

22. ψος : adj. oxyton : subst. γύψος parox.

23. ωος : properisp.,

Except *ζώος*, *κολφός*.

So the compound *ἀθῶος*.

24. ως (gen. ω) : have the accent of the forms in ος.—See §. 46. 2.

§. 59. 1. ας, gen. αος or ατος : follow the general rules.

2. ας (gen. αδος) oxyton : gen. αυτος paroxyt.,

Except *ἀνδριός*, *ιμάς*, *ἀλλᾶς*, *πᾶς*.

3. ᾶς (gen. ου) : are all paroxyton,

Except those contracted from *έας* or *δας* into *ᾶς*.

4. ης : (gen. ου) oxyton : the polysyllabic verbal nouns in σης

(Except *ἀγρώσσης*, *γενούσσης*, *δυνάσσης*, *ἐπαλώσσης*, *πενέσσης*)

and κης

(Except *κεκράκτης*, *δρύκτης*, *προϊκτης*, *φυλάκτης*)

or with a natural long vowel in the penultima

(Except *ἄητης*, *αἰσυνήτης*, *ἀλήτης*, *κυβερνήτης*, *σφενδονήτης*)

are oxyton. So also *καθαρτής*, *ποικιλτής*, *ἐθελοντής*, *εὐθυντής*, *κτιστής*, *λυμαντής*, *κριτής*, *εὐρετής*, *πενυστής*, *πιστής*, *ραϊστής*.

5. Other verbal derivatives in ης, and all those derived from substantives, are paroxyton :

Whence in many cases may be distinguished different meanings of a word (in σης for example) which is both a verbal and substantival derivative, as *κεράσσης* from *κέρας*, *κεραστής* from *κεράννυμι*.

6. All compound adjectives in ης, with short penult., are paroxyt.

Except those compounded with α, *δυσ*, *ευ*, as *ἀπαθής*, *δυσμενής*, *εὐμενής*.

otherwise oxyton. The old poetic forms in α are proparoxyt.,

Except such as are used as substantives, which follow the above rules.

7. α. ης (gen. εος) oxyton : even the compounds,

Except those in *-αντης*, *-ήτης*, (from *ἦθος*), *-ήκης* *-ήρης*, *-κήτης*, *-μεγέθης*, *-μήδης*, *-ώδης*, *-ώης*, *-ώκης*, *-ώλης*, and *αὐθώδης*, *αὐτάρκης*, *ἐπιλήθης* (*παναλήθης*, *φιλαλήθης*) *πλήρης*, *ποδάρκης*.

In Attic the neuter of polysyllables in *εῖς* is proparoxyton.

β. *ης* (gen. *ητος*): subst. are parox.,

Except *ἀδρωτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δημοτής, ἐσθής, πικνυτής, ποτής, ταχύτης, χερνής*.

Adjectives are oxyton.

8. α. *ος* (gen. *δος* or *τος*): oxyton.

Except,—1. Paroxyt.: *δάπις, ἔρις, θέμις, ἴβις, κάλπις, κύστις, μαγάδις, μύστις, ὄπις, ῥάσστις, πότις, σίνις, τάπις, τίγρις, τρόπις, φύστις*, and femin. forms of subst. in *της*, in *εῖς*.

2. Proparox.: *κάνναβις, σίκιννις, φύλοπις, φύξηλις*.

3. Properisp.: *αἰλις, δασπλήτις, θούρις, ἱρις, μήνις, μῆτις, νεᾶνις, νῆις* (and comp.), *τᾶλις, χλοῦνις*: compounds in *ᾠτις*, and feminine forms of subst. in *της*, in *αῖτις, -ῖτις, -ῶτις*.

β. *ις* (*φίς, σίς, ψίς*), gen. *εως*: follow the general rules.

γ. *ις* (gen. *θος*): follow the general rules.

δ. *ις* (gen. *ιως*): follow the general rules. Perisp. *λῖς*.

ε. *ις* (gen. *ινος*): oxyt.

Except comp. of *τίς*.

9. *ος* (gen. *εος*): follow the general rules.

10. α. *υς*, (gen. *δος* or *τος*): follow the general rules,

Except *δαγύς, χλαμύς, ποῦς, οὖς* (*ῶτός*).

β. *υς* (gen. *εος*): oxyt.,

Except *ἡμισυς, θήλυς, πρέσβυς, πέλεκυς, ἑγγχευς, πῆχυς*.

γ. *υς* (gen. *υος*): oxyton,

Except,—1. Parox., *ἄρκυς, βόρυς, βότρυς, γένυς, ἵτυς, κέγχρυς, κᾶνδυς, κίαυς, μάρπτυς, νέκυς, πίτυς, στάχυς, χέλυς*.

2. Proparox.: *ἄσταχυς*.

3. Perisp.: *δρυς, μῦς, σῦς, ὕς, βοῦς* (*βοός*).

4. Properisp.: *γῆρυς, θρήνυς*.

δ. *υ*: paroxyt.,

Except *μῶλυ*.

ε. *υν*: paroxyton.

11. *εις* (gen. *εντος*): paroxyton.

12. *ευς* (gen. *εως*), oxyton, even the compounds.

13. α. *ως* (gen. *ωτος*), parox.,

Except *εἰρώς, ἰδρώς*.

β. *ως* and *ω* (gen. *οος*), oxyt.: (gen. *ωος*) monosyll. oxyton, all others paroxyt.

14. *υν* (see *ις, ινος*, above).

§. 60. 1. *ην* (gen. *νος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *Ἑλλην, εἶρην*.

2. α. *ων* (gen. *νος*), subst., oxyton,

Except *ἀλήμων, ἄκμων, ἄλων, ἄμβων, ἄζων, γάστρων, γείτων, γλήχων, γνώμων, δαίμων, διδυμάων, ἥμων, ἰχνεύμων, θεάμων, κηρίων, κίων, κλύδων, κύφων, κύων, κῶδων, κῶθων, μαλακίων, μήκων, μόθων, μόσων, ὀπῶων, ὀργίων, πάτρων, πλεόμων, πώγων, σίφων, σκήπων, σκορπίων, σπάδων, στέμων, τέκτων, τένων, τίλλων, τριβων*.

Adj. parox.

β. ων, gen. οντος, paroxyt.,

Except ἐκών.

§. 61. 1. ξ: monosyll. oxyt.,

Except γλαῦξ, ὄλξ.

Polysyllables paroxyt.,

Except properisp. ἀλαξ, βῶλαξ, ἐπῆλυξ, ἥλιξ, θρίναξ, καταίτυξ, κλίμαξ, κλωμαξ. λείμαξ, μείραξ, πίδαξ, σμίλαξ, σμῶδιξ, χοίνιξ, and words ending in -ώνυξ and -ῶρυξ.

2. ψ: monosyll. oxyton: polysyll. paroxyt.

Except properisp. αἶθοψ, ἥνοψ, καλαῦροψ, λαῖλαψ, ῥῶροψ, οἶνοψ, and oxyton γοργώψ, δεινώψ, εὐάψ, μονάψ, πολυάψ, φλογάψ.

§. 62. 1. α (gen. ατος), follow the general rules.

2. -αν: oxyton.

3. ην: oxyton.

Except a few proper names and adjectives.

4. αρ (gen. ρος), follow the general rules.

5. ηρ or ερ (gen. ρος): oxyt.,

Except θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πάνθηρ.

6. ωρ (gen. ρος): paroxyt.,

Except ἀχώρ, ἰχώρ.

Obs. All monosyllabic substantives of the third declension which have α in acc. are oxyton; those which end in ς in nom. and ν in the acc. are perispomena, except κλείς (acc. κλείν), κίς and, according to some, λίς.

Change of the Accents in Sentences §c.

§. 63. In a sentence the words so run one into the other, that the sharp accent being hereby weakened or suppressed, the oxytons are marked with the grave sign; but when there is a pause or stop in the sentence, the acute naturally returns; as, ὁ μὲν Κῦρος ἐπέραςε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον. Except τίς, τί, interrog., which is always oxyton.

Obs. When for any other reason there is no connection between the words, the acute remains, as in a grammatical work, εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις—τὸ ἀνὴρ, ὄνομα.

1. *Crasis*.—The accent of the first word is dropped, and the compound word has the accent of the second, as τὸ ἀγαθόν=τάγαθόν; but the long vowel formed by crasis is, according to rule (§. 49. 2. α.), circumflexed, when the second word was paroxyton with a short ultima; as, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα=τᾶλλα, τὸ ἔργον=τοῦργον; τὰ ὄπλα=θῶπλα.

Obs. 1. These words are thus accented in the old grammarians, but Porson, Valck., Matth., Dindorf and Herm. write τοῦργον, on the principle

that the circumflex is not formed by ' but ^'. (See §. 43. *Obs.* 4.) But the grammarians seem to have considered the vowel thus formed, not as a compound, but as a simple long vowel; and the analogies of δαΐδες, δᾶδες, ἑσταότος ἐστῶτος^a &c., support their mode of accentuation^b.

2. *Elision*.—The accent of the elided syllable is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllables; but if the elided word is a preposition, or ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἰδέ, ἡδέ, or either of the enclitics τινά or ποτέ, the accent is altogether lost; as,

πολλὰ ἐπαθον	=	πολλ' ἐπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ	=	παρ' ἐμοῦ
δευνὰ ἐρωτᾷς	=	δεῖν' ἐρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ	=	ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ
φημὶ ἐγώ	=	φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ	=	ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχροὺς ἔλεξας	=	αἴσχρο' ἔλεξας	τινὰ ἔλεγε	=	τιν' ἔλεγε
ἐπταῖ ἦσαν	=	ἐπτ' ἦσαν	σο οὐδ' -μηδ' -ἡδ' ἐγώ.		

3. When a preposition stands after its case, the accent is thrown back to the first syllable^c (*anastrophe*); as,

μάχης ἐπι	but	ἐπὶ μάχης,	νεῶν ἀπο	but	ἀπὸ νεῶν,
Ἰθάκην κατά...		κατὰ Ἰθ.,	καλῶν περί...		περὶ καλῶν.

Obs. 2. Ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, do not admit of this anastrophe^d; the unaccentuated prepositions, if placed after their case, are accented.

Obs. 3. The prepositions have their accent on the first syllable also, 1. When they are abbreviated verbal forms, as ἄνα for ἀνάσσειν; μέτα, πάρα, ἐπι, ὑπο, περί, ἐν for ind. pres. of εἶναι in composition with these prepositions; as ἐγὼ πάρα for πάρειμι, περί for περίεστι.—2. When they are used adverbially, as περί for περίσσως or περί ἄλλων.—3. When, being separated from the verb, they are placed after it, as ὀλέσας ἀπο πάντας εἰαίρους.

Proclitics or Atona.

§. 63. 1. Proclitics are those little words which coalesce so closely to the following word, that they have no independent existence, and therefore no accent. They are

a. The forms of the article, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ,—δ for οὗτος. Il. κ, 224.

b. οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

c. The prepositions ἐν, εἰς, (ἐς), ἐκ, (ἐξ), ὡς, το.

d. The conjunctions ὡς ας, ἐλ.

Obs. Many of these words retain their accent in certain cases:

a. οὐ no; and at the end of a sentence: πῶς γάρ οὐ; ἔλεγε γάρ κ. τ. λ. καὶ οὐ, φησὶν, he says no.

b. ἐκ, when placed after its substantive: κακῶν ἐξ.

c. ὡς for οὕτως, as καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω; and when it stands after the word to which it refers, as κακοὶ ὡς for ὡς κακοί.

d. In some editions ὁ for οὗτος (Il. κ, 224. See §. 444. *Obs.* 1) is written δ.

^a Buttm. Gr. Gr. §. 28. *Obs.* 18.

^b Herm. Med. 1143.

^b Elms. Med. 888.

^d Herm. l. c.

Enclitics.

§. 63. 2. There are also other little words which are generally so entirely subordinate to the word which precedes them, that they are said as it were to lean on it (*ἐγκλίνω*), and hence either throw their accent back on it, or, if the accentuation of this word prevents its receiving this new accent, lose it altogether; as, *φίλος τις*, *πόλεμός τις*.

3. They are,

a. *εἰμί* and *φημί* in the present ind., except II. pers. sing., *εἶ* and *φῆς*.

b. The following forms of the personal pronouns:

I. pers. sing. <i>μοῦ</i>	III. pers. sing. <i>οὗ</i>
<i>μοί</i>	<i>οἱ</i>
<i>μέ</i>	<i>ἐ, νίν.</i>
II. pers. sing. <i>σοῦ</i>	Dual. <i>σφῶν</i>
<i>σοί</i>	Plural <i>σφίσι</i> , and the Ionic forms
<i>σέ</i>	<i>σφωέ, σφέων, σφέας.</i>

For the difference between the enclitic and accentuated forms of the I. pers. pronoun, see §. 64. VI. 3. a.

c. The indefinite pronoun *τίς*, *τί*, in all its cases. The abbreviated forms *τοῦ* and *τῷ*, and the indefinite adverbs *πῶς*, *πῶ*, *πῇ*, *πού*, *ποθί*, *ποθέν*, *ποί*, *ποτέ*. When used interrogatively these words are always accented; as, *τίς*, *τί*, *πῶς*.

d. The particles *τέ*, *τοί*, *γέ*, *νύν*, *πέρ*, *θῆν*, and the inseparable *δέ*, whether it expresses the direction, as *Ἔρεβοςδε*, or is otiose, as *τοσόσδε*.

e. The accus. of *αὐτός*, *αὐτόν*, used in the sense of *him*, is by some considered as enclitic.

Obs. Many little words coalesce so closely with these enclitics that they form one word with a meaning of its own: *εἶτε*, *οὔτε*, *μήτε*, *ᾧτε*, *ὥσπερ ὅστις* &c.

Rules for the Inclination of the Accent.

§. 64. The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation. Thus in *κάλλιστος-ἐστι*, the pronunciation of the syllables must be so arranged that, without altering the original accent of *κάλλιστος*, the accent may not be further from the end than the rules allow: hence *κάλλι | στός ἐστι*—*κάλλι | στός τις*: so *σῶ | μά τι*. Therefore oxytons require no new accent, as in *ἀνὴρ-ἐστι* the accent is in its proper place as

proparoxyton. In paroxytons the inclination only takes place with monosyllables, as φίλος μοι, forming a proparox.; for in φίλος-ἐστι the accent would be on the fourth syllable from the end, while the accent cannot be placed over the λος, because two sharp tones cannot come together. So that in this case the accent remains on the enclitic φίλος ἐστίν.

I. An oxyton word coalesces with the following enclitic, so that the enclitic being considered as part of it, the otherwise suppressed acute (§. 63.) regains its proper power; as,

θήρ τις for θήρ τις	καλός ἐστι for καλὸς ἐστί,
καί τινες ... καὶ τινές,	ποταμός γε ... ποταμὸς γέ,
καλός τε ... καλὸς τέ,	ποταμοὶ τινες ... ποταμοὶ τινές.

II. A perispomenon coalesces with an enclitic without any change of accent; as,

φῶς τι for φῶς τι,	φιλεῖ τις for φιλεῖ τις,
φῶς ἐστι ... φῶς ἐστί,	καλοῦ τινος ... καλοῦ τινός.

Obs. 1. A perispomenon, if it is joined to a dissyllabic enclitic, is considered as an oxyton, and the long final syllable of the enclitic is considered as short, hence ὄντινων &c.; for the two words being considered as one, the circumflex on ὄν belongs to the whole word, while being over the antepenultima, it performs the functions of a proparoxyton; though indeed on this and some other points of the enclitic system, it is difficult to decide on the true principle on which the rules are founded^a.

III. A paroxyton coalesces with a monosyllabic enclitic without any change of accent, but does not admit of inclination with a dissyllable; for the accent φίλος-ἐστι would be on the fourth syllable, which is contrary to the general laws of accentuation: so that the enclitic retains its accent, as

φίλος μου for φίλος μοῦ, but φίλος ἐστί, φίλοι φασί,
ἄλλος πως ... ἄλλος πώς, ... ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

IV. A proparoxyton or properispomenon coalesces with the enclitic and has an acute on the last syllable, which becomes the accent syllable of the following enclitic; as,

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τις,	σῶμά τι for σῶμα τι,
ἄνθρωποί τινες ... ἄνθρωποι τινές,	σῶμά ἐστι ... σῶμα ἐστί.

Exception:—A properispomenon ending in ξ or ψ does not admit the inclination, as αὐλαξ, μοῦ, αὐλαξ ἐστί.

Obs. 2. The inclination of the local suffix δέ, ζέ, is regulated by the above general rules; as,

οἰκόνδε (Epic)	οἶκαδε,	οὐρανόνδε,	Πυθῶδε (f. Πυθῶ),
ἔρεβόςδε,	Ἑλευσινάδε,	Μεγαράδε,	δόμονδε,

Ἄθῆναζε (i. e. Ἀθήναςδε), Πλαταιᾶζε (Πλαταιαί). χαμᾶζε (χαμάς acc.) but in

^a Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 14. Ob. 10. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gr. p. 73.

that of the paragogic *δε* of the demonstrative pronoun, the accent rests on the last syllable of the pronoun; as,

τόσος—τοσόσδε, τοσοῦδε, τοσῶδε, τοσῆνδε, τοσῶνδε,
 τοῖος —τοιῷσδε, τηλίκος—τηλικόσδε, τοῖσι—τοισῖδε.

Obs. 3. The three adverbial suffixes *θεν* (*θε*), *σε*, *θι*, vary from the usage of the enclitics. The adverbs with these terminations, whose penultima is *ο*, whatever may be the accent of their root, are paroxyton (except *ἄλλοθι*, *πάντοσε*, *οἴκοθεν*, *ἐνδοθεν*, *ἐνδοθι*, *ἐκτοσθεν*); those with any other vowel in the penultima retain the accent of their root, as *ἀρχή*—*ἀρχῆθεν*, *θύρα*—*θύραθεν* &c., but *ἐκαθεν* from *ἐκάς*.

V. When there are two or more enclitics in succession, they are formed into one or more words, and are accented accordingly (see Gen. Rule, *supra*); as,

καλός γε τις	proparoxyton	for καλὸς γὰρ τίς
καλοὶ γε εἰ | σί	proparox. and oxyt.	... καλοὶ γὰρ εἰσί
καλοὶ γε τι | νές	εἰσι two parparox.	... καλοὶ γὰρ τινὲς εἰσί
φιλεῖ πο | τέ	τις properisp. and parox.	... φιλεῖ ποτὲ τίς
φίλοι τι | νές	μοι | εἰσίν	propar., parox. and ox. ... φίλοι τινὲς μοι εἰσίν
ἄνθρω | πὸς	τις | μοί	πο | τέ
φῃσι	three parox. and one parparox.	
εἶ	τις | γέ	μοι | φῃσί
ποτε	two parox. and one parparox.	

For example: when *τίς* follows *ἄνθρωπος*, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις* (Rule IV.), if *μοι* is added, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις μοι*, the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπός* forming the first of the proparoxyton *πὸς- τις- μοι* (Rule IV.); if *ποτέ* is added, *μοί* is accented as being the last syllable of a proparoxyton (Rule IV.), and the first accentuated syllable of *μοί ποτε*, and so is *ποτέ* if *φῃσί* follows.

Obs. 4. In grammars it is generally laid down that in this case each enclitic throws back its accent on the one next preceding, but this is incorrect.

VI. Enclitics in the following cases retain their accent, even though the preceding word might receive it:

1. The enclitic forms for *εἰμί*, when it is not a mere copula, but has a substantive force of existence or *being*, so that the emphasis rests on it, as, *εἰσί θεοί*; in the III. sing. the accent is thrown from the ultima to the penultima, as, *ἔστι θεός*, *there is a God*, but *θεός ἐστι σοφός*; in the question *τί δ' ἔστι*, but *τίς οὗτός ἐστιν*; when joined with the infinitive in the sense of *ἔξεστι*, as *ἔστιν ἰδεῖν*: when it stands at the beginning of the sentence, as *ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ*: and lastly after the particles *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *ποῦ*, and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*, as *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί*, when they are separated by a stop from the preceding word; as *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί, I say*.

3. The pronouns, *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ*, *οἱ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

a. After an accentuated preposition; as, *παρὰ σοῦ, μετὰ σέ, πρὸς σοί*. In this case the longer form of the I. pers. pron. is always used: while the shorter is always enclitic; as,

παρ' ἐμοῦ (not *παρά μου*), *πρὸς ἐμοί* (not *πρός μου*),

κατ' ἐμέ (... *κατά με*), *περὶ ἐμού* (... *περί μου*),

except *πρός με*, and in prose and comedy, *περί μου*.

Obs. 1. The unaccentuated prepositions coalesce with the enclitics and take their accents: *ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, ἐς σε, ἐς με, ἐκ σου, ἐν σοι*.

β. After the copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, and generally when the pronoun is emphatic, as in antithesis; as, *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*: also *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν*.

γ. The forms *οὐ, οἶ, ξ*, only when they have the force of reflexive pronouns.

δ. The pronouns are always accented at the beginning of a sentence.

4. *Τὶς* is accented when it stands before its substantive, as *τὶ ἔργον*; and sometimes when particular emphasis is to be laid on it, so that it loses somewhat of its indefiniteness: see Plato *Phileb.* 54. C.

5. Lastly—enclitics are accented, when the syllable on which the accent would be thrown back is elided; as, *καλὸς δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλὸς δέ ἐστιν*: *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

Obs. 2. When enclitics retain their accent and are followed by other words, the acute on the ultima becomes a grave, according to the general rules, as *τὸ ρόδον ἐστὶ καλόν*.

Change of Accents in the Dialects.

§. 65. 1. Many words which are proparoxyton in Attic Greek, are proparisopomena in Ionic, as *ὁμοῖος, γελοῖος, ἐτοῖμος, ἐρῆμος*; but Attic, *ὁμοιος, γελοιος, ἔτοιμος, ἔρημος*.

2. The Æolic dialect has no oxytons, (except dissyllabic prepositions *παρά, περί, ὑπό*, as forming with their substantive one word); as, *βῶμος, σόφος, ὄξυς, θύμος, ἄσπις*, for *βωμός, σοφός, ὀξύς, θυμός, ἀσπίς*.

Stops.

§. 66. 1. A colon or semicolon is marked by a dot above the line, as *εὖ ἔλεξας· πάντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* A note of interrogation by our semicolon; a full stop, comma, note of admiration, by the marks used by the moderns.

2. *Diastole*.—Marked by a comma, distinguishes certain compound words from others of the same sound, but different sense, as *ὄτι* and *ὄ,τι*. At present the compound words are written separately, without the diastole, as *ὄ τι*.

3. *Critical marks*.—[] Brackets mark a spurious passage; an obelus (†) or asterisk (*) is prefixed to a line to signify that it is of doubtful authority.

CHAPTER IV.

The Forms and Roots of Words.

§. 67. Words are divided into those which express notions (*essential*), and those which express the relations of those notions (*formal*).—See §. 351. 1.

I. *Essential*.—1. The Verb (*ῥῆμα*), expressing a state or energy or action, as *καθεύδειν*, to sleep; *τύπτειν*, to beat.

2. The Substantive (*ὄνομα*), expressing the notion of something in existence, an object, whether person or thing, abstract or concrete; as, *λίθος*, a stone; *σοφία*, wisdom.

3. The Adjective (*ἐπίθετον*), expressing the notion of some property or quality residing in a person or thing, as, *σοφός*, wise; *χλωρός*, green.

II. *Modal*.—1. The Pronoun, (*ἀντωνυμία*) expressing the relation in which the object spoken of is to the speaker: whether it is the speaker, or the thing spoken of, or the person spoken to; as, *ἐγὼ τύπτω σέ*, I (the speaker) strike you (the spoken to).

2. The Numeral, (*ἀριθμητικά*) expressing the relations of quantity of any object.

3. The Adverb (*ἐπίρρημα*), expressing the accidents of time, place and mode of an action, energy or quality.

4. The Preposition (*πρόθεσις*), expressing the relations of time, place or cause in which an object stands to an energy, action or quality.

5. Conjunction (*σύνδεσμος*), expressing the connection between two objects or sentences.

Obs. 1. The verb *εἶναι* in its sense of 'to be,' is an *essential* word: *ἔστι θεός*, there is a God. As the copula, expressing the connection between subject and predicate, it is *formal*: *θεός ἐστι σοφός*, God is wise.

Obs. 2. Interjections are little words expressive of feeling, rather than of notions.

Of the Roots of Words.

§. 68. 1. The root of a word is contained in one or more of its letters. This root expresses the crude notion, which is capable of being developed into a verb or a noun by the addition of the verbal or the noun ending; as, *ΛΕΓ* may be formed into *λέγω* or into *λόγος*.

2. The noun notion was attached to the root by the addition of the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, *υ*, or the consonant *τ*, as *πολιτ-α—μεν-ε—λογ-ο—*

ιχθ-υ—σωμα-τ. This gave it its noun character of a *thing* or a *quality*, as distinguished from the verbal notion of *doing* or *being*.

3. The noun roots thus formed with *a*, *q*, *v*, or sometimes *τ*, and thus expressing the neuter notion of a *thing*, assumed a masculine or personal character by the addition of *s* as λογ-ο-*s*. πολιτ-α-*s* (see §. 77. 1.) ιχθ-υ-*s*, γιγαν-τ-*s*.

Obs. 1. In Sanscrit the noun vowels are the primary *a*, *i*, *u*, but in Greek the *i* has changed to *ε* or *ο*.

4. The noun roots formed with *ε* (*εs*) expressed the neuter, and in the nominative of adjectives this *εs* remained unchanged, as δυσμενές; but in substantives this *εs* was often changed to *ος*, without losing its neuter power, as γενε-*s*, γένος, gen. γένε-*ος*^a.

5. Further, this noun letter *ε* in some words was changed to *η*, (as τὸ κάρη) *ι* or *υ*: as σίναπι, (gen. εος) ἄστυ (gen. εος); to which sometimes the personal *s* was attached, as πόλις, (πόλεος,) Ἄρης, (Ἄρε-ος.) In adjectives this *ε* was changed to *η* for the masculine form, as δυσμενής.

6. The noun roots formed with *τ* also expressed the neuter, (unless the personal *s* was added,) as σωματ. Sometimes also those formed in *ο*, as αὐτ-ό, τοιοῦτ-ο. In the roots to which *τ* is attached as the noun letter, it is dropped in the nominative, as it cannot stand at the end of a word, but it returns in the cases, as μέλιτ, gen. μέλιτος. See §. 71. 4.

7. Some words did not take any noun letter, but the personal *s* was attached immediately to the root, as φλεβ—φλέβ-*s*=φλέψ.

CHAPTER V.

General Remark.

The gender of nouns would naturally correspond to the (often arbitrary) views which the popular mind took of the objects they represent. If *personality* was the notion which prevailed, the noun would be masculine, as ὁ θεός—ὁ ἄνθρωπος—ὁ ἄνθρωπος: unless some peculiar attributes were attached to it which brought forward a feminine element, as ἡ γύνη—ἡ μήτηρ: if the notion was abstract or of *causation*, *production*, *generation*, *fertility* &c. the noun would

^a Bopp and Kühner make the *ος* of γένος, μενός part of the crude root, but it seems to be a noun ending; as in γένος, for instance, we have the root γεν-, and of μένος the root is the Sanscrit man.

be feminine, as ἡ γῆ, unless for some reason the notion of personality predominated, as ὁ ἥλιος. If it was of a mere *thing*, the neuter gender would be used, as τὸ χρῆμα, unless where the thing was personified by the imagination, and then the noun would be either masculine or feminine, according to the predominating character attached to it, as ἡ ναῦς—ὁ λίθος.

Obs. 1. To illustrate the way in which the gender depended on the view taken of the object, we may observe, that the gender of the Sun might be feminine, as being the visible source of fertility, (so German *die Sonne*) but the ancients looked at the sun rather as a Divine Being, and hence the masculine was used.

Obs. 2. When a number of objects come under one head, they frequently follow the gender of the noun under which they fall—as ἡ γῆ—hence ἡ νῆσος—but this is not always the case, as τὸ δένδρον—but ἡ ἀμπέλος; in fact it does not seem that we can lay down any more accurate rule than the one given above.

Of the Substantive.

§. 69. 1. A substantive is a word expressive of *something in being* (real or ideal, τοῦ ὄντος)—a *thing, person, or object*. For the sorts and divisions of substantives, see §. 352. 1.

Gender of Substantives.

2. 1. The gender of personal substantives is twofold—Masculine and Feminine; as, ὁ πατήρ, *the father*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*.

2. Substantives, expressing things, have properly no gender (*genus neutrum*, i. e. neither masc. nor feminine); but as inanimate things are often spoken of as if animate, many names of things are masc. or feminine; as, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*; ἡ νόσος, *the sickness*.

3. The gender of substantives is determined in some cases by their termination, in others by their meaning.

Of Gender determined by the Meaning.

§. 70. 1. Masculine.—Names of men—most male animals—months—rivers—winds; as, ὁ κόρος, *the boy*; ὁ βασιλεὺς, *the king*; ὁ κάπρος, *the boar*; ὁ Γαμηλιών (about January), ὁ μήν, *the month*; ὁ Ἀλφειός, *the Alpheus*, ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ εὖρος, *the south-east wind*, ὁ ἄνεμος.

Except:—Diminutives in *ον*, as τὸ μαιράκιον. So in English we say, “*dear little thing*.”

2. Feminine.—Names of women—female animals—countries—*islands*—cities, and most trees and plants; as, ἡ κόρη, *the maiden*; ἡ βασίλισσα, *the queen*; ἡ λέαινα, *the lioness*; ἡ Αἴγυπτος (ἡ γῆ, *the*

land); ἡ Ῥόδος (ἡ νῆσος, *the island*); ἡ Τροίη (ἡ πόλις, *the city*); ἡ πύξος, *the box tree*; ἡ ἀμπelos, *the vine*; ἡ βύβλος, *the papyrus plant*; ἡ ράφανος, *a radish*; ἡ νάρδος, *spikenard*.

Exceptions:—(a.) Cities according to their ending; Masc. a. in οὖς, as ὁ Σελινεύς;—b. in ης (gen. ητος), as ὁ Μάσης;—c. in εὖς, as ὁ Φανοτεύς;—d. in οἱ (plur.), as οἱ Φίλιπποι;—e. those in ων, ος (gen. ου) and ας vary. Neuter a. in α (plur.), as τὰ Λεῦκτρα;—β. ον, as τὸ Ἴλιον;—γ. ος (gen. εος), as τὸ Ἄργος.—(b.) Trees and plants: ὁ ἐρινεός, *the wild fig-tree*; ὁ φελλός, *the cork-tree*; ὁ λωτός, *the lotus-tree*; ὁ κύτισος, *the cytissus*; ὁ φοῖνιξ, *palm-tree*; ὁ κιττός, *ivy*; ὁ μύρρινος, *myrtle*.—Both masc. and feminine; ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, *papyrus plant*; ὁ ἡ κότινος, *the wild olive*; ὁ ἡ κόμαρος, *arbutus*; ὁ ἡ κέρασος, *cherry-tree*.

3. Neuter.—Names of fruits—diminutives (except those of women, as ἡ Λέοντιον)—names of letters—all infinitives, and every word considered merely as a word; as, τὸ μόρον, *the mulberry fruit* (τῆς μορέας); τὸ μήλον, *the apple*; τὸ μειράκιον diminutive of μείραξ, *a boy*; τὸ λάμβδα; τὸ τύπτειν, *the beating*; τὸ μήτηρ, *the word "mother."* So also τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave* considered as a thing, or κτήμα.

4. Common Gender.—Those words which expressing both masc. and fem. objects have only one form; as, ὁ ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; ὁ ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *man or woman*; ὁ ἡ παῖς, *boy or girl*. So ὁ ἡ τροφός, *φύλαξ, διδάσκαλος, ἄγγελος, γείτων, μάρτυς, &c.*

Obs. 1. Some words, which in the Attic dialect are common, in the Ionic and common dialect have a form for each gender, as ὁ θεός, ἡ θεία.

Obs. 2. All the names of animals are common which have only one form for male or female: ὁ βοῦς, *the ox*; ἡ βοῦς, *the cow*; ὁ ἄρκτος, *the male bear*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the female bear*.

Obs. 3. If the gender of the animal is to be particularly marked, the proper article is used; but when the animal is spoken of generally, either the masc. or the fem. article is prefixed, as the usage of the word may determine; as, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*; ἡ κάμηλος, *the camel*; ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*; ὁ ἐλέφας, *the elephant*; ἡ χελιδών, *the swallow*; ἡ οἷς, *the sheep*. Some vary between masc. and fem.: ὁ and ἡ κύων, ὁ βοῦς, ὁ ἵππος, but in the plural generally αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι. This is called the *Epicene* gender (ἐπίκοινον). Sometimes when the male or female is to be distinguished, the words ἄρρην, *male*, θῆλυς, *female*, are attached to whichever article is most commonly used; as, λαγὺς ὁ θῆλυς, *the female hare*; ἀλώπηξ ἡ ἄρρην, *the dog-fox*; Hdt. II. 35 οὕτε ἔρσηνος θεοῦ οὕτε θηλέης: Od. ν. 82 ἄρσηνες ἵπποι. Od. ξ. 16 θήλειαι σῦες: or some name peculiar to the male or female, as ὁ κριάς, *the ram*, ὁ τράγος, *the goat*; or sometimes the masc. article is prefixed to the feminine subst., as ὁ οἷς, ὁ αἰξ.

Obs. 4. Sometimes nouns, properly masculine, have when joined with the feminine article a plural or generic sense, ἡ ἵππος=ἵπποι,—ἡ ἀσπίς=ὀπλίται—so αἱ ἵπποι—αἱ κύνες, αἱ βόες.

Determination of the Gender according to the Ending.

§. 71. 1. The masculine and feminine genders of substantives are not always, or even generally, determined by the terminations. In the I. decl., however, they are distinguished by the final letter of the masc. being *s*, of the feminine *a* or *η*, as *ὁ νεανία-s*, *ἡ φων-ή*. In the Æolic there is a masc. in *ᾶ* for *as* or *ης*. So Latin *Poeta &c.*

2. But in the II. and III. decl. there is no distinction in the ending, the final *s* belonging both to the masc. and femin.; compare *ὁ κόραξ* and *ἡ φλόξ*, *ὁ λόγος* and *ἡ νόσος*.

3. The personal genders (masc. and feminine) however, are clearly distinguished from the neuter: the character of the masc. and feminine in opposition to the neuter is a final *s*, as *ὁ ποῦς*, *ἡ ξρίς*, *ὁ λόγος*, *ἡ νόσος*, *ὁ νεανίας*, *ὁ ἀδολέσχης*.

Obs. 1. This *s* is often dropped, as in the pronoun *ὁ* (for *ὄs*^a) *ἦ* (for *ἦs*, *is*), and in the III. decl. after the liquids *ν* and *ρ* (*λ* or *μ* cannot stand at the end of a word); it is here replaced by the lengthening of the short vowel; as, *ὁ λιμήν* (for *λιμέν-s*), gen. *λιμέν-ος*, *ὁ ἄξων* (for *ἄξων-s*), gen. *ἄξων-ος*, *ὁ δράκων* (for *δράκων-s*), gen. *δράκων-ος*, *γράφων* (for *γράφων-s*), gen. *γράφων-ος*, *ὁ ἡ αἰθήρ* (for *αἰθήρ-s*), gen. *αἰθήρ-ος*, *ὁ πατήρ* (for *πατήρ-s*, like the Gothic *faders*), gen. *πατέρ-ος*, *ἡ γήτωρ*, gen. *ορος*. Sometimes the *ν* is dropped and the *σ* remains, and in this case also the last syllable is lengthened; as, *ἰμός* (for *ἰμάντ-s*), gen. *ἰμάντ-ος*, *γράφας* gen. *γράφαντ-ος*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, gen. *κτεν-ός*, *μέλας* (gen. *μέλαν-ος*), *τιθείς*, gen. *τιθέντ-ος*.

Obs. 2. The mute *s* in French, and the instances of the final *s* being sometimes disregarded in Latin, (as "*senio confectus quiescit*" Ennius, cf. Quint. Inst. Orat. ix. 4. 37,) explain how it is possible that a final *s* may be lost, first in pronunciation and then in writing. And whoever compares old English books with the forms as at present written, will not be unprepared to admit this principle into the theory of the Greek forms.

4. The neuter gender is expressed in the III. declension either,

a. By the simple noun root, without any gender characteristic, as in the neuter forms of adj. compared with the masculine; thus, *ἱδρίς*—*ἱδρι*, *μέγας*—*μέγα*, *ἄρσην* (for *ἄρσεν-s*), gen. *ἄρσεν-ος*—neut. *ἄρσεν*, *εὐδαίμων* (for *εὐδαιμων-s*) gen. *εὐδαίμων-ος*—neut. *εὐδαιμων*; *μέλας* (for *μέλαν-s*), gen. *μέλαν-ος*—neut. *μέλᾶν*, *δυσμενής*, neut. *δυσμενές*, (see §. 68. 4.) as in Sanscrit, *durmanās* masc. and fem., *durmanās* neut.; and as the Greek does not allow of *τ* at the end of a word, if the noun root ended in *τ* it was either dropped; as, *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*, gen. *σῶματ-ος*; *μέλι* for *μέλιτ*, gen. *μέλιτ-ος*; *γάλα* for *γάλακτ* (*κ* is not admissible as a final letter, and therefore dropped also), gen. *γάλακτ-ος* (*lac* for *luct*, gen. *lact-is*); *τύψας* for *τύψαντ-s* masc., but neut. *τύψᾶν* (for

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 318.

τύλαντ), δεικνύς, neut. δεικνύν (for δεικνύντ), χαρίεις (for χαρίεντς), neut. χαρίεν (for χαρίεντ); or it is changed to the cognate σ or ρ, as τέρας G. τέρατ-ος, τετυφώς (for τετυφός), neut. τετυφός, gen. τετυφός-ος.

5. *b.* Or by the termination *ος* changed from *ες*, as in the nom. μένε-ς (= μένος) μένε-ος.

6. *c.* Or in II. declension by *ν*: this *ν* (*m*, in Latin and Sanscrit) being the proper sign of the accus.; and as a person expressed by the accus. is represented, not as a subject but an object, not as an agent but a patient, as *a thing* rather than a person, the neuter even in the nom. being viewed in the same light, took the *ν* of the accus. as its termination^a.

7. There are no neuters in the I. declension.

Obs. 3. Some of those which were formed in *ο* took the *ν* afterwards, when the ending in *ο* was no longer recognised as the proper neuter ending, as τασούτον, τσιούτον, τηλικούτον, ταύτόν. So the letter *t* or *d* occurs in the Latin, Indian, Zend, and especially the Gothic; *jad* (Ind.), *quod, tad, id, aetad, illud*—*it, that*.

Numbers of Substantives.

§. 72. The number of the object is expressed by one of three forms, Singular, Dual, Plural.

Obs. The Æolic dialect has no dual, nor the Latin, except *duo* or *ambo*: τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀριθμοῖς οὗτοι (sc. Æoles) οὐ κέχρηται, καθὰ δὴ καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, τούτων ὄντες ἀποικοῖβ.

Declension of Substantives.

§. 73. 1. The declension (cases) of a substantive consists of the changes of form which it undergoes to express the relations in which it stands to the other words of the sentence.

2. The cases in Greek are three—*Genitive, Dative, Accusative*. The relations expressed by these respectively belong to the Syntax.

3. Besides these, there are two other forms, which, as not expressing any relation, are not properly cases, though they have the name —

1. *Nominative*—the abstract existence of a person or thing.

2. *Vocative*—whereby one person is called by another.

4. The first three are called the dependent cases (*casus obliqui*), the other two independent (*casus recti*).

5. The dual has only two forms for all these cases—one for the nomin., acc. and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 315. Coleridge's Table Talk, i. 61, 62.

^b Greg. Corinth. de Æol. Dial. 606. Schæfer.

Declensions.

§. 74. There are three declensions in Greek, which are called *first, second, third*. The terminations of each are as follows :

	I. Decl.	II. Decl.	III. Decl.
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	ᾱ ; ā or η ; ās or ηs	ος neut. ου	s—neut. only, a, ι, υ.
G.	ης ās ηs ου	ου	ος
D.	ῆ ᾗ ῆ ᾗ ῆ	φ	ι
A.	ᾗν ᾗν ην ᾗν ην	ον	a, υ, neut. like nom.
V.	ᾱ ᾱ η ᾱ η or ᾱ	ε ... ου	generally like nom.
<i>Plur.</i>			
N.	αι	οι ... ᾱ	ες neut. ᾱ
G.	ῶν	ων	ων
D.	αις	οις	σιν (σι)
A.	ᾱς	ους ... ᾱ	ᾱς neut. ᾱ
V.	αι	οι ... ᾱ	ες ... ᾱ
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	ᾱ	ω	ε
G. & D.	αιν	οιν	οιν

Obs. There are therefore four points to be ascertained in each substantive :—1. *Gender*.—2. *Number*.—3. *Case*.—4. *Declension*.

Remarks on the formation of Cases^a.

§. 75. 1. *Nominative*.—The third declension is the oldest form ; the others were divisions of it, on the principle that those roots which had for their noun letter ε, as τείχος, πόλις, or τ as σῶματ, or had no noun letter, as φλέβ-ς, ἱριδς=ἱρις, should be retained as the third ; those which had ᾱ for their noun letter should form the first ; those which had ὄ the second.

2. *Genitive sing.*—The characteristic is s preceded by ο (ος), annexed to the noun root as, κόραξ, κόρακ-ος. In the I. declension the vowels of the feminine α and η coalesce with ος into ας or ης, as ἀγορά-ος=ᾱς, τέχνη-ος=τέχνης. In the II. decl. and in the masc. of the I. in ας or ης, the ε of ος was dropped, and the ο coalesced with the radical vowel, as λόγο-ος, λόγο-ο=λόγου, νεανίας, νεανία-ος, νεανίαο=νεανίου. The Thessalic gen. II. decl. has ι in the ending λόγοιο, as *quojus* (*cujus*) *illius, istius*, &c. In the Doric dialect we find the s of the gen. retained in the pronouns ἐμούς, ἐμεός, ἐμεός, τέος, τεός &c., for ἐμοῦ, σοῦ &c.

Obs. 1. The ending οιο is exactly analogous to one of the Sanscrit genitive forms *sja*^a (the Indian α is frequently interchanged with the Greek ο), of the masculine and neuter subst. in ᾱς and ᾱm, root ᾱ : λογό-σιο,

^a Donaldson's Cratyl. 307.^b Ibid. 325.

τεκνό-σιο=λόγιοι, τέκνιοι=λόγου, τέκνου, Βορέά-σιο, Βορέά-ιο, Βορέῦ-ο, πολιτά-σιο=πολίταιο, πολιτάο, Att. πολιτού, Dor. πολιτᾶ. On the dropping of the *s* of this genitive *σι*, see §. 9. I.

3. *Dative sing.*—The characteristic is *ι*, as κόρακ-ι, ἀγορά-ι=ἀγορᾶ, λόγ-οι=λόγῳ: so in the local adverbs in *οι*, as Πυθοί, οἴκοι, and the pronouns ἐμοί, σοί, οἱ, quoι (*cui*). The *οι* of the II. decl. is contracted into *φ* instead of *οι*, as λόφῳ.

Obs. 2. *The Greek dative is analogous to the Sanscrit locative singular *i*, of which the Sanscrit dative *ai=e* is a lengthened form, and to the plural *sū* or *asū*, (Gr. *σι, εσι, ισι*), as *pat, pes, ποῦς, ποδός*,—local sing. *patī*, in *pede, ποδί*,—local plur. *patsū, ποδσί, ποσί* or *ποδέσι*. As in Sanscrit the dative is formed from the locative, so in Greek the locative was converted into a dative, and the dative performs the functions of the locative case.

4. *Acc. sing.*—The characteristic is *ν*, as βοῦν, γραῦν, κῖν, λῖν, πόλιν, ἰχθύν, ἀγοράν, τέχνην, λόγον. This *ν* is analogous to the Sanscrit and Latin *m* (*gīrī, a hill, acc. gīrīm*), which became in Greek *ν*, as *μ* could not stand at the end of a word. When the root ends in a consonant the Sanscrit acc. is *ām*, as *mūd* (joy), *mūdām*; and in Greek the acc. of such substantives must have originally had the analogous *αν*, as *πατέραν*, Sanscrit *pitāram*, Lat. *patrem*, but the *ν* was dropped, (as the final *m* in Latin prosody, and like πρόσθε, πρόσθεν &c.), and the acc. was denoted by the *α* alone, as *πάτερ, πατέρα, πατέρα*.

5. *Vocative sing.*—This case is the simple noun root, as βοῦ, δαίμον, πατέρ, unless the laws of euphony require some change. In the femin. of I. decl. the voc. is the same as the nom., and in the II. decl. the *ο* of the root is changed into the weaker *ε*^b.

6. *Nom. pl.*—The charact. is *ες* (Sanskrit *as*), which full form however is retained only in III. decl., as κόρακ, κόρακ-ες. In the I. and II. decl. the *ς* is dropped, and the *ε* changed into *ι*, with which the radical vowel is contracted into *αι* or *οι*, as may be seen in the Æolic accentuation of nom. pl. φιλοσόφοι.

Obs. 3. It is probable that the sign of all the cases of the plural was *ς* added to the singular, as it is of the accus.; and that a short vowel *ε* was used to separate the double *ς*; thus the nom. plur. of ἰχθυσ would be ἰχθυς-ες, abbreviated to ἰχθυες, as ἐλέγχο from ἐλέγεσθαι.

7. *Gen. pl.*—The charact. is *ων* (or probably originally *εων*, as in Latin *lapiderum, regerum*, old forms for *lapidum, regum*, so *rerum*) as κοράκ-ων. In I. and II. decl. *ων* coalesces with the radical *α* or *ο*, as τιμά-ων Æol.=τιμῶν, λογό-ων=λόγων. In the I. decl. this contraction is still marked by the accent; and the Dorians, except Pindar, circumflex even the gen. pl. of all nouns of II. decl., as οἰκῶν, τούτων &c. from οἶκος, οὔτος.

8. *Dat. pl.*—The charact. is formed of *ες* (charact. of pl.) and *ι* or *ιν* (charact. of dat. sing.)=εσιν, as βελέ-εσιν, Æol. ἀμμέ-σιν f. ἡμῖν. The Attic drops the *ε* of εσιν, as βέλεσιν: in the I. and II. decl. the *ε* is changed to *ι*, so that it becomes *ισι* (Sanskrit *ischū*), λόγο-εσι=λόγοισι, πολιτά-εσι=πολίταισι.

9. *Acc. pl.*—The charact. is *ν* or *α* (charact. of sing. acc.) and *ς* (charact. of plur.)=νς or ας. The *ν* is changed to *α*, as ἰχθυς=ἰχθύς. In the I. and II. decl. the loss of *ν* is compensated by lengthening the vowel *α* to *ᾶ*, ο to ου: τέχνας=τέχῃς, like μέλας=μέλᾶς, λόγος=λόγους (comp. τύπτους

* Donaldson's Cratyl. 321. 59.

^b Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 204.

^c Donaldson's Cratyl. 320.

for *τύπτονσι*). In Æolic the *ν* was compensated by the insertion of *ι*, as *τέχναϊς*, *λόγοις*.

10. *Dual*.—The charact. (*nom. acc. voc.*) is *ε*, which coalesces in the I. and II. decl. into *α* and *ω*: and (*gen. and dat.*) *ιν*. In Sanscrit the charact. is *ām*, which in Zend becomes *ā* or *ǎ*, which latter corresponds to the Greek *ε*: so *ἄνδρε* is in Zend *narǎ*^a. In the *gen. and dat.* of III. decl. *οιν*, the *ο* is merely a connecting vowel, as in *κοτυληδον-ό-φιν*^b.

First Declension.

§. 76. The first declension has four endings *ǎ*, *η* (or *ā*) *femin.*, *ās* and *ης*, *masc.*:

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
	<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>			
Nom.	ᾱ̃; ᾱ̄; or η;		ᾱ̃ς	or ης	αι	ᾱ̄
Gen.	ης; ᾱ̃ς; ης;		(ᾱ̃ω, εω)	ου	ῶν	αιν
Dat.	ῆ; ᾱ̄; η;		ῆ	ῆ	αις (αισι)	αιν
Acc.	ᾱ̃ν; ᾱ̄ν; ην;		ᾱ̃ν	ην	ᾱ̃ς	ᾱ̄
Voc.	ᾱ̃; ᾱ̄; η;		ᾱ̄	η, ᾱ̃	αι	ᾱ̄

Observations.

§. 77. 1. The only termination of both genders in this declension was, probably, originally *ǎς* (*α* the noun vowel, *ς* the sign of the personal gender). As the language became more developed, the feminine was distinguished from the masc. by dropping the *ς*: the *ǎ* was lengthened to *η* or *ā*, and the long vowel was retained throughout the decl. The same lengthening took place in the masc., though it retained the *ς*; but that the radical vowel was originally short may be seen from the Æolic *nom. ἱππότᾱ* &c. (Lat. *poetā*), though indeed these forms are generally accented as if long. In certain words the short *ǎ* was retained for the feminine, but this depended on the letters which preceded it.

Obs. 1. The Æolic *nom. masc.* was *ǎ* like the Latin; this was used occasionally in other dialects, and the Epic used this form in a great many words, *metri grat.*, especially in *ἱππότᾱ*, *Θυέσᾱ*, *ἡπίτᾱ*, *αἰχητᾱ*, *κυανοχαῖτα*, *νεφέληγερέτα*, *ἱππηλάτᾱ*: also in three *proparox.*, *μηρίετα*, *εὐρύοπα*, *ἀκάκητα*. The accent of this nominative is the same as the common forms in *ας*.

2. The termination *η* is the same as *ā—ης* the same as *ας*. The difference arose partly from dialects, partly from euphony.—The Doric, which retained the old forms more than the Ionic or Attic, retains the *ā*—the Ionians introduced the softer *η*. Lastly, the Attic adopted generally the Ionic *η*, but in Lyric compositions used the Doric *α*, after certain vowels, or *ρ*, in Doric proper names, and some peculiar Doric words.

Obs. 2. The Ionic and Epic frequently lengthen the feminine *η* into *αῖα*, or *εα*, or *αῖη*; as, *Ἀθήνη*, *Ἀθηναῖα*, Ion. *Ἀθηναῖη* (Att. and common dial. *Ἀθηνῶ*): so *ἀνάγκη*, *σελήνη*, *γαλήνη* become *ἀναγκαῖα*, Ion. *-αῖη*, *σεληναῖη*, *γαληναῖη*: so *Περσεφόνη*, *Περσεφόνεια*.

^a Bopp *Vergl. Gramm.* §. 206—209.

^b *Ibid.* 221.

Paradigm.

I. Feminines.

§. 78. 1. A. The nomin. ends in *ā* or *ǣ*, which is retained through all the cases, when *ρ* precedes it, as *χώρα*;

(Except *κόρη*, *κόρη*, *δέρη*, *δέδρη*, and in some proper names, as *Τερψιχόρη*)

or the vowels *ε* or *ι* (a *purum*), as *ἰδέα*, *σοφία*, *χρεία*:

Except *πεία*, *χρεία*, *στέα*, *γεία*, *σικία*, *ἰδέα*, *Ναυσικά*.

B. The nom. ends in *ǣ*, which, in the singular, is retained only in the acc. and voc., but in gen. and dat. becomes *η*, when *α* is preceded by *λ*, *λλ*, *ν*, *σ*, *σσ*(*ττ*), *ζ*, *ξ* or *ψ*.

C. In all other words the nom. ends in *η*, which is retained throughout, as *δίκη*, *ἀκοή*, *φύη*, *σκευή*, *ζωή*.

Obs. And many words of Doric origin retain their *ā* through all the cases, as *ἀλαᾶ*, *ἐπίβδᾶ*, *σκανδάλᾶ*, and some proper names, as *Ἀνδρομέδῃ*, *Ἀπάμᾶ*, *Γέλᾶ*, *Διοτίμᾶ*, *Κισσαίθᾶ*, *Κυμαίθᾶ*, *Κυναίθᾶ*, *Λήδᾶ*, *Σιμαίθᾶ*, *Φιλομήλᾶ*.

2. When *α* is preceded by *ε* or *α*, these vowels are contracted in some words into *ā* or *ῆ*, as *μνάα* *μνᾶ*, *συκέη* *συκῆ*, and the circumflex remains through all the cases.

a.

η throughout all the cases.

<i>Sing.</i>				
Nom.	δίκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ(έα)ῆ
Gen.	δίκ-ης	τιμῆς	γνώμης	συκ-ῆς
Dat.	δίκ-ῃ	τιμῇ	γνώμῃ	συκ-ῇ
Acc.	δίκ-ην	τιμήν	γνώμην	συκ-ῆν
Voc.	δίκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ-ῆ
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	δίκ-αι	τιμαί	γνώμαι	συκ-αῖ
Gen.	δικ-ῶν	τιμῶν	γνωῶν	συκ-ῶν
Dat.	δίκ-αῖς	τιμαῖς	γνώμαῖς	συκ-αῖς
Acc.	δίκ-ᾱς	τιμάς	γνώμας	συκ-ᾱς
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	δίκ-ᾶ	τιμᾶ	γνώμᾶ	συκ-ᾶ
G. & D.	δίκ-αιν	τιμαῖν	γνωῖν	συκ-αῖν

b. a through all the cases.—c. a in acc. and voc.

Sing.	a. ᾶ.			b. ᾶ.	c. ᾶ, G. ης.	
N.	σκι-ᾶ	χώρᾶ	μν(ᾶα)ᾶ	σφῦρᾶ	Μοῦσᾶ	λέαινᾶ
G.	σκι-ᾶς	χώρᾶς	μν-ᾶς	σφύρᾶς	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	σκι-ᾷ	χώρᾳ	μν-ᾷ	σφύρᾳ	Μούσῃ	λεαίνῃ
A.	σκι-ᾶν	χώρᾶν	μν-ᾶν	σφῦρᾶν	Μοῦσᾶν	λέαινᾶν
V.	σκι-ᾶ	χώρᾶ	μν-ᾶ	σφῦρᾶ	Μοῦσᾶ	λέαινᾶ
Plural.						
N.	σκι-ᾶ	χώραι	μν-αῖ	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
G.	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	μν-ῶν	σφυρῶν	Μουσῶν	λεαινῶν
D.	σκι-αῖς	χώραις	μν-ᾶς	σφύραις	Μούσαις	λεαίναις
A.	σκι-ᾶς	χώρᾶς	μν-ᾶς	σφύρᾶς	Μούσᾶς	λεαίνᾶς
V.	σκι-αῖ	χώραι	μν-αῖ	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
Dual.						
N.A. } & V. }	σκι-ᾶ	χώρᾶ	μν-ᾶ	σφύρᾶ	Μοῦσᾶ	λεαίνᾶ
G. D.	σκι-αῖν	χώραιν	μν-αῖν	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν

II. Masculines.

§. 79. a. The masculines in ης retain the η in the dat. and acc. sing. (For exceptions see below, b.) The vocative ends in ᾶ, 1. When the nom. ends in ης, as τοξότης, V. τοξότηᾶ, προφήτης, V. προφήτα. 2. In all verbals formed by adding ης to the consonant of the verb, as γεωμέτρης, V. γεωμέτρᾶ (f. γεωμετρ-έω), μυροπώλης, V. μυροπῶλᾶ. 3. In national names in ης, as Πέρσης, the Persian, V. Πέρσᾶ. All others form the vocat. in η, as Πέρσης, Perses, V. Πέρση.

b. The masculines in ᾶς retain the α in the dat. acc. and voc. singular. Under this class come all subst. which have ρ or a vowel before ᾶς or ης (except γήης, a ploughshare, and all derivatives of μετρέω, as γεωμέτρης).

Obs. 1. Genitive.—Many masc. in ᾶς have the Doric gen. ᾶ, as πατραλοῖᾶ, μητραλοῖᾶ, ὀρνιθοθήρᾶ; so also many Doric and foreign proper names, as Ὑλας, G. Ὑλᾶ, Σύλλας, G. Σύλλᾶ, Σκόπας, Ἀντίβας, and contract nouns in ᾶς. The names of Greeks proper, and of many celebrated Dorians, as Ἀρχύτας, Λεωνίδας, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Πανσανίας, have generally ου,

<i>Sing.</i>					
N.	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς	νεανῆς	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	βορ(έας)ρᾱς
G.	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ	νεανίου	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
D.	πολίτῃ	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾳ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾳ	βορρῆ
A.	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν	νεανίαν	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν	βορρᾱν
V.	πολίτα	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	βορρᾱ
<i>Plur.</i>					
N.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανίαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
G.	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν	νεανίων	ὀρνιθοθηρῶν	
D.	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς	νεανίαις	ὀρνιθοθήραις	
A.	πολίτᾱς	Ἑρμᾱς	νεανίᾱς	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	
V.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανίαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ	νεανίᾱ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	
G. & D.	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν	νεανίαιν	ὀρνιθοθήραιν	

Obs. 2. The Ionic gen. *εω* is used also by the Attic in some proper names, as, *Θάλεω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρεω* from *Τήρης*, *Λέσχεω* from *Λέσχης*, *Ἄττεω* from *Ἄττης*.

Obs. 3. The original dat. pl. *αισι* (see §. 75. 8.) is used by the Attic poets, and even sometimes by good prose writers, as Plato.

Obs. 4. The ending *ης* is a form also of the III. declension. To the I. decl. belong all proper names in *ιῆς* and *ίδης*; national names, as *Σπαρτιάτης*; derivatives in *τῆς* from verbs, as *ποιήτης*; all words compounded of a substantive and verb, as *παιδοτρίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*, or of a subst. with another I. decl., substantive of, as *ἀρχιδίκτης*.

Obs. 5. The number of contract subst. in this declension is small. The following are the contractions which occur:

έας becomes *ῆς*, as *γαλέας*=*γαλῆς*, *έας*=*ῆς*, as *Ἑρμέας*=*Ἑρμῆς*.
άας=*ᾱς*, as *μνάας*=*μνᾱς*, (*ρ*)*έας*=*ᾱς*, *βορέας*=*βορρᾱς*.

In *βορέας*, the preceding *ρ* causes the contraction of *εας* into *ᾱς* instead of *ῆς*.

Quantity and Accent of Substantives of I. Declension.

§. 80. 1. *Quantity*.—*a.* The nominative *α* is short when any consonant but *ρ* precedes it and the gen. ends in *ης*, as *τράπεζα*, *τραπέζης*—it is long (*ᾱ*) when a consonant precedes it and the gen. ends in *ας*.

Obs. 1. When *α* is preceded by *ρ* it is long, as *λύρᾱ*, *ἡμέρᾱ*, *χώρᾱ*, *ὄπῳρᾱ*, *λαύρᾱ*, *ἀγορᾱ*, unless the penult. is a diphthong, (except *αυ*) as *μοῖρᾱ*, *πείρᾱ*, *δότειρᾱ*, *μάχαιρᾱ*, *ἄρουρᾱ*—or *ῡ*, *γέφυρᾱ*, *σφύρᾱ*—or any vowel before *ρρ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*.

Except again *ἐταῖρᾱ*, *παλαιστρᾱ*, *Λῖθρᾱ*, *Φαῖδρᾱ*, *κολλύρᾱ*.

Obs. 2. *α* is long in all oxytons, as *στρατιά*, *ἀγορά*, and paroxyt. as *ἡμέρᾱ*, *σοφία*, except *μῖᾱ*, *Πύρρᾱ*, *Κίρρᾱ*, and those whose gen. ends in *ης*, as *ρίξᾱ*, *ης*.

b. The *α* is long in the following endings in which a vowel precedes the *α*, and the genitive ends in *ας*.

a. *αᾶ*, *εᾶ*, *οᾶ*, *υᾶ*, *ωᾶ*, without exception.

β. αῖ, except dissyllables and some polysyllabic names of places, as Ἰστιάῃ.

γ. εῖδ in dissyllables, and in polysyllabic abstracts of verbs in εῖω, as λειῶ, βασιλειῶ, *kingdom*; but short in other polysyllables; μεσόγεια, ἀκρόρεια, τέλεια, γλυκεῖα, βασιλεια, *regina*. (See §. 54. 10.)

Obs. 3. In Attic we find ὑγειῶ Arist. Av. 609. ἐκλειῶν Æsch. Sept. 685.

δ. ιᾶ, except in names applied to women, as ψάλτριᾶ, the three adj. διᾶ, μιᾶ, πόντιᾶ, and all in υῖα, as μυῖα, τετυφύῖα.

ε. οῖα in dissyllables, but εὔνοιᾶ, ἄνοιᾶ: in Attic sometimes long.

2. The vocative α is always short from nom. in ης, long from those in ας; in the other endings it follows the nominative.

3. The dual α is always long.

4. The acc. singular follows the nominative, as μοῦσᾶν.

5. ας is always long.

§. 81. 1. *Accent*—The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation permit, on the accented syllable of the nominative; as, Ἀτρείδης, Ἀτρεῖδαι, not Ἀτρεῖδαι, πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα, nom. pl. πολῖται: except δίσποτα from δεσπότης.

2. Oxytons become perispomena in the gen. and dat. of all the numbers.

3. The genitive pl. ὦν is always perispomenon, as being contracted from δῶν or ἐὼν.—Except χλούνων Hes. Scut. 168.

Dialects.

§. 82. Nominative.—α. The Doric uses ᾱ where the regular form is η, as τιμᾱ, ᾱς, ᾱ: so ἄν,—πολίτᾱς; while the Ionic uses η where the common form is α through all the singular number; as, σοφίη, ης, η, ην,—θήρη, ης,—νεανίης, η, ην: so Σκύλλη and Σκύλλᾱ: so also Ion. μίη for μιᾶ.

Except θεᾶ, a goddess, always ᾱς, ᾱ, ἄν, Ναυσικάᾱ, φειᾶ, and Αἰνείας, Αἰγείας, Ἑρμείας, and some other proper names in ας pure. The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφα for νύμφη.

Obs. 1. Some few words have in Attic the form η as well as α: πρύμνην Soph. Phil. 482. Arist. Vesp. 399. δίψη Æsch. Choeph. 746. So τόλμη Trag. πείνη Plato. Some few words have in G. T. the Ionic ending, Acts x. 1 σπείρης, xxi. 31, xxvii. 1.

Obs. 2. In G. T. proper names formed after Greek analogy in ας have their genitives in ᾱ: Luke iii. 27 Ἰωάννᾱ &c.; but if a vowel precedes the ας the genitive is in ου: Matt. iii. 3. Ἡσαίου &c.

Obs. 3. Several proper names are in G. T. indeclinable: Κανᾶ, Βηθσαϊδά, Βηθφαγή, Γολγοθᾶ, Ραμᾶ.

b. In subst. in εἰα, οἰα, from adj. in ης, ους, and in some other feminine words the ᾱ of the Attic dialect becomes, in Epic, η; as, ἀληθείη, ἀναιδείη, εἰπλοίη, κνίσση f. ἀλήθειᾶ, ἀναιδείᾶ, εὔπλοια, κνίσσᾶ.

c. The original form of the masc. in εἰας seems to have been έας, as we still find in Hom.: Ἑρμείας Αἰνείας. The longer form at first invented for the metre prevailed in prose, except in the names of gods, as Ἑρμῆς (=Ἑρμείας), Dor. Ἑρμᾶς: but Βορέας always retained the short form, never Βορείας; though it was in Ion. contracted into ἦς, Βορῆς.

2. The Gen. sing. of masc. in ης and ας was originally αῶ, which was contracted into ω, Dor. ᾱ. Homer uses both forms, and also a third open form with ε, (εω) in which the ω was accented as short, or rather, εω being

always pronounced as one syllable (synæresis), the accent followed the pronunciation. So in Homer: Ἑρμείας gen. Ἑρμείαο and Ἑρμείω: Βορέης gen. Βορέαο and Βορέω: ἑὺμμελής gen.—λίᾱο and λίᾱω: Ἀτρείδης gen. Ἀτρείδᾱο and Ἀτρείδew: ἱκετῆς G. ἱκέτew; συβώτης gen. συβώτew: Doric Βορέᾱ, Ἀτρείδᾱ.—The ending ew was the most usual in Ionic, as πολίτew, Ἀτρείδew. This Doric ā is used in foreign names sometimes by the Attics: Xen. Anab. I. 5. 4 Μασκά: Id. Cyr. V. 2. 14 Γωβρύᾱ.

3. Gen. plur.—The genitive plural originally ended in δῶν, which was contracted into ὦν (Dor. ἄν). In Homer both these forms are used, as ἀγοράων, τρυφαλειῶν, ἀσπιστῶν, θεᾶων and θεῶν, παρειᾶων and παρειῶν. And the ὦν is resolved by ε into ἔων, which is generally pronounced as one syllable; as, πυλίων, θυρέων, ἀγορέων: Dor. Ἀτρείδᾱν, Μοισᾱν.

Obs. The ending ἔων is the usual one in Ionic. In Hdt. we find this open form in the adjective δημοσίων from δημόσιος: so ἰνὴ γλιών II. 136: τούτων VI. 98: so also λεχθεσιών VII. 78.

4. The Dat. plur. ended originally in αἰσι(ν), which is still found in Homer, the Doric dialect, the Attic poets, and even in the old Attic prose writers. In Ionic the αἰσι(ν) became ἡσι(ν), and in Attic, and common dialect, it was abbreviated to αἰς. αἰς in Hom. is found only in the two words ἀκταῖς and θεαῖς; ἡσι very often. ἡς very seldom, as πέτρῃς Od. η. 279; so that in the passages where ἡς is followed by a vowel, it should be written ῥσ'.

5. The Acc. plur. is in Æolic αἰς (as in the II. decl. οἰς for οὐς,) and in Doric ᾄς, (as in the II. decl. ος for οὐς,) ταῖς τιμαῖς Æol. for τὰς τιμάς (dat. pl. τιμαῖσι(ν)): πᾶσας κούρας Dor. for πάσας κούρας. These accusatives are often found in Hesiod and Tyrtæus, as Ἀρπυιάς—δημότῳ ἄνδρας.

*Observations on the Homeric Suffix $\phi(\nu)$, and the locative endings
θι,θεν,δε.*

§. 83. 1. Besides these inflexions of the cases, we find in Homer an adverbial suffix $\phi(\nu)$, which is attached to substantives. This suffix properly signifies *locality*, and then it performs the other functions of the dative, especially *instrumentality*, and generally with a preposition or adverb used as such, the ablative functions of the genitive. In the old language it seems exactly to have corresponded to the Latin locative and instrumental ablative; as, ἱλιόφῃ κλυτὰ τείχεα, at Troy: Od. μ. 45 πολλὺς δ' ἀμφ' ὀστεόφῃ θις ἀνδρῶν πυθομένων, round the bones (local); ὅσσε δακρυόφῃ πῖμ-πλαντο (instrum.); ναῦφῃ ἀμύνεσθαι, at the ships; θεόφῃ μῆστορ ἀτάλαντος, as it were before (or by) the gods (local); ἀγλαίῃφῃ πεποισῶς, as fretus aliqua re (instrum.); ὃ οἱ παλάμῃφῃ ἀρήρει, in manibus; in II. β. 363 ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφῃ ἀρήγη, the locative force seems to be exchanged for that of the personal dative, though here perhaps also φρήτρη implies a locative notion. As genitive, II. κ. 438 κεφαλῇφῃ ἔλονται: II. λ. 350 τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλῇφῃ. It is sometimes joined with a preposition, and stands for the genitive; as, ἐξ ἐδνῇφῃ δορεῖν, e lecto—κατ' ὄχεσφῃ—ἐπ' ἐσχαρόφῃ—ἀπ' ἱκρωφῃ—παρὰ ναῦφῃ—δι' ὄρεσφῃ—ὑπὸ κρατεσφῃ—σὺν ὄχεσφῃ—or with an adverb; II. ι. 107 προσθ' ἵπποιν καὶ ὄχεσφῃ.

Obs. 1. This suffix is found in Sanscrit (*bhi* or *bhis*, instrumental), and in Latin, the *bh* or *φ* being changed to *b*, (as in ὀρφός, *orbis*) and is used as the sign of the dative in all its relations; as, *i-bi*, *u-bi*, *ali-bi*, *si-bi*, *ti-bi*, and plur. *no-bis*, *vobis*, and in the III. decl. *i-bus*; so Sanscrit *tubhi*=*tibi*.

Obs. 2. This suffix expresses the relation of no other case but the genitive or dative. There are some passages where it seems to be the acc. (Hes. Opp. 408) or the nominative (Hes. Opp. 214), but it is in reality adverbial.

Obs. 3. By some editors when it stands for the dative it has the iota subscript, when for the genitive it is without it. But it is incorrect to distinguish in these forms the dat. from gen. by ι subs., as the suffix itself stands in the place of inflection.

2. It is annexed to substantives of all three decl., and always without any change in the root:

a. I. Decl. only in the sing.—a. Dat. ἀγέλη-φι—ἀγλαΐηφι—ἡγορέηφι πεποισώς—λείπε θύρηφι—ἀμ' ἡοὶ φαεινόμενηφιν—βίηφί τε ἦφι πιθήσας (for β. ἦ ἦ)—κεφαλῇφι λαβεῖν, ελίσσασθαι.—b. Gen. (Lat. ablat.) ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἰάλλειν, ἐξ ἐνῆφιν θορεῖν.

b. II. Decl. sing. and plur. (all paroxyt.).—a. Dat. παρ' αὐτό-φι, ἐπ' αὐτόφιν—ῥοσε δακρυόφιν (instrum.) πλῆσθεν—θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος.—b. Gen. (ablat.) ἀπὸ or ἐκ πασσαλόφιν—ἐκ ποντόφιν—ἀπὸ χαλκόφιν—πλατέος πτυόφιν—ἐκ θεόφιν. ἀπ' ὅστεόφιν, ἀπ' αὐτόφιν. For the form ἐσχαρόφιν, see Lex.

Obs. 4. So also adjectives of the II. declension used as substantives—ἐπὶ δεξιοφιν II. ν, 308—II. ν, 309 ἐπ' ἀριστερόφιν: and in the feminine ἑτερήφιν II. π, 734, Hes. Opp. 214. An attributive adjective with this suffix is sometimes joined to a substantive also with it: II. φ, 501 κρατερῇφι βίηφι.—See 2. a.

c. III. Decl. only plur.—A few neuters in $\sigma\varsigma$ (gen. $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$), the $\sigma\varsigma$ being changed back to the original $\epsilon\varsigma$, ὄχεσφι(ν), σὺν ὄχεσφι, κατ' ὄρεσφι—ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐκ στήθεσφιν, and in ναῦς and κοτυληδών—ναῦφι—κοτυληδονόφι (ο being euphonic). Once in sing.: II. κ, 156 ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, as if from ΚΡΑΤΟΣ for ΚΡΑΣ. The form ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφιν, II. ι, 572, is peculiar, unless it is a corruption from ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφι.

§. 84. a. $\theta\iota$, generally as local dative, *where*,—οἴκοθι, κηρόθι—and joined with πρό as the genitive: II. κ, 12 Ἰλιόθι πρό: II. γ, 3 οὐρανόθι πρό: II. λ, 50 ἡῶθι πρό. So νεοίθι II. φ, 37.

b. $\theta\epsilon\nu$, as genitive in prose as well as poetry, 1. joined to the vowels η or \omicron , mostly as the genitive of motion from a place, and with proper names; as, Ἰδθεν, Ἰλιόθεν &c.; but also with other nouns implying the notion of *place*: οἰκόθεν (common in prose), ἀγορήθεν, λειμωνόθεν, δαίτηθεν, πρῶραθεν Thuc. VII. 36, &c. Sometimes also with other notions: πυρμυλόθεν, *funditus*, Æsch. S. c. Th. 71: ἀρχήθεν Hdt. VII. 104. 2. Joined to the vowel ϵ , σέθεν, ἐμέθεν, ἔθεν. It is used in Tragedians, as σέθεν (frequently), ἐμέθεν (in Chorus), γῆθεν, ἀγρόθεν, βυσσόθεν, θεόθεν, Διόθεν. So adjectives: νεοίθεν II. κ, 10: νεόθεν Soph. OE. C. 1448: οἰόθεν Homer, *by himself*. Here also belong the form κατὰ κρήθεν II. π, 548: ἀπὸ κρήθεν Hes. Sc. 7, from κράς.

Obs. 1. Here also belong the adverbial forms in $\theta\epsilon\nu$, πόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, κείθεν, ἔκαθεν, ἔινθεν for οὗ, though sometimes the $\theta\epsilon\nu$ is almost *otiose*; ἄνωθεν is much the same as ἄνω, κάτωθεν as κάτω.

Obs. 2. Accentuation:

Dissyllables—Paroxyton, as πόθεν. Properispomenon when the penultima is long, as κείθεν.

Polysyllables—Paroxyton when the penultima is by nature short; as, ἐγγύθεν Ἑλευσινόθεν: except proparoxyton ἔκαθεν, ἀνέκαθεν, ἐκάστοθεν

ἄποθεν, and those formed from οἶκος, ἄλλος, πᾶς, ἔνδοξ, ἔκτος: thus οἶκοθεν—ἄλλοθεν—πάντοθεν—ἐνδοθεν—ἐκτοσθεν.

Proparoxyton—when the penultima is long by position, or when it is by nature long and the noun is not oxyton; as, ὀπισθεν, Ἀθήνηθεν, ἕξωθεν.

Properispomenon, when derived from an oxyton noun, as ἀρχῇθεν, θρῆνῇθεν.

c. δε (with accus. to) annexed to the inflected acc. (very seldom of the III. decl.) οἰκόνδε—δόμονδε—οὐδασδε—ἄλαδε—πόλινδε—κλισίηνδε—φύγαδε from ΦΥΞ—οἰκαδε (ΟΙΞ), In Ἀιδόσδε there is the usual ellipse of δόμον. So Od. θ, 39 ἡμετερόνδε. Sometimes both the adjective and substantive have it: Od. γ, 272 ὄνδε δόμονδε: with a preposition, Od. κ, 351 εἰς ἄλαδε. So with notions that do not imply an actual place: φώωδε, to the light; βούλυτόνδε, towards evening; φόβονδε, to flight.

Obs. 3. Accentuation—δέ is an enclitic, and throws back its accent according to the usual rules.

Obs. 4. The s of the acc. plur. coalesces with δ into ζ. So ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναιζε.

Second Declension.

§. 85. 1. In the common II. decl. there are two endings, *ος*, generally masc., sometimes femin., and *ον*, neuter, except the diminutive names of women, as ἡ Γλυκέριον (§. 70. 1.).

Endings :

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
N.	ος	ον	οι	ᾱ	ω
G.	ου		ων		οιν
D.	φ		οις		οιν
A.	ον		ους	ᾱ	ω
V.	ος and ε, ου		οι	ᾱ	ω

Obs. 1. The voc. of *ος* is properly *ε*, but sometimes also *ος*, as ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος—always ὦ θεός, but in G. T. ὦ Θεέ: so ὦ Τιμόθεε 1 Tim. i. 18. The *ε* is a weakening of the *ο* of the root. The dat. pl. was originally οἰσι(ν), which is not unfrequent in Attic poets, and even in prose writers, especially Plato.

Paradigm.

	Singular.				
N.	ὁ λόγ-ος	ἡ νῆ-ος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦ-κον
G.	λόγ-ου	νῆ-ου	θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	σύ-κου
D.	λόγ-φ	νῆ-φ	θεῷ	ἀγγέλφ	σύ-κφ
A.	λόγ-ον	νῆ-ον	θεόν	ἄγγελον	σύ-κον
V.	λόγ-ε	νῆ-σε	θεός	ἄγγελε	σύ-κον

Plural.					
N.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
G.	λόγ-ων	νήσων	θεῶν	ἀγγέλων	σύκων
D.	λόγ-οις	νήσοις	θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγ-ους	νήσους	θεούς	ἀγγέλους	σῦκα
V.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
Dual.					
N. A. V.	λόγ-ω	νήσῳ	θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	σύκῳ
G. & D.	λόγ-οιν	νήσῳ	θεοῖν	ἀγγέλοιν	σύκοιν.

Obs. 2. Some masc. in *ος* have their plural in the neuter form (*metaplas-
mus*) :

ὁ δεσμός, τὰ δεσμά : more rarely οἱ δεσμοί, *Æsch.* P. V. 525, and in
G. T. Phil. i. 13.

ὁ σταθμός, οἱ σταθμοί : rarely τὰ σταθμά (always in the sense of
"scales").

ὁ σίτος, τὰ σῖτα. So *Acts* vii. 12.

There are also other instances of this anomaly in the poets and dialects,
as τὰ λύχνα, κέλευθα, κύελα, μηρά, δρυμά, ῥύπα, ταρσά, τάρταρα : in late poets
occasionally, βόστρυχα, δάκτυλα, δίφρα, θεσμά, ἱα (arrows), κλοιά, μύχα, οἰστά,
πέλανα, ῥινά, τράχηλα, φιμά, χαλινά. So also ἄεθλα for ἀθλοι *Pind.* OL I. 3,
though properly ἀθλον always signifies the prize, ἀθλος the game.

Contracted Second Declension.

§. 85. 2. A few subst. which have *ο* or *ε* in their crude root before
the ending are contracted ; the contraction is regular, except that in
the acc. plur. *εα* is contracted into *ᾶ*, not *η*.

Paradigm.

Singular.					
N.	ὁ πλόος	πλοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος	περίπλοος	τὸ δστέον δστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	δστέου δστοῦ
D.	πλόῳ	πλοῖ	περιπλόῳ	περίπλω	δστέῳ δστοῖ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	περίπλοον	περίπloon	δστέον δστοῦν
V.	(πλόε	πλοῦ)	(περίπλοε	περίπλου)	δστέον δστοῦν
Plural.					
N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	δστέα δστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλών	περιπλόων	περίπλων	δστέων δστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	δστέοις δστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	δστέα δστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	δστέα δστᾶ
Dual.					
N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	δστέω δστώ
G. & D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	περιπλόοιν	περίπλοιν	δστέοιν δστοῖν

Obs. 1. The voc. πλόε (πλοῦ) is not used. In Æsch. Pers. 374, we find διάπλοον—νόον Æsch. Choeph. 731 Chorus. ὀστέων trisyllable, Arist. Ach. 1226. In Arist. Pax 1260, we find an abbreviated voc. δορυξέ for -δέ, from δορυξόος -οῦς.

Obs. 2. Some proper names compounded of νόος, νοῦς, reassume the open form, as Ἀλκίνοος, Ἀντίνοος, Πασίνοος: others are abbreviated to νος; the abbreviation being compensated by the lengthening of the penult., as Πασίνος, Κρατίνος, Εὐθύνοος.

Obs. 3. The accent of nom. dual πλώ, ὀστώ is remarkable; it seems to follow the analogy of the other dual forms in this declension.

Obs. 4. The nom. plur. of compound nouns in οὐς keeps the accent over the penultima, as in the nom. sing., though the ending οῖ would permit it to be on the antepenultima.

Obs. 5. In G. T. we find νοός gen. and νοί dat. from νοῦς. So πλοός gen. from πλοῦς, and σάββασι dat. plur. of σάββατον—all as if in the third declension.

The Attic Second Declension.

§. 86. This decl. contains subst. in ως masc. or fem., and in ων neut. It has ω in all the cases where the common declension has ο or ε (voc.), and where there is ι, in the common declension, it is subscribed to the ω. So ου, ε, ω, become ω: ος, ου, οὐς, become ως, ων, ως: οι, οἰς, οῖν, become φ, φς, φν:

Paradigm.

Singular.				
N.	ὁ λε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ώς	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
D.	λε-ῶ	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-φ
A.	λε-ών	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων
Plural.				
N.	λε-φί	κάλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	λε-ῶν	κάλ-ων	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	λε-ῶς	κάλ-φς	λαγ-ῶς	ἀνώγε-φς
A.	λε-ός	κάλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-φί	κάλ-φ	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
Dual.				
N. A. V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω
G. & D.	λε-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων.

Obs. 1. Some masc. and fem. drop the ν in the acc. and thus coincide with the III. decl. in ως (αἰδώς), as ὁ λαγώς, τὸν λαγών and λαγώ; and usually ἡ ἔως, ἡ ἄλως, ἡ Κῶς, ὁ Ἄθως, ἡ Τέως, and ἀγήρως, ἐπίπλ-ως, ὑπερχρῶς form their accus. in ω. So Ἀπόλλω accus. sing. from Ἀπόλλως Acts xix. 1.

Obs. 2. This form of this declension arose from a contraction of the final vowel of the crude root α (or ο) with the noun vowel α, into ω, which sometimes was again resolved by ε into εω :

λαγα-ός=λαγός ἀνώγαον=(ἀνώγων) ἀνώγεον
 λαός=(λώς) λεός ναός=(νώς) νεός
 ἱλαος=(ἱλως) ἱλεως (cf. ναός=[νώς] νεός gen. from ναῦς.)

The ω formed by this contraction absorbed the following short inflexive vowel (ε, ο, or α), as νεός, gen. νεώ (νεω-δ) : acc. plur. ἀνώγεω (ἀνωγέω-α) ; and in gen. plur. the double ω is formed into one sound, as νεώων, νεῶν.

Obs. 3. In this declension, proparoxytons retain their accent on the antepen. through all the cases, though the ending is long.

Obs. 4. The oxytons in ως are oxyton also in the gen. singular.

Remarks on the Gender of Nouns in ος.

§. 88. 1. Most in ος are masc. But there are feminines besides those mentioned in §. 70. 2, (the names of cities, islands, trees and plants) which may be thus arranged :

- a. Nouns signifying the product of *trees* or *plants*, as ἡ βύσσος, *cotton*.
 - b. Containing the notions of *stone*, or *earth*, as ἡ σμάραγδος, *an emerald* ; ἡ βῶλος, *a clod*.
 - c. Of any vessel, as ἡ κάρδοπος, *a kneading-trough*.
 - d. Of a way or road, as ἡ ὁδός, ἡ κέλευθος, *a way*.
2. There are also some feminine words, many of which, being originally adjectives, agree with a feminine noun not expressed ; as, ἡ αὔλειος, (sc. θύρα,) *the house-door*.

3. There are some, the meaning of which is distinguished from the masc. of the same termination by the gender ; as, ὁ ζυγός, *the yoke* ; ἡ ζυγός, *the scale*.

4. And many which follow no analogy or rule, and can be learned only by observation, as ἡ νόσος.

Dialects.

§. 89. 1. Nom. sing.—The proper names in λαος (or λεως) are in Doric λαῖς (gen. ᾱ, dat. φ), as Μενέλαις Pindar, for Μενέλαος, Νικόλαις Hdt., Ἀρκεσίλαις (Arcesilaus) Pindar, Ἰόλαι Id., Μενελαῖ (gen.) Id., Μενελα Eur. Troad. 212 : so in prose, Πτερέλαις and Πτερέλαος. The Æol. used ις for ος, as ἱππις for ἵππος, οἰκίς for οἶκος, βύθις for βυθός, Βάκχις for Βάκχος &c.

Obs. In G. T. the common forms in -αρχος are usually -αρχης, and are declined after 1st dec., so πατριάρχης, ἐθνάρχης, ἐκαροντάρχης &c. &c.

2. Gen. sing.—The orig. form οιο is used by Hom. and Pind. as well as ου, and in the Lyric parts of tragedy : the ο is never elided ; Theocritus uses ω.

3. Gen. sing. and plur.—a. Hdt. uses εω for ου, in gen. sing. of many proper names of men : Βάπτειω for Βάπτου, Κροίσειω, Κλεομβρότειω, Μεμβλιάρειω, and εων for ων in some masc. generic subst. : πεσσέων, πυρέων (f. πυρός), and in the masc. pron. αὐτέων, τουτέων, ἐκεινέων ; this εων is an Ionic resolution of ὦν=ὦων (comp. Dor. οἰκῶν f. οἶκος), after the analogy of I. decl. ἄων=ὦν, Ion. ἰων.—b. Gen. plur. of neut. in ων is ἄων in Hom., as Il. ω, 258 : δῶρων οἷα δίδωσι κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἐδῶν (sc. δῶρων) f. Ἑὸς, Ἑὸν, unless the fem. δόσειων be supposed to be implied in δῶρων. So in Hesiod, Scut. 7 : βλε-

φάρων κυανέων, βλίφαρος perhaps in fem. So in late Epic we find *ών* for plur. of fem. in *ος*, as *νασών*.

4. Gen. and dat. dual—*ων*, Epic for *ων*, as *ἔμουν* for *ἐμοιν*, *ὀφθαλμοῖν*. So Theocr. *κολεοῖν*, XXII. 191.

5. Dat. plur.—*οισι* (*ν*) (and *οις*.) in Hom. and all the poets and Ionic prose. Hdt. III. 26, *αἰτέοισι* and dat. sing. *αἰτέφ* I. 133.

6. Acc. plur.—is in Doric (except Pindar) *ως*, and in Doric poets *ος*, (as *ἄς* in I. decl. §. 82. 5.), so *τῶς* (never *τὸς*) *νόμως*, *τῶς* *λύκος*: so also *τῶς* *λαγός*, *hares*: so Hesiod Sc. 302 *ὠκύποδας λαγὸς ἤρευν*.

7. Of the contracted decl. the Epic only recognises the nom. sing. *νοῦς* Od. κ, 240: and *Πάνθου* and *Πάνθφ* f. *Πάνθοος*, and of adj. *χειμάρρους* Il. λ, 493.

8. Attic decl.—Gen. sing. is in Ep. *ῶο* for *ω*, as *Πηνελῶο* Il. ξ, 489, f. *Πηνελῶος*: *Πετῶο* Il. β, 552, f. *Πέτῶος*.—In *γάλως*, *ἄθως* and *κῶς* the contracted *ω* is resolved by *α*, as *γαλῶας*, *ἄθῶας*, *κῶας*, gen. *ῶας*.—Some words of this decl. have other forms in the other dialects, as *ἔως*, gen. *ω*, Ion. *ῆως*, gen. *ῶος*, *οῦς* after III. decl.: *λαγῶς*, gen. *ω*, Ion. *λαγῶος*, gen. *οῦ*, Hdt. III. 108. nom. *ὁ* *λαγός*.

Third Declension.

§. 90. 1. In the III. decl. the nomin. is not, as in the other decl., the substantival root with the addition of the sign of gender; but it is a form wherein these elements have undergone some euphonic changes, as *κόραξ* not *κόρακ-s*. The disguised root may, in most cases, be discovered by taking away the characteristic *ος* from the gen., as *αἰξ*, gen. *ΑΙΓ-ός*; *λαῖλαψ*, gen. *ΛΑΙΛΑΠ-ος*.

2. The sign of gender in this decl. is, for the masc. and fem., a final *s*, as *ὁ* *κόραξ* for *κόρακς*, *ἡ* *φλέψ* for *φλέβς*. The neuter has no sign, and therefore presents us with the root, the final letter being in some cases dropped, as *τὸ* *σέλας*, *τὸ* *πέπερι*, *τὸ* *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*. (§. 71. 4.)

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.	<i>ς</i>	<i>ες</i> , neuter <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ε</i>
G.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>οιν</i>
D.	<i>ι</i>	<i>σιν</i> (<i>ν</i>)	<i>οιν</i>
A.	<i>ν</i> and <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ᾶς</i> ... <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ε</i>
V.	generally like the nom.	<i>ες</i> ... <i>ᾶ</i>	<i>ε</i>

Obs. As the masc. and fem. only add *ς* to the root, and the neuter has only the pure root, as *σῶμα*(*τ*)- *φλέβ*-*ς*, the addition of the inflexive endings increases the word by a syllable: hence this decl. is called *Imparissyllabic*.

Remarks on the Case Endings.

Nominative.

§. 91. I. L. The full forms of the masc. and feminine have a final *ς*; but as the addition of this letter to the root would in some cases violate the laws of euphony, it is in such words dropped, and sometimes compensated

by the lengthening of the preceding syllable; and where the final letter of the root is such that the *s* can combine with it, the ending undergoes such changes as the laws of euphony require.

2. The masc. and femin. are accordingly divided into three classes:

1. Words which take the *s* in the nom., as

Root: φλεβ	nom.: ἡ φλίβ- <i>s</i> = φλέψ	gen.: φλεβ- <i>ος</i>
κορακ	ὁ κόρακ- <i>s</i> = κόραξ	κόρακ- <i>ος</i>
λαμπαδ	ἡ λαμπάδ- <i>s</i> = λαμπάς	λαμπάδ- <i>ος</i>
γίγαντ	ὁ γίγαντ- <i>s</i> = γίγας	γίγαντ- <i>ος</i>
δλ	ὁ δλ- <i>s</i>	δλ- <i>ος</i>
δελφιν	ὁ δελφιν- <i>s</i> = δελφίς	δελφίν- <i>ος</i>
βοῖ (βού, δου)	ὁ ἡ βόφ- <i>s</i> (βού- <i>s</i>) βοῦς (δῶς)	βο- <i>ός</i>
Δῖ	ὁ Δῖ- <i>s</i> = Δίς	Δί- <i>ός</i> .

Obs. 1. In a few words the last vowel is lengthened, though the *s* is not dropped, as in the masc. part. in *ός*, to distinguish it from the neuter in *ος*, or to compensate for a radical letter dropped

τετυφोट ὁ τετυφώτ-*s* = τετυφώς τετυφώτ-*ος*

and in the following substantives:

ποδ ὁ ποῦδ-*s* (for πόδ-*s*) ποῦς (for πός) ποδ-*ός*: and its compounds, as τετράπους, πολίπους;

ἀλώπεκ ἡ ἀλώπηκ-*s* (for ἀλωπεκ-*s*) ἀλώπηξ (for ἀλωπεξ) ἀλώπεκ-*ος*.

2. Words which drop *s* and lengthen the last vowel of the root, as

Root: ποιμεν	nom.: ὁ ποιμήν	gen.: ποιμέν- <i>ος</i>
λεοντ	ὁ (λεωντ) λέων	λέοντ- <i>ος</i>
ρήτορ	ὁ ρήτωρ	ρήτορ- <i>ος</i>
αἶδος	ἡ αἰδώς	(αἰδός- <i>ος</i>) αἰδό- <i>ος</i> .

So πατήρ for πατέrs, as in Gothic *faders*, *brothrs*, &c.

3. Words which have only the pure root, as

Root: θηρ	nom.: ὁ θήρ (for θήρ- <i>s</i>)	gen.: θηρ- <i>ός</i>
αἰων	(ὁ) αἰών (for αἰών- <i>s</i>)	αἰών- <i>ος</i>
ἥρως	(ὁ) ἥρως (for ἥρως- <i>s</i>)	(ἥρως- <i>ος</i>) ἥρω- <i>ος</i>
δαμαρτ	ἡ δάμαρτ (for δάμαρτ- <i>s</i>)	δάμαρ δάμαρτ- <i>ος</i> .

Obs. 2. The nom. of *θηρ* is not *θήrs*, because euphony does not allow these letters to stand together at the end of a word: so also δάμαρ instead of δάμαρτs: so αἰών not αἰώνs for the same reason, the *s* being dropped rather than *ν*, because, in Greek, euphony prefers *ν* when *ο* or *ω* precedes; though the usages of speech are rather arbitrary in this case, as some words whose root ends in *ν* retain the *ν* and drop the *s*, others retain the *s* and drop the *ν*. But the following rules seem in some degree to hold good:

a. After *ο* or *ω*, *s* is generally dropped, as ὁ αἰών, γράφων, λειών, ὁ λέων. Except: διδούς (for διδόντs), though the Æolic uses διδών, and many subst., as δδούς, πλακοῖς &c.

b. After *α*, *ε*, *υ*, the *ν* (as well as the *τ*) is regularly dropped in the part.: ιστάς, τύψας, τιθείς, τυφθείς, δεικνύς for ιστάντs &c., and usually after *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in subst. and adj.; as, ἰμάς, μέλας, ρίς, δελφίς, φόρκυς. Except subst. in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, as παιών, so too μόσυν. After *ε* or *η*, the *ν* remains in

subst., as μήν, λιμήν. Except: ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, and Latin names in ης, gen. αὐτος, Οὐάλης, εντος, *Valens*.

II. The neuters have only the substantival root: if this ends in τ, this letter, by the Greek euphonic rule that τ cannot be a final letter, is either wholly dropped, as σῶμα, σώματ-ος, or changed to the cognate σ or ρ; as,

πεπερί		πεπερί-ος or ε-ος
σελας		(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος
σαφες		(σαφέσ-ος) σαφέ-ος
ἄρσεν		ἄρσεν-ος
σωματ	σῶμα	σώματ-ος
χαριεντ	χαρίεν	χαριέντ-ος
τετυφot	τετυφός	τετυφót-ος
τερατ	τέρας	τέρατ-ος
ἦπατ	ἦπαρ	ἦπατ-ος

Obs. 3. The root πῦρ is anomalously lengthened in nom.: τὸ πῦρ, gen. πῦρ-ός.

Obs. 4. On the neuter form σαφές, see §. 68, 4.

The other Cases.

§. 92. 1. The other cases (with the exceptions which will be mentioned hereafter) are formed by annexing the inflexive endings to the root; as,

κορακ, nom. κόραξ, gen. κόρακ-ος, pl. nom. κόρακ-ες.

2. In the dative plural, where σι is added to the root, the same changes take place in the nom.; as,

φλεβ-σι=φλεψί	κόρακ-σι=κόραξι	λαμπάδ-σι=λαμπάσι
γίγαντ-σι=γίγᾱσι	ᾠδόντ-σι=ᾠδοῦσι &c.	

For forms such as ἀνδρασι see §. 95 4. c.

3. The accusative has the form ν in those masc. and femin. words whose nom. ends in ις, υς, ας, ους, having the root ending in a vowel; as,

πολε	πόλις	πόλιν	βότρυς	βότριν
	ναῖς ναῦς	ναῖν ναῦν		

Obs. 1. There are some few exceptions, for which see the dialects.

4. The accusative has the form ια when the root ends in a consonant; as,

φλεβ	φλέψς	φλέβ-ια	κορακ	κόραξ	κόρακ-ια
λαμπαδ	λαμπάς	λαμπάδ-ια	βασιλεφ	βασιλεύς	βασιλέα

Obs. 2. ναφ ναῦς, and βοφ βοῦς generally have the acc. in ν, following the analogy of the nouns in νς.

5. Baryton subst. of more than one syllable, whose root ends in a τ sound, have both forms: as,

ἐριδ	ἔρις	acc. ἔριν and ἔριδ-α	κορυθ	κόρυς	κόριν and κόρυθ-α
ὄρνιθ	ὄρνις	ὄρνιν .. ὄρνιθ-α	χαριτ	χάρις	χάριν .. χάριτ-α

The latter form always when one of the Graces is meant, and sometimes for χάριν.

Obs. 3. The *ν* form of these words is the only one used in prose. In G. T. we find *ῥεις* (2 Cor. xii. 20) as the plural of *ῥις*.

Obs. 4. Monosyllables, or oxytons of more than one syllable, have only the regular form in *α*, as *ποδ* *πούς* acc. *πόδα* (but *πολύπους* acc. *πολύποδα* and *πολύπου*).

ἐλπίδ *ἐλπίς* acc. *ἐλπίδ-α* | *χλαμυδ* *χλαμύς* *χλαμύδ-α*.

Except *κλείς*, which has generally *κλείν* for *κλείδα*: in G. T. *κλείδα*.

Obs. 5. This double form arises from the facility with which *τ*, *δ*, or *θ* are dropped or changed; so that when this letter was dropped, the root was considered as ending in a vowel. In monosyllables however, or in oxytons, the emphasis on the syllable prevented the omission of the *τ* letter.

§. 93. The vocative is the same as the root, as *δαίμων*, gen. *δαίμον-ος*, voc. *δαίμον*: but there are cases where the laws of euphony require some change. We may remark,

1. *The vocat. is the same as the substantival root:*

A. When the last vowel of the root *ε* or *ο* has been lengthened to *η* and *ω*, the short vowel returns in the voc.:

<i>δαίμων</i> gen. <i>δαίμον-ος</i> voc. <i>δαίμον</i>	|	<i>μήτηρ</i> gen. <i>μητέρ-ος</i> voc. <i>μήτηρ</i>
<i>ῥήτωρ</i> <i>ῥήτορ-ος</i> <i>ῥήτορ</i>	|	<i>Σωκράτης</i> <i>Σωκράτε-ος</i> <i>Σώκρατες</i>
<i>γέρον</i> <i>γέροντ-ος</i> (<i>γέροντ</i> , but for euphony) <i>γέρον</i> .		

Obs. 1. The Æolic used *Σώκρατε*, *Ἀριστόφανε*, *Δημόσθενε*, as if from a nom. *Σώκρατος*, and also formed the gen. in *ον*: *Σωκράτου*, *Διομήδου*, *Σοφοκλέου*.

Except:—1. The oxyton subst. (not adj.) retain the lengthened vowel, as

ποιμήν gen. *ποιμέν-ος* voc. *ποιμήν* (not *ποιμέν*),

except *πατήρ*, *ἀνήρ* and *δαήρ*, which have the short vowel *ε* in voc., and throw back the accent; as *ὦ πάτερ*, *ἄνερ*, *δᾶερ*.

2. The three subst. *Ἀπόλλων* (*ῶνος*), *Ποσειδῶν* (*ῶνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ῆρος*), follow the analogy of these subst. in shortening the originally long vowel, the accent being always thrown back; as, *ὦ Ἀπολλων*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*.

So after the same analogy even *Ἡρακλῆς*, root *Ἡράκλες*, is abbreviated in voc. into *Ἡράκλεις* and *Ἡρακλες*.

B. Of the adj. in *ᾱς* (*άνος*), and adj. and part. whose root ends in *ντ*, the vocative is the same as the root in the neuter, after the euphonic changes which it has undergone; as,

<i>μέλᾱς</i> , gen. <i>αν-ος</i> neut. and voc. <i>μέλᾱν</i>	
<i>χαρίεις</i> <i>εντ-ος</i> <i>χαρίεν</i> (for <i>χαρίεντ</i>)	
<i>δεικνύς</i> <i>ύντ-ος</i> <i>δεικνύν</i> (for <i>δεικνύντ</i>).	

So the subst. in *ᾱς* (*αντος*) are in voc. *ᾱν* for *αντ*; as,

<i>γίγᾱς</i> , gen. <i>αντ-ος</i> voc. <i>γίγᾱν</i> (for <i>γίγαντ</i>)
<i>Κάλχᾱς</i> <i>αντ-ος</i> <i>Κάλχαν</i>
<i>Αἴᾱς</i> <i>αντ-ος</i> <i>Αἴαν</i>

Obs. 1. Some subst. of this class drop the *ν* as well as the *τ*, but in this case the *ᾱ* is lengthened to *ᾶ*; as, *Ἀτλᾱς*, gen. *αντ-ος*, voc. *Ἀτλᾶ*, *Πολυδάμᾱς*, voc. *Πολυδάμᾶ*.

C. The subst. in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ευς*, *ους*, form the voc. like the root, the nom. sign *ς* being dropped; as, *μάντις* voc. *μάντι*: *πρέσβυς* voc. *πρέσβυ*:

μῦς voc. μῦ : σῦς voc. σῦ : (Δίς) Ζεὺς voc. Δί : λῖς voc. λῖ : κῖς voc. κῖ :
 γραῦς voc. γραῦ : βασιλεὺς voc. βασιλεῦ : βοῦς voc. βοῦ.

The voc. of παῖς, gen. παιδ-ός, is παῖ; the τ sound of the root being dropped.

Exceptions:—Those in *us* *uos*, generally retain *us* in voc., as ὁ Σάλαμις; though in some of them the voc. is like the root, as ὁ δελφίν from δελφίς, gen. ἴος.

D. Lastly, the voc. is the same as the root, when the root is preserved unchanged in the nom.; as θήρ, αἰών &c.

2. The voc. is not the same as the root, but as the nominative; when the root ends in a consonant, incapable, by the laws of euphony, of being the final letter; but yet, if the root had been used without it, a somewhat strange form would have been produced: so from ὁ φῶς, gen. φῶτ-ος, the vocative would have been φῶ (for φῶτ) : from νίψ, gen. νιφ-ός, the voc. νί (for νίφ) : from σάρξ, gen. σαρκ-ός the voc. σάρ (for σάρκ) : from ᾤψ, gen. ᾠπ-ός the voc. ᾤ (for ᾠπ); instead of φῶς—νίψ—σάρξ—ᾤψ.

The voc. of ἀναξ is the same as the nom. in the common language: ὁ ἀναξ, or ἀναξ, but in formularies of prayer it is ὁ ἀνα or ἀνα (for ἀνακτ, neither κ nor τ being admissible as final letters).

3. In subst. in -ός and -ώ, whose root ends in *os*, the voc. is formed anomalously in οῖ; as,

ἡχος nom.	ἡχώ	gen.	ἡχό-ος (for ἡχόσ-ος)	voc.	ἡχοῖ (for ἡχός-ι, ἡχό-ι)
αἶδος	αἰδώς		αἰδό-ος (for αἰδόσ-ος)		αἰδοῖ (for αἰδόσ-ι, αἰδό-ι).

Obs. 3. The voc. of all part. is the same as the nom. masculine, except ἄρχον, nom. ἀρχων.

Paradigms.

§. 94. 1. The inflexion of the words of this decl. is twofold:

a. Those which have a consonant before the ending of the gen. *os*, as κόρακς, gen. κόρακ-ος.

b. Those which have a vowel, as βοῦς, gen. βο-ός.

2. Of the words of class a. the roots all end in a consonant; of class b. some in a consonant, some in a vowel.

Words with a Consonant before *os* in the Genitive.

§. 95. The nom. takes the sign of gender s.

1. When the root ends in λ, the inflexive is annexed without any change, as

ἀλ ὁ ἀλς gen. ἀλ-ος dat. pl. ἀλ-σῖ

2. When the root ends in a Π or K sound—β, π, φ, γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἢ σάρξ from σαρκ), χ—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, but the s coalesces with these letters in the nom. and dat. into ψ or ξ.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ λαῖλᾰψ	ὁ κόρᾰξ	ὁ λάρυγξ	ἡ θρίξ
G.	λαῖλᾰπ-ος	κόρᾰκ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαῖλᾰπ-ι	κόρᾰκ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαῖλᾰπ-α	κόρᾰκ-α	λάρυγγ-α	τρίχ-α
V.	λαῖλᾰψ	κόρᾰξ	λάρυγξ	θρίξ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	λαῖλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
G.	λαῖλᾰπ-ων	κορᾰκ-ων	λαρύγγ-ων	τριχ-ων
D.	λαῖλᾰψι(ν)	κόρᾰξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)	θριξι(ν)
A.	λαῖλᾰπ-ας	κόρᾰκ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας	τρίχ-ας
V.	λαῖλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	λαῖλᾰπ-ε	κόρᾰκ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε	τρίχ-ε
G. & D.	λαῖλᾰπ-οιν	κορᾰκ-οιν	λαρύγγ-οιν	τρίχ-οιν

Obs. 1. The root of nominatives in ψ and ξ generally ends in π and κ, sometimes β; the root of those in γξ ends in γγ, except δ, ἡ λύγξ, α *lynx*, gen. *λυκ-ός*. For φάρυγγος from φάρυγξ, the poets used φάρυγος.

3. When the root ends in a T sound—δ, τ, (ἡ νύξ f. *νυκτ* dat. plur. *νυξί* = *νυκσί*), θ,—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, and these letters are dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plural; when in νθ, both are dropped in the dat. plur., but only θ in the nom. sing.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ κόρυς	ὁ ἡ ὄρνις	ὁ ἀναξ	ἡ ἑλμινς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἀνακτ-ος	ἐλμινθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἀνακτ-ι	ἐλμινθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυθ-α & κόρυ-ν	ὄρνιθ-α & ὄρνιν	ἀνακτ-α	ἐλμινθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἀναξ & ἀνα	ἐλμινς
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακτ-ες	ἐλμινθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἀνάκ-των	ἐλμινθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ἀναξι(ν)	ἐλμῖ-σι(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἀνακ-τας	ἐλμινθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακ-τες	ἐλμινθ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἀνακτ-ε	ἐλμινθ-ε
G. & D.	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ἀνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμινθ-οιν.

Obs. 2. Besides ἐλμῖσι we find also ἐλμῖ, probably from a root 'ΕΛΜΙΓ'.

Obs. 3. We find the form ἀνάκτεσιν Od. XV. 556.

Obs. 4. To this class also belongs the feminine χάρις (for χάρις like *comes, comit-is*), χάριτ-ος.

4. α. The root ends in ν or ντ, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root; but these letters are both dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plur.; and the ντ is compensated by changing the short vowel into the long, and ο into ου, ε, into ει.

Singular.				
N.	ἡ ῥίς	ὁ δελφίς	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς (Ion. ὀδών)
G.	ῥῖν-ός	δελφῖν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ῥῖν-ι	δελφῖν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ῥῖν-α	δελφῖν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ῥῖν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
Plural.				
N.	ῥῖν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ῥῖν-ῶν	δελφῖν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ῥῖ-σι(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)	γίγαν-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)
A.	ῥῖν-ας	δελφῖν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ῥῖν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	ῥῖν-ε	δελφῖν-ε	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
G. & D.	ῥῖν-οῖν	δελφῖν-οιν	γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν

Obs. 5. The substantives whose root is ῖν retain this as a late form of the nomin., so G. T. ὠδῖν ι Thess. v. 3.

Obs. 6. In κτεῖς (κτενός), εἰς (ένος), μέλας, τάλας (but Theocr. II. 4 τάλᾱς), gen. ανος the omission of ν has been compensated by the lengthening of the short vowels ε into ει, and α into ᾱ.

Obs. 7. In Latin names in *ens, ent-is*, the ε is lengthened into η instead of ει (comp. *χαρίεις, -ιεντος*), as Κλήμης (for Κλήμεντ) gen. Κλήμεντ-ος, *Clemens*, Οὐάλης, Οὐάλεντ-ος, *Valens*. The Latin adjectives in *ens, ent-is*, many of which have been adopted by Plutarch, end in ηνς, as ποτήης *poitens*, σαπίνης *sapiens*.

Obs. 8. To this class belong the neuter adj. and part.,

τὸ μέλαν μέλανος χारीεν (χαρίεντ), χारीεντ-ος

τύψαν (τύψαντ), τύψαντ-ος δεικνύν (δεικνύντ), δεικνύντ-ος

and the pronoun τί *quid*, and τὶ *aliquid*, for τίν and τιν, gen. τίν-ος and τιν-ός, dat. pl. τῖ-σι and τῖ-σί.

δ. The root ends in ν, ντ, and ρ, and the inflexive endings are annexed to the root. The nom. has dropped the s, but to compensate for this, the short vowels are lengthened, ε into η, ο into ω. In the dat. plur. the ν or ντ are dropped before the ending σι, as from ποιμέν-σι we have ποιμέσι: and in words in ντ, the short vowel is lengthened, as from λέοντ-σι λέουσι. The τ of the root in ντ must of course be dropped, as λέων for λέωντ.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ λέων	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαίμον	λέων	αἰθήρ	ῥήτορ
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμον-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	λέονσι(ν)	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. & D.	ποιμέν-οιν	δαίμον-οιν	λέοντ-οιν	αἰθέρ-οιν	ῥήτορ-οιν

Obs. 9. Ἡ χεῖρ belongs to this class, and is anomalous, in that the short vowel of the root (χερ) ε is lengthened to ει instead of η, and that this ει is retained throughout the inflexion, as χεῖρ, χειρός &c., except in the dat. pl. and dual χερσί(ν), χερσίν. In poetry the form with ε or that with ει is used indifferently, as χειρός and χερός, χερσίν and χειροῖν, χερσί and χείρεσι (Ep. χείρεσσι, see §. 108. 3). The Ionic uses the short forms χερός, χερί, χέρα, except in nom. and acc. dual, as χεῖρε not χέρε.

Obs. 10. The following words in ων, (gen. ονος) in some of their cases drop the ν and suffer a contraction: ἡ εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς, dat. εἰκόνι, acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκά, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκοῦς, (where the accent is anomalous, like that of some words in the contr. II. decl., see §. 85. *Obs. 4.*), ἡ ἀηδών, gen. ἀηδόνας and ἀηδοῦς, voc. ἀηδοῖ (Aristoph. Av. 679.), ἡ χελιδών, gen. χελιδόνας &c., voc. χελιδοῖ (Aves 1411.).

Obs. 11. The neuter adj. and part. in εν and ον belong to this class:

τὸ ἄρσεν, but ὁ ἡ ἄρσην; τὸ γράφον (for γράφοντ), but ὁ γράφων,

c. To this class belong the syncopated subst. in ηρ, which drop the ε in the gen. and dat. sing. and dat. plur., and to soften the pronunciation insert α before the ending σι of the dat. plur.—Ἀνὴρ is syncopated in all the cases except voc. sing., but inserts an euphonic δ. See §. 29.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ πατήρ (§. 109. 5.)	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ	
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρ-ός	θυγατρ-ός	ἀν-δ-ρός	
D.	πατρ-ί	μητρ-ί	θυγατρ-ί	ἀν-δ-ρί	
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρ-α	θυγατέρ-α	ἀν-δ-ρα	
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἀνερ	

Plural.				
N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἄν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ά-σι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ράσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	ἄν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	ἄν-δ-ρε
G. & D.	πατέρ-οιῳ	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν	ἄν-δ-ροῖν.

Obs. 12. Ἡ γαστήρ has in the dat. pl. γαστράσι (*Dio Cassius*) and γαστήρσι (only in *Hippocr.*) which properly should be γαστέρσι. Also δαστήρ, έρος, which has no other syncopated form, has the dat. pl. δαστράσι after this analogy. In poetry we find also, *metri gratia*, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, πατρῶν, Δήμητρος and Δήμητρα (in *Eur. Supp.* 173. 261.); and so on the other hand, πατέρος, θυγατέρος, μητέρι.

d. The nom. has dropped the *s*, but without any change of vowel. The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ* and (only δάμαρ) *ρτ*, and the declension consists in the simple addition of the case endings to the nom. In the roots ending in *ντ* or *ρτ*, of course the *τ* is dropped in the nominative, and in the dat. plur. the *ν* and *ντ*, before the *σι*. See Paradigm of Ξενοφῶν below.

Obs. 13. The neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (αρ, ορ, ωρ, υρ), as τὸ νέκταρ, ἡτορ, πέλωρ, πῦρ (gen. πῦρ-ός). On the lengthening of *υ* in πῦρ see §. 91. *Obs. 3.*

Singular.				
N.	ὁ παιᾶν	ὁ αἰών	ὁ Ξενοφῶν	ὁ θήρ
G.	παιᾶν-ος	αἰών-ος	Ξενοφῶντ-ος	θηρ-ός
D.	παιᾶν-ι	αἰών-ι	Ξενοφῶντ-ι	θηρ-ί
A.	παιᾶν-α	αἰών-α	Ξενοφῶντ-α	θηρ-α
V.	παιᾶν	αἰών	Ξενοφῶν	θήρ
Plural.				
N.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θῆρ-ες
G.	παιᾶν-ων	αἰών-ων	Ξενοφῶντ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
D.	παιᾶ-σι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
A.	παιᾶν-ας	αἰών-ας	Ξενοφῶντας	θῆρ-ας
V.	παιᾶν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφῶντ-ες	θῆρ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	παιᾶν-ε	αἰών-ε	Ξενοφῶντ-ε	θῆρ-ε
G. & D.	παιᾶν-οιν	αἰών-οιν	Ξενοφῶντ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν.

Obs. 14. These four words in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, κυκεῶν, ἄλων, drop the *ν* in the acc. sing. and are contracted, as Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ, ἄλω; but κυκεῶ is rather poet. The abbreviated forms Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, are only used in Attic prose, generally with the article prefixed. The full forms, generally at least, are without the article, See Plato

Cratyl. p. 402 D and E. p. 404 D, and 405 D, where both the forms occur with this distinction. Also of γλήχων or βλήχων we find the Bæot. acc. γλάχῳ in Aristoph. Ach. 874.

Words with a Vowel before the ending os in the Genitive.

§. 96. There are three classes of these words :

a. Nomin. in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς ;

b. ἡς, ες, ας (gen. αος), ος (gen. εος), ως and ω (gen. οος) ;

c. ις, υς, ι, υ.

I. Substantives in αὐς, εὐς, οὐς.

§. 97. 1. The root ends in *ν*, originally *F*, and *ς* is the sign of gender. The case endings are added to the root, the *F* being dropped when it comes between two vowels ; and as the *F* is often preceded by *ε*, the genitive ends mostly in *εος*, for *εFος*. Thus the *ν(F)* remains at the end of the word, as in the nom., and voc. sing., and before consonants, as in the dative plural, and in the acc. sing. of those in *αὐς* and *οὐς* ; but those in *εὐς* have *ᾱ* in the accusative, and the *ν* being in these substantives considered as a consonant (*F*) between the *ε* and *α*, it is omitted ; as, βασιλέ*φα*, βασιλέ*α*.

Obs. 1. This declension is illustrated by the Sanscrit substantive *nāus*, a ship (feminine like *ναὐς*), gen. *nāv-as*, loc. *nav-i*, acc. *nav-am*, &c.

2. Those in *εὐς* have the Attic gen. *εως* for *εος*, and the dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted ; but the contraction in the acc. plur. does not generally take place. When *εὐς* is preceded by a vowel, as *χοεύς*, *Εὐβοεύς*, the long endings *ᾱ*, *ᾱς*, *ως*, absorb the short vowel *ε* of the root and are circumflexed, as *χοῶς*, *χοᾶ*, *χοᾱς*.

Singular.

N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ χοεύς	ὁ ἡ βοῦς(<i>bosf. bouς</i>)	ἡ γραῦς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	χο(έω)ῶς	βο-ός	<i>bōv-is</i> γρᾱ-ός
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βο-ῖ	<i>bōv-i</i> γρᾱ-ῖ
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	χο(έα)ᾱ	βοῦν	γρᾱῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γρᾱῦ

Plural.

N.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες
G.	βασιλέ-ων	χο(έω)ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρᾱ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βο <i>ν</i> σι(ν)	γρᾱ <i>ν</i> σι(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱς (and εῖς)	χο(έα)ᾱς	(βό-ας)βοῦς	(γρᾱ-ας)γρᾱῦς
V.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες

Dual.

N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρᾱ-ε
G. & D.	βασιλέ-οι <i>ν</i>	χοέοι <i>ν</i>	βο-οῖ <i>ν</i>	γρᾱ-οῖ <i>ν</i> .

Obs. 2. The gen. sing. of those in εὺς is, in Attic poetry, sometimes εὖς for εῶς, as Θησεός, ἀριστέος. The acc. sing. is in Attic (sec §. 110. 2.) and other poetry sometimes ἦ for εἶα, as ἱερῇ, ξυγγραφῇ, Μηκιστῇ (Il. ο, 339). The nom. and voc. plur. end sometimes in old Attic writers in ἦς for εἶς: Πλαταιῆς for Πλαταιείς, and the Ionic εες is found in Plato Theæt. p. 109 B: οἱ Ἡρακλέες τε καὶ Θησέες. The acc. plur. εἶς is generally considered as un-Attic, but it is found in many MSS. and editions: υἱεῖς for υἱέας is very common. So G. T. γορεῖς Matt. x. 21; γραμματεῖς Matt. xxiii. 34, &c. The long ā is in Attic poetry sometimes shortened *metri gratia*; and usually in the other poets.

Obs. 3. The following are declined like χοεύς: Πειραιεύς, gen. Πειραιέως (Plato) and Πειραιῶς, acc. Πειραιᾶ, ὁ ἀγυιεύς, gen. ἀγυιῶς, acc. ἀγυῖα, plur. ἀγυιᾶς, and several proper names, as Ἑρετριῶς, Στειριῶς, Μηλιᾶ, Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοᾶ, Εὐβοᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς, Δωριᾶς. The uncontracted exceptions are, ἀλιεύς (ἀλιέως, ἀλιέα, ἀλιέας), and some national names.

Obs. 4. The nom. plur. of βούς and γραῦς is usually uncontracted in Attic: βόες, γράες; In the acc. plur. βούς, γραῦς, ναῦς, are the only forms which usually occur, and but very rarely βόας, and (in the Anthol. I. 23) βόα (βόφα, *bov-em*), the υ being after the analogy of βασιλεύς considered as a consonant.

Obs. 5. The only words declined like βούς are ὁ χοῦς, *congius*, and ἡ βοῦς, but neither are contracted in plur. like γραῦς, only ἡ ναῦς (νάς, *navis*) acc. sing. ναῦν, dat. and acc. plur. ναυσίν, ναῦς: in the other cases it is anomalous.

II. Words in ης (ες); ως (gen. ωος); ως and ω (gen. οος).

§. 98. 1. The noun root ends in ε, α, ο (lengthened to ω), or ως, and the nom. ends in s, which is in the cases retained or dropped by the same rules as the υ in the former class—that is, it remains at the end of words and before consonants, but is dropped between two vowels. In the dat. plur. one s is dropped, as σαφέ-σι not σαφέ-σ-σι.

Words in ης and ες.

2. The endings ης, ες are only adjectival (ης masc. and fem., ες neuter) and adjectival proper names ending in -λης, -νης, -γενής, -κλήης (= κληής), -κράτης, -μήδης, -πείθης, -σθενής. The neuter is the pure root, with s added (see §. 68. 4.). In the masc. and fem. the short vowel ε has been lengthened into η. The s is dropped throughout between two vowels.

3. The words of this decl. drop the s added to the root and are contracted in all their cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plural, and those in -κλήης (= κληής), suffer in the dat. sing. a double contraction.

	Masc. and Fem.		<i>Singular.</i>	Neuter.	
N.	σαφής			σαφές	
G.	(σαφέσ-ος)	σαφέ-ος	σαφοῦς		
D.	(σαφέσ-ι)	σαφέ-ϊ	σαφεῖ		
A.	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ	σαφές	
V.	σαφές			σαφές	
	<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες, σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφῇ
G.	(σαφέσ-ων)	σαφέ-ων	σαφῶν		
D.	(σαφέσ-σι)	σαφέ-σι(ν)			
A.	(σαφέσ-ας)	σαφέ-ας	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφῇ
V.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α σαφῇ
	<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. N.	(σαφέσ-ε)	σαφέ-ε	σαφῇ		
G. & D.	(σαφέσ-οιν)	σαφέ-οιν	σαφοῖν.		

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N.	ἡ τριήρης	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλῆς -λής
G.	τριήρε-ος -ρους	τριημέ-ων -ρων	Περικλέε-ος = λέους
D.	τριήρε-ϊ -ρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	Περικλέε-ϊ = λείει = λεί
A.	τριήρε-α -ρη	τριήρε-ας -ρεις	Περικλέε-α = λείᾱ
V.	τριήρες	τριήρε-ες -ρεις	Περικλέες = λεις
	<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τριήρε-ε = ρη		
G. & D.	τριημέ-οιν = ροῖν.		

Obs. 1. The contraction *τριήρεε* = *η*, not *ει*, is remarkable.

Obs. 2. The proper names of this declension, and also **Ἀρης*, have in the acc. sing. two forms of declension (*Heteroclitēs*), as *Σωκράτεα* = *Σωκράτη* and *Σωκράτην* as if in the I. decl. The form *κλήν* from *κλῆς* is not used till late writers.

Obs. 3. We find also the open gen. *τριημέων*: and an open form of the dual occurs in Attic, *ξυγγενέε*. The tragedians use the open form *κλέης metri gratia*, as *Ἡρακλέης*, dat. -*κλείει*, voc. -*κλεες*. The contracted acc. *Ἡρακλή* is a rare form. The voc. *ὦ Ἡρακλες*, as an exclamation, belongs to late prose.

Obs. 4. The accus. sing. *εα* is, in Attic, contracted into *ᾱ* when a vowel precedes, *ὕγις*, *ὕγια* = *ὕγιᾱ*, but *ὕγιῃ* also occurs. So *εἰφνᾱ* and *εἰφνῇ* &c.

Words in ωs, gen. ωος : in ωs and ω, gen. οος.

§. 99. 1. *a.* The root of ωs, gen. ωος, is ο lengthened to ω, to which the generic s is annexed: the voc. is the same as the nom.

Sing. N.	ὦ, ἡ θῶς	ὦ ἦρως
G.	θω-ός	ἦρω-ος
D.	θω-ι	ἦρω-ι
A.	θῶ-α	ἦρω-α(=ἦρω)
V.	θώς	ἦρως &c.
(gen. pl. and dat. &c. §. 105. 3. <i>a.</i>) Plur. ἦρωας=ἦρως.		

b. The endings ωs, ω, gen. όος, οὖs, belong only to fem. subst. The noun root ended originally in ο, which is lengthened into ω in the nom. The personal s is, in the Attic and common language, dropped (except in αἰδώς), so that the noun ends in ω, as ἡχώ for ἡχος. (On the voc. in οἶ, see §. 92. 3.)

2. They are contracted in all the cases except the nom. The dual and plur. are declined like a noun of the II. decl. in os.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (for αἶδος)	ἡ ἡχώ (for ἡχος)
G.	αἰδό-ος αἰδοῦs	ἡχώ-ος ἡχοῦs
D.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἡχώ-ι ἡχοῖ
A.	αἰδό-α αἰδῶ	ἡχώ-α ἡχώ
V.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἡχώ-ι ἡχοῖ.

Obs. The Ion. has two other subst. in ωs, ἡ ἡώς, and ὁ χρώs, (gen. χρώος, dat. χροῖ, acc. χρόα). In Attic χρώs is declined: χρωτός, χρωτί, χρωτά. The dat. χροῖ (for χρωτί) occurs in certain phrases with ἐν: ἐν χροῖ ἐν χροῖ μάχεσθαι. The Attic form of ἡώς is ἔως which follows the II. Attic decl.

III. Words in ιs, υs.

§. 100. The subst. in ιs, υs ended originally in ιFs, υFs, s being the personal sign, as ΔῖF-s (for ΔῖF), gen. ΔῖF-ός, dat. ΔῖF-ι &c., as the dative ΔῖFι is actually found in inscriptions^a. (Comp. *divus*=*διος*, Sansc. *diu*, Angl. *heaven*.) The digamma coalesced with the preceding short vowel into one long one; as, ΔῖFs=Δῖs, ἰχθῦFs=ἰχθῦs (as βόFs, βοῦs, βός, βόυ-ιs). Its former existence was marked at the end of a word and before consonants by the lengthening of the vowel, which however, before vowels, became short again; the digamma being there probably considered as a consonant, (as in βασι-

^a Büchh. Inscr. i. p. 47.

λέφος, βοῖς,) and therefore being dropped instead of coalescing with the vowel. as Δῖ-ός, ἰχθῦ-ος. The dative plur. is ἰχθῦσι for ἰχθῦσι, σῦσι for σῦσι, contrary to the analogy of γρασί, βοσί, βασιλεῦσι.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ὁ κῆς	ῆ σῦς	ὁ ἰχθῦς
G.	κῆ-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κῆ-ι	σῦ-ι	ἰχθῦ-ι
A.	κῆν	σῦν	ἰχθῦν
V.	κῆ ^a	σῦ	ἰχθῦ
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κῆ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ῶν
D.	κῆ-σιν(ν)	σῦ-σιν(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σιν(ν)
A.	κῆ-ας	σῦ-ας	ἰχθῦ-ας ἰχθῦς
V.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες ἰχθῦς
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	κῆ-ε	σῦ-ε	ἰχθῦ-ε
G. & D.	κῆ-οῖν	σῦ-οῖν	ἰχθῦ-οῖν

Obs. 1. The acc. of Δῖς is Δῖα, not Δῖν. So also ἰχθῦα (Theocr. XXI. 45.) for ἰχθῦν.

Obs. 2. In some other words in ῦς the crude root ends in *s*, but as this is dropped between vowels, and in other respects they follow this analogy, their declension exactly coincides with this paradigm; as, μῦς, *mus*, gen. (μῦ-ός), *mur-is*, μῦ-ι, *mur-i*, μῦν (like σῦν), μῦ (like βοῦ), μῦ-ες, μῦ-ῶν, μῦ-σί, μῦ-ας, μῦ-ε, μῦ-οῖν.

IV. Words in ῖς, ῑ, ῡς, ΰ.

§. 101. The substantival root ends in *ε*, (as appears from the genitive,) the *s* in the masc. and fem. being the personal sign. In the gen. sing. and plur. the masc. and fem. subst. take the Ionic-Attic ending *ως* and *ων*, the accent however being placed on the antepenult. as if the *ω* was short. The dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted. The radical letter *ε* is changed in nom., acc., and voc. sing. to *ι*, or *υ*. The lengthened form of the genitive with *ε* (*εως*) and the short vowel in nom., acc.,^a voc. sing. are the chief distinctions between these words and those of the preceding class in ῖς and ῡς.

^a For the accentuation see Lobeck Paral. 349.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς
G.	πόλε-ως	πήχε-ωγ
D.	πόλει	πήχει
A.	πόλιν	πήχυν
V.	πόλι	πήχῃ
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	πόλεις	πήχεις
G.	πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων
D.	πόλε-σι(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε
G. & D.	πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν.

Obs. 1. The adj. in *us*, *εια*, *υ* follow πῆχυς in the masc. ἄστυ in the neuter (see §. 103. IV. *d.*), except that they do not take the Attic gen. *ως*, as ἡδύς, ἡδέος.

Obs. 2. In the tragic and comic Iambics the subst. in *is* sometimes form their gen. in *eos*, as πόλεος, ὕβρεος, ὄφεος. The Attic gen. πόλεως is often pronounced (by Synæresis) as dissyllable.

Obs. 3. Instead of the dual form *εε*, we find sometimes *ει* and *η*, as Isocr. Paneg. c. ii. τὰ πόλῃ: Plat. Rep. III. p. 410 E τὰ φύσει and τὴ φύσῃ. In the adjectival compounds of πῆχυς we find *εος* and *εες* for *εως* and *εις*, see also §. 122. 3.; πήχους and πηχῶν are used by later writers.

Obs. 4. In the Ionic and Doric dial. the *ι* is not changed to *ε*: πόλις, gen. πόλιος, dat. πόλι, πόλῃ, plur. πόλιες, πόλῃς: so in the Attic and common dial. in adj. in *is*, *ι*, whose root does not end in a consonant; as, ἴδρις, ἴδρι, gen. ἰδριος, dat. ἰδρι, (but also ἰδρεῖ), and also in certain subst. which are rather poetic; as, ὁ γάστρις, ὁ γλάνις, ἡ δῆρις, gen. δῆρεως and δῆριος—ἡ ἔγχελος, (but plur. ἐγγέλεις, ἐγγέλεων, Ion. ἐγγέλους &c.), ἴρις, ἴρις, ὁ ἡ κάσις, ἡ κνήστις, ὁ λάτρις, ἡ μάγαδις (dat. μάγαδι Xen. Anab. VII. 3. 32), ἡ μῆνις (also μῆνιδος &c.), ἡ νῆρις, ὁ ἡ οἷς (οἷς Ion.), ἡ ὄκρις, τὸ πέπερι (gen. ἑριος and εος), ὁ ἡ πόρτις, ὁ ἡ πόσις (gen. πόσιος, but dat. πόσει), ὁ ἡ τίγρις, (gen. in good Attic τίγριος, acc. τίγριν, Ælian, but in plur. τίγρεις, τίγρεων; besides which there is another form of declension in the late Greek in ἰδος, as τίγριδος), ἡ τρόπις, (also τρόπιδος, &c.), ἡ τύρσις (gen. τύρσιος, &c., but plur. τύρσεις, τύρσεισι), ὁ φθοῖς (as οἷς, contracted in the root).

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	ὁ ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγχελος	ὁ ἡ οἷς
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλου-ος	οἷ-ός
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλου-ῃ	οἷ
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγέλυν	οῖν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγέλου	οἷς

		<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες	
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἴων	
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλεσι(ν)	οἰσί(ν)	
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶας, οἶε	
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτι-ς	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες	
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	πόρτι-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἶε	
G. & D.	πορτί-ου	ἐγγελέ-ου	οἰοῖν	

V. Neuters.

§. 102. 1. In all the neuters of this declension, the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

2. In most of those whose nominative at present ends in a vowel, the noun letter τ has been dropped, as σῶμα, or changed to σ, as ρεπας; the τ returns and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root in its restored form. And where the crude root ended in κ, this is also dropped in the nom., as γάλα=γάλακτ, but returns in the genitive.

3. In the words in ρ, the ρ formed part of the root, and τ has been dropped. We see that the ρ originally belonged to the root, as in Sanscrit the neuter *jakrt* for instance answers to the Lat. *jecur*, so that the gen. of ἡπαρ must properly have been ἡπαρτ-ος. So ἕδωρ Gr., *udra* Sanscrit. *water*.

Paradigms.

I. Where the radical letter is τ.

§. 103. 1. Where the τ or κτ has been dropped, but returns, and the inflexive endings are attached thereto. In the dat. plur. the τ is dropped necessarily before the σι.

		<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ	τὸ γάλα	
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνυατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος	
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνυατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι	
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα	
		<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α	
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων	
D.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)	
A.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α	
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνυατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε	
G. & D.	σωμάτ-ουσ	γονάτ-ουσ	γαλάκτ-ουσ	

Obs. 1. In the roots *δόρατ*, *γόνατ*, the *a* has been changed in the nominative to *υ*.

2. Where the *τ* has been changed to *ς*, and returns before the inflexive endings. Before the *σι* of the dat. plur. it is of course dropped.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ τέρας	τὸ (ῶς) οὖς
G.	τέρατ-ος	ῶτ-ός
D.	τέρατ-ι	ῶτ-ί
A.	τέρας	οὖς
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	τέρατ-α	ῶτα
G.	τεράτ-ων	ῶτ-ων
D.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ῶ-σί(ν)
A.	τέρατ-α	ῶτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ῶτ-ε
G. & D.	τεράτ-οιν	ῶτ-οιν.

Obs. 2. The word *τέρας* in the plural sometimes drops the *τ*, and is contracted, as *τέρα*, *τερῶν*: the neuters *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας* drop the *τ* throughout, and the gen. and dat. sing., the dual, and the plur. (except dat.) are contracted, though the open forms are also used: *κρέας* however has also its regular form with *τ*: and *γῆρας* also in very late Greek.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	τὸ κέρας		τὸ κρέας	
G.	κέρατ-ος and (κέρα-ος)	κέρως	(κρέα-ος)	κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι .. (κέρα-ι)	κέρῃ	(κρέα-ι)	κρέῃ
A.	κέρας ..		κρέας	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	κέρατ-α (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-α)	κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων .. (κερα-ων)	κερῶν	(κρέα-ων)	κρεῶν
D.	κέρασι(ν)		κρέα-σι(ν)	
A.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-α)	κρέα
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε .. (κέρα-ε)	κέρᾱ	(κρέα-ε)	κρέα
G. & D.	κεράτ-οιν .. (κερά-οιν)	κερῶν	(κρέα-οιν)	κρεῶν.

Obs. 3. The *a* in the cases of *κέρας* is sometimes long, sometimes short: *κέρασι*, *κεράων* in Homer; but *κέρᾱτα*, *κέρᾱτε*, in Anacr. II. Æschyl. ap. Athen. II. p. 476 C; *κέρᾱσι* Eur. Bacch. 919. The contracted *a* of the plur. is in Epic generally short: *γέρᾱ* (but *γέρᾱ* Soph. Electr. 435, Eur. Phœn. 874.), *σκέπᾱ* from *τὸ γέρας*, *τὸ σκέπας*; so especially *κρέᾱ*, even in Aristophanes. Homer uses the following shortened forms of *τέρας*, *τέραα*, *-ᾶων*, *-ᾶεσσι*; of *κρέας*. *κέρᾱ* Dat.—Plur. *κέρᾱ*, *κεράων*, *-ᾶεσσι* and *-ασι*; of *κρέας*, plur. *κρέα*, *κρεᾶων*, *κρεῶν* and *κρειῶν*, *κρέασιν*. (See §. 111: 1.) So

γεράεσσι Theocr. XVII. 109. In Ionic the *a* is changed into *ε* as κέρεος, (as in βρέτας &c.)

Obs. 4. In G. T. we find κρεῶ; always κέρατα, κεράτων; τέρατα, τεράτων.

3. Where the noun root ended in *ρτ*, and the *τ* has been dropped: but returns in the inflexion and the *ρ* is dropped; in the dative plur. the *τ* is dropped again.

τὸ ἦπαρ, gen. ἦπατ-ος &c.	plur. ἦπατ-α, ἦπάτ-ων, ἦπα-σι(ν)
τὸ σκῶρ, ... σκατ-ός &c.	σκα-σί(ν)
τὸ ὕδωρ, .. ὕδατ-ος &c.	ὔδα-σι(ν). See §. 113. 18.

II. Where the root had not *τ* for its radical letter, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

Words in as, gen. aos.

a. In these words the root is the same as the nom. In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though it is not between two vowels; and contraction takes place in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. plur. The only words of this class are σέλας, δέπας and κνέφας,

Sing. N.	τὸ σέλας	Pl. (σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
G.	(σέλας-ος) σέλα-ος	(σελάσ-ων) σελά-ων
D.	(σέλασ-ι) σέλα-ϊ σέλᾱ	(σέλασ-σι) σέλα-σι
A.	σέλας	(σέλασ-α) σέλα-α σέλᾱ
D.N.A.V.	(σέλασ-ε) σέλα-ε	G. & D. (σελάσ-οιω) σελά-οιω.

Obs. 1. So κνέφας (poet. and prose), gen. κνέφαος Ep., κνέφους Aristoph., Eccl. 291, κνέφαϊ Ep., κνέφα Xenoph. Cyr. IV. 2. 15. The dat. plur. of δέπας is sometimes δέπασσι in Epic, probably shortened from the Epic δεπά-εσσι for δεπάσ-εσσι.

Words in os, eos.

b. The ending *os*, (gen. *eos*,) belongs only to neuter subst.: in the nom. the noun letter *ε* of the root, to which *s* has been added (see §. 68. 4.), is changed to the fuller *ο*, as noun root γενε(*s*), nom. γένος, *genus*, gen. (γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος, *gener-is*. (Comp. the Sanscrit *manas*=μένος, *manas-as*=μένε-ος, *manas-i*=μένε-ι.) In the dat. plur. the *s* is dropped, though not between two vowels. (Comp. the Sanscrit. plur. locat. *manassu*=μένεσ-ι.) The gen. and dat. sing. are contracted; so also the dual and plur. throughout, except the dat. plural.

Obs. 1. In the dual *εε* is contracted into *η*, not *ει*; and *εα* in the plur., when a vowel precedes, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *η*: so Περιηλέᾱ.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	τὸ γένος (for γένες)			τὸ κλέος (for κλέες)	
G.	(γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος	γένους		κλέε-ος	κλέους
D.	(γένεσ-ι) γένε-ϊ	γένει		κλέε-ϊ	κλέει
A.	γένος			κλέος	
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	(γένεσ-α) γένε-α	γένη		κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
G.	(γενέσ-ων) γενέ-ων	γενῶν		κλέε-ων	κλεῶν
D.	(γένεσ-σι) γένε-σι(ν)			κλέε-σι(ν)	
A.	(γένεσ-α) γένε-α	γένη		κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	(γένεσ-ε) γένε-ε	γέν-η		κλέε-ε	κλέ-η
G. & D.	(γενεσ-οιν) γενέ-οιν	γενοῖν		κλεέ-οιν	κλεοῖν

Obs. 2. In the following neuters in *as*, which properly belong to this declension, the *ε* is changed to *α* instead of *ο*.

βρέτας (poet.), gen. βρέτεος, plur. (βρέτεια) βρέτη, βρετέων
κῶας (poet.), plur. in Homer: κῶα, κῶεσι(ν)
οὔδας (poet.), gen. οὔδεος, dat. οὔδει and οὔδεις (Hom.)

c. Where the root ends in *ρ*, and has not been changed (*αρ, ορ, ωρ, υρ*), and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. τὸ νέκταρ	N. νέκταρ-α	N. A. V. νέκταρ-ε
G. νέκταρ-ος	G. νεκτάρ-ων	G. & D. νεκτάρ-οιν
D. νέκταρ-ι	D. νέκταρ-σι(ν)	
A. νέκταρ	A. νέκταρ-α	
V. νέκταρ	V. νέκταρ-α	

d. Where the substantival root ends in the vowel *ε*, which is changed to *ι* in the nom. acc. voc. sing.: the other inflexions are attached to the unchanged root.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ σινᾶπι	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	σινάπε-ι	ἄστε-ι
A.	σίναπι	ἄστυ
V.	σίναπι	ἄστυ
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
G.	σινapé-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
A.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
V.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η

	Dual.	
N. A. V.	σινάπε-ε	ἄστε-ε
G. & D.	σιναπέ-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν

Obs. 1. The Attic gen. is very seldom found in the sing. of neuters in *v* and *i* (*ἄστωος* Eur. *Orest.* 729.); the plural genitive is always paroxyton.

§. 104. Table of all the Nominative Endings with their Genitives.

Those in thin type are only Adjectival endings.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples and Remarks.
1. α	ατος	most verbal subst. in <i>μα</i> , as τὸ πρᾶγμα, στόμα, αἷμα, ἄρμα, σῆμα, κῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
	ατος	only τὸ γῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
2. αις	αιδος	only ὁ ἡ παῖς and its compounds, as ἄπαις (§. 95. 3.).
	αιτος	only ἡ δαίς, and τὸ σταῖς (§. 95. 3.).
3. ᾶν	ἄνος	παῖδν (§. 95. d.).
	ᾶν	neuter of adj. in <i>ās</i> ; as, μέλαν from μέλῃς. (See §. 125.)
	αντος	neuter of part. in <i>ās</i> ; as, τύψαν. (See §. 125.)
	αντος	only πᾶν from πᾶς.
4. ᾶρ	αρος	masc. and femin. and dissyllabic neuters with short penultima, as τὸ ἔαρ, gen. ἔαρος, and also τὸ νέκταρ, (with long penult.) gen. αρος (§. 95. d.); ᾶρ only in monosyllables, as ψᾶρ, κᾶρ; τὸ δλκᾶρ and εἴθαρ occur only in this form. For the contract. see No. 14.
	αρτος	only ἡ δάμαρ, §. 95. d.
	ατος	the polysyllabic, and those dissyllabic neuters which have a long penultima; as, τὸ δέλεαρ, τὸ ἥπαρ, and with short penult, τὸ φρέαρ and τὸ στῆαρ, gen. ἄτος. In both of these the <i>αρ</i> is in Attic long. §. 102. 3. and 133. III.
5. ας	ἄδος	all femin. subst. (§. 95. 3.) and adj. of the common gender, as ὁ ἡ δρομάς.
	ατος	} §. 103. 2. and <i>Obs.</i> 2. and 3.
	αος	
	ανος	the adj. μέλας and τῶλας.
	αντος	all masculine subst., as ἰμάς (§. 95. 4. a.) and part., as τύψας, and πᾶς.
	εος	§. 103. V. <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	αδος	ἡ δᾶς, gen. δαδός, formed from δαῖς (§. 95. 3.).
6. αυς	αος	only ἡ γραῦς (§. 97.).
	εῶς	only ἡ ναῦς.
7. ειρ	ειρος	only ἡ χεῖρ and ὁ φθεῖρ (§. 95. 4. b.).
8. εις	ενος	only ὁ κτεῖς and εἷς, unus (§. 95. 4. a.).
	ειτος	the particip. and adj. or adjectival subst. in <i>οῖς</i> and <i>ῆεις</i> . The <i>ο</i> and <i>η</i> is contracted with the <i>εις</i> , as ὁ πλακόεις = πλακοῦς, gen. οὔντος, μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦντος; and several names of cities in οῦς; as, Μυοῦς, Ὀποῦς, Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀνθεμοῦς, Σελινοῦς, gen. οὔντος: τιμήεις = τιμῆς, gen. ἦντος (§. 95. 4. a.).
9. εν	ενος	the neuters of the two adj. ἄρρεν f. ἄρρην, and τέρεν f. τέρην; and εἷν f. εἷς.

Nom.	Gen.	
	εντος	the neut. of adj. and participles in εἰς.
10. ες	εος=ους	the neuter of adj. in ης.
11. εως	εως	as βασιλεύς (§. 97.). (Ζεύς, see §. 113. 4.).
12. η	ητος	only τὸ κάρη, an Ion. word.
	αικος	only ἡ γυνή.
13. ην	ηνος	monosyllabic subst. (except ἡ φρήν, gen. ἐνός), as ὁ μήν, ψήν, and the following masc. of more than one syllable; δοθιήν, ἑλληήν, κηφήν, λειχήν, πευθήν, πυρήν, σωλήν, (§. 95. 4. b.).
	ενος	all other words of more than one syllable, and ἡ φρήν, ἐνός (§. 95. 4. b.).
14. ηρ	ηρος	monosyllabic subst. and their compounds; as, ὁ θήρ, ἡμέθην, and the derivatives in τήρ, as ὁ ἀροτήρ, ὁ πάνθηρ, ὁ σπινθήρ, ὁ ἰβήρ (§. 95. 4. d.).
	ατος	<i>Obs.</i> The following neuters in εαρ are contracted to ἦρ: ἔαρ, ἦρ, gen. ἔαρος(=ἦρος), ἔαρ(=ἦρι, in common prose the only forms in use are ἔαρ, ἦρος, ἦρι; in old Attic the forms ἔαρος, ἔαρι and ἦρος, ἦρι, are interchanged); and κέαρ=κῆρ, Ep. κέαρ; also Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 245: στέαρ=στήρ, gen. στέατος=στητός, dat., στέασι=στητί, φρέαρ, gen. φρεατός=φρητός, φρέασι=φρητί; (the accent of the two last follows the analogy of the monosyllables), δέλεαρ, gen. δελεατος(=δελητος).
	ερος	the other polysyllabic words.
	ρος	as, ὁ πατήρ, πατρός (§. 95. 4. c.).
15. ης	ητος	all collective or abstract names; as, ἡ βεβαιότης, and the adj. of one termination in -βλής, -δμής, -θνής and -κμής (§. 95. 3.).
	ηθος	only ὁ Πόρνης, a frontier hill in Attica (§. 95. 3.).
	εος=ους	all adjectives of the termination ης, neut ες; the proper names ending in -γενής, -κλής, -κράτης, -μήδης, -πείθης and σθενής, and ὁ σής, gen. σεός, pl. σέες, σέων &c. (later στητός &c.) §. 98. 2.
	εντος	§. 95. <i>Obs.</i> 6.
	ηντος	see No. 8.
16. ι	ιτος	only τὸ μέλι, and its compnds. ῥοδόμελι, ὑδρόμελι (§. 103. 1.).
	εος&εως	the other subst. of this termination; they are only a few words of foreign origin, τὸ πέπερι, σινάπι and σινάπην, (vos), κιννάβαρι, Att. τιγγάβαρι, κόμμι, in late writers gen. τοῦ κόμμεως and κόμμιδος, in Hdt. and Hippocr. indeclinable; and probably the Greek word ἄκαρι.
	ινος	τί quid, τὶ aliquid.
17. ἱν	ινος	see No. 19, ἱς, gen. ἱνος.
18. ινς	ινθος	only ἡ ἑλμυς and ἡ πείρις (§. 94. c.).
19. ις	ιτος	see §. 100.
	ις	see §. 101.
	ιδος	most subst. which have not a ς before the ending ις; as ἑλπίς, ἔρις, κημήϊς (§. 95. 3.).
	ἱθος	only ὁ ἥρως, ἡ μέρμις, ἡ δέλλις, ἡ ἄγλις (§. 95. 3.).
	ἱνος	the following subst., many of which have in late Greek ιν also in the nominative: ἡ ἀκτίς, ἡ γλωχίς, ὁ δελφίς (late

Nom.	Gen.	
is cont.		<p>δελφίν), ἡ ἐρμῖς, ὁ ἡ θῆς, ὁ ἱκτίς, and ἱκτίν, ἡ ἴς, ἡ πηρίς and πηρίν, ἡ ῥηγμῖς, ἡ ρῖς, ὁ σταμίν, ὁ τελμῖς, ἡ ὕσμῖς, Hom. dat. ὕσμιν; and the proper names, Ἐλευσίς, Σαλαμῖς, Τραχίς (§. 95. 4. a.).</p>
	εως	<p>the subst. in ξις, ψις, most of those in σις, and ἡ ἀγρωστis, ἡ ἀμπωtis or ἀνάπωtis, ἡ ἄρδis, ἡ βοῦβρωστis, ἡ γράστis, ἡ δάμαλις, ἡ δέρρις, ἡ δύναμις, ἡ ἔπαυλις, ὁ ἔχis, ἡ ζιγγίβερις, ἡ θλάσπις, ἡ κάππαρις, ἡ κίδαρις and κίταρις, ἡ κίσσηρις, ἡ κόνis, ὁ ἡ κόρις, ἡ κύστις, ὁ μάντις and compounds, ἡ μάρis, ὁ ἡ νῆστις, ὁ ὄρχis, ἡ ὄφis, ἡ πανήγυρις, ἡ πάρδαλις, ἡ πόλις and compounds, ὁ πρύτανis, ἡ πίστις, ἡ πίστρις and πρίστις, ἡ πύστις, ἡ ράχis, ἡ σάγαρις, ἡ σεμίδαλις and ἡ σίλιγνis, ἡ σέρις (but also σέριδος), ἡ σπάνis, ἡ τύρρις and τύρσις, ἡ ὕβρις, ἡ ὕδραυλις, ἡ ὕνis, and ὕννis, ἡ φάτις.</p>
20. ov	ονος	neut. of adjectives.
	οντος	neut. of participles.
21. op	ορος	τὸ ἄορ, τὸ ἥτορ.
22. os	ος = ους	all substant. of this termination (all neuter), §. 103. IV. b.
	οτος	neuter of part. in ὦς.
23. ous	οος	§. 97.
	οδος	only ὁ πούς and its compounds, as τετράπους (§. 95. 3.).
	οντους	only ὁ ὀδούς and its compounds; and participles of this ending.
	ουντος	see No. 8.
24. u	ῦος	τὸ δάκρυ, τὸ νᾶπυ.
	εος	only τὸ ἄστυ and τὸ πᾶϋ; (the latter is an old poetic word and is not contracted in the cases,) and the neuter of adj. in us uncontracted, as εὐρύ.
	ατος	only τὸ δόρυ and τὸ γόνυ, see below; τὸ μῶλυ and τὸ φῆτυ are indeclinable.
25. un	ῦνος	only ὁ μόσυν (§. 95. d.).
	υντος	neuter participles, (masc. ὕς.)
26. uis	υνθος	only Τίρυνς (§. 95. 3.).
27. up	υρος	only τὸ πῦρ, gen. πυρός, ψίδυρ, μάρτυρ, a late form of μάρτυς, and ὁ Κέρκυρ, ὕρος, ὁ Λίγυρ, ὕρος (§. 95. d.).
28. us	ῦος	most subst. of this ending, as ὁ βότρϋς, ὁ στάχϋς. Oxytons have the u both in nom. and acc. generally long, as ἡ ὀφρϋς, ἡ ἰσχϋς, ἡ Ἐριννϋς; the monosyllables are perispomena, as ἡ δρϋς (§. 100.).
	υς	<p>ὁ ἔπηλυς, and the other compound words in ηλϋς (from ελθεῖν), ἡ χλαμῖς, ἡ κροκῖς, ἡ πηλαμῖς, ὁ ἡ σύγκλυς.</p> <p>ἡ δαγϋς (§. 95. 3.).</p> <p>only ἡ κόρϋς, ὕθος, and ἡ κώμυς, ἔθος.</p> <p>Φόρκυς and Γόρτυς. The form in un seems to belong to the late writers.</p> <p>ῦρος only ὁ μάρτυς, of which a late form is μάρτυρ.</p> <p>εως only ἡ πῆχυς, ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πρέσβυς (§. 101.), and ἔγχελυς (§. 101. Obs. 5.).</p> <p>εος the adj. of this ending.</p>
29. u	οος = οὗς	ἡ ἡχώ, ἡ εὐεστώ, ἡ πειθώ, and many proper names of women, as Γοργώ, Ἐρατώ, Κλειώ, Κλωθώ (§. 99. 2.).

Nom.	Gen.	
30. ων	ωνος	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ κλών</i> (except <i>ἡ χθών, ὄνος</i>) and the masc. oxytons of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἐλαιών, ἱππών, φαρετρεών</i> (except the following, <i>ὁ ἀλεκτρυών, -ονος, ὁ ἡγεμών, ὁ κανών, ὁ κηδεμών, ὁ κλαδών, ὁ Μυκεδών, ὁ Παφλαγών, ὁ πλαγγών</i>), and the following paroxytons, <i>ὁ ἄκρων, ἡ ἄλων, ὁ ἄμβων, ἡ βλήχων</i> or <i>γλήχων, ὁ δόλων, ὁ εἴρων, ὁ κάπων, ὁ κήλων, ὁ κηρίων, ὁ κλύδων, ὁ κόκκων, ὁ κρότων, ὁ κύφων, ὁ</i> (also <i>ἡ) κώδων, ὁ κώθων, ὁ Λάκων, ἡ μήκων, ὁ μυσπάρων, ὁ πώγων, ὁ ῥόθων, ὁ σάπων, ὁ σίφων, ὁ σπάδων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ τρίβων</i> ; lastly, all nicknames, as <i>μάκρων, μαλακίων</i> and <i>μάλθων, κοτύλων, γάστρων, φύσκων, σαλάκων</i> (§. 95. d.).
	ονος	all feminine oxyt., as <i>ἡ χιών, εἰκών, ἀηδών</i> ; all masculine paroxytons, as <i>ὁ ἄξων</i> (except those mentioned in the last paragraph); and the oxyt. masc. exceptions in the last paragraph, as <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> ; and all adjectives ending in <i>ων</i> , neut. <i>ον</i> .
	οντος	<i>ὁ γέρων, ὁ δράκων, ὁ λέων, ὁ θεράπων, ὁ Ἀχέρων, ὁ ἄκων, ὁ τέων, ὁ κνώδων</i> and <i>σπάδων</i> (<i>οντος</i> and <i>ωνος</i>); participles in <i>ων</i> , and adjectives <i>έκών, ἄκων</i> .
31. ῶν	ῶντος	many contracts, as <i>Ξενοφῶν (άων), ὦντος</i> .
32. ωο	ωρος	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ φώρ</i> , and <i>ὁ ἀχώρ, ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ κέλωρ, ὁ μῆστωρ, τὸ πέλωρ</i> (§. 95. d.).
	ορος	the other subst. of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἡγήτωρ</i> (§. 95. b.).
	ατος	<i>σκῶρ</i> and <i>ὑδωρ</i> .
33. ως	ως	<i>ὁ δμῶς</i> and <i>ὑποδμῶς, ὁ ἥρως, ὁ θῶς, ὁ πάτρως</i> and <i>μήτρως</i> (§. 99.).
	οος = ους	§. 99.
	ωτος	<i>ὁ φῶς, τὸ φῶς</i> (contracted from <i>φᾶος</i> , and in Epic resolved into <i>φῶως</i> , so acc. <i>φῶωσδε</i> , in <i>lucem</i>), <i>ὁ χρώς, ὁ ἔρως, ὁ γέλως, ὁ ἰδρώς</i> , and the adjectives ending in <i>-βρώς</i> and <i>-χρώς</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	οτος	participles in <i>-ῶς</i> .
	ωδος	only <i>ἡ φῶς</i> (from <i>φωῖς</i>), <i>φωδός</i> (§. 95. 3.).
34. ξ	κος	<i>ἡ γλαυξ, ὁ κόραξ, ὁ ἡ λυγξ, λυγκός</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	γος	<i>ὁ ἡ αἶξ, ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λάρυγξ, ἡ λυγξ</i> .
	χος	<i>ὁ βήξ, ἡ πτύξ</i> .
	κτος	<i>ὁ ἄναξ</i> , and some compounds, as <i>χειρῶναξ, ἡ νύξ, ποx</i> , and the compounds ending in <i>γάλαξ, ὁμογάλαξ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
35. ψ	πος	<i>ὁ γύψ, ἡ ὦψ</i> (§. 95. 2.).
	βος	<i>ἡ φλέψ, ὁ χάλυψ</i> .
	φος	<i>ἡ κατῆλιψ</i> .

Gender of Nouns of the third Declension.

§. 105. The following rules may be laid down :

I. *Masculine*.—*a*. All subst. in *ᾶν, υν, ας* (gen. *ανος, αυτος*), *ευς, ηξ*, without exception. *b*. All in *ην, ων* (*ωνος, οντος, ὦντος*), *ηρ, ειρ, υρ, ωρ, ης* (*ητος*), *ους* and *ως* (*ως, ωτος, ωδος*) and *ψ*, with the following exceptions :

- a. ην : δ ἡ χήν (ἡνός), δ ἡ ἀδήν (ένος), and ἡ φρήν.
 b. ων : ἡ δλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ἡ μήκων, ἡ τρήρων, δ ἡ αἰλών, δ ἡ κώδων.
 c. ηρ : ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ κήρ (κηρός), ἡ ραστήρ; and in poetry, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ αἰθήρ; (elsewhere, δ ἀήρ, δ αἰθήρ), and the contract neuters in ηρ from εαρ, as τὸ στήρ.
 d. ειρ : ἡ χείρ.
 e. υρ : τὸ πύρ.
 f. ωρ : the neuters ἔλδωρ, ἔλωρ, πέλωρ, σκώρ, τέκμωρ, ὕδωρ; δ ἰχώρ, δ ἀχώρ.
 g. ης : all abstracts in ὅτης, ὕτης, as ἡ βεβαιότης (ὁτήτος), and the Epic ἡ ἐσθής (ἦτος).
 h. ους : τὸ οὖς.
 i. ως : τὸ φῶς, ἡ δῶς.
 j. ψ : ἡ καλαῦροψ, ἡ κατήλιψ, ἡ λαῖλαψ, ἡ ὄψ, ἡ φλείψ, ἡ χέρνιψ, ἡ (sometimes δ) ὤψ.

II. *Feminine*.—a. Substantives in ἄς (gen. ἄδος), αὖς, ἡς, οὖς, ὠ and ὡς (ῶς). The abstracts in ὅτης, ὕτης, without exception. b. Those in εις, ις, and υς, and ων (ονος), with the following exceptions:

- a. εις : δ κτεῖς.
 b. ιν : and ις : δ κίς, δ γλάνις, δ λῖς (Ep.) gen. ιως; δ δελφίς or δελφίν, δ ἱκτίν, δ ἡ θίς, δ τελμίς, gen. ἰως; δ κόπις, δ ὄρχις, δ ὄφις, gen. εως, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις (εων); and several names of animals which are common, as δ ἡ ὄρνις (ιδος), ἡ δ τίγρις (ιως, ιδος), δ ἡ ἔχις (εως), δ ἡ κόρις (εως).
 c. υς : δ βότρυς, δ θρήνυς, δ ἰχθύς, δ μῦς, δ νέκυς, δ στάχυς, δ ἡ ὕς or οὖς, gen. υος; δ πέλεκυς, δ πῆχυς, gen. εως.
 d. ων : gen. ονος : δ ἄκμων, δ κανών, δ ἀλεκτρυών, δ ἡ κίων.

Obs. 1. Those in ξ are masc. or fem. indifferently as usage may have determined, except those in ηξ (ηκος), which are all masc.; and the prope-riospem. in αξ, as ἡ βῶλαξ, αξ (gen. αγος), αγξ (αγγος), ιξ, ιγξ, υξ, υγξ, which are feminine.

Obs. 2. The only noun which ends in αῖς, (αιδος,) is δ ἡ παῖς, gen. παιδός; and in αῖς, (αιτός,) only ἡ δαῖς, τὸ σταῖς.

III. *Neuter*.—a. All subst. in α, η, ορ, ωρ, ος, ι and υ. b. Those in αρ and ας (gen. ατος, αος), and the contracts in ηρ, except δ ψάρ, δ λᾶς.

Quantity of Nouns of the Third Declension^a.

§. 106. 1. The inflexive terminations α, ι, υ, ας, are short, except the ᾱ of the acc. sing. subst. in εὖς, as τὸν ἱερέᾱ, τὸν βασιλέᾱ, but it is sometimes short.

2. The words in αξ, ιξ, υξ, αψ, ιψ, υψ, ις υς, have the penultima in the cases either long or short, as the radical vowel of their endings is either long or short by nature; as, δ θῶρᾱξ, ἄκος, δ ῥίψ, ῥίπος, ἀκτίς, ἴνος, but βῶλᾱξ, ἄκος, κατήλιψ, ἴφος, ἐλπῖς, ἴδος.

3. To distinguish whether the three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, are long or short, we may remark:

I. a. αξ is long: α. In monosyllabic masc., as δ βλάξ, (ἄκος,) and in those feminines whose gender is ἄγος, as ἡ ῥάξ, ῥᾱγός (on the contrary, ἡ δρᾱξ, -ἄκος; so πᾱκα is femin. in Aesch. Ag. 135). β. In dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by nature, as δ θῶρᾱξ, ὄκος, (except δ κλώνῃξ,

^a Pass. Taf. 4.

λείᾱξ, μέιρ^αξ^a), (but femin. and those with a short penultima are short, ἡ ἀλλᾱξ, ἄκος, ἡ μέιρᾱξ, ἄκος, ὁ φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ ἀνθραξ, ἄκος,) and in all words of three or more syllables, as *ιέρᾱξ*, ἄκος. γ. In contemptuous words where a vowel precedes the αξ, as ὁ φλιᾱξ, ἄκος, *prattler*, ὁ νεᾱξ, ἄκος, *young fellow*. δ. in the following dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by position only, φόρταξ, στόμφᾱξ, πάσσαξ, κόρδαξ, πόρπαξ, σύρφᾱξ, λάβραξ, gen. ἄκος, φένᾱξ.

β. *ιξ* is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ ῥίξ, ἡ φρίξ, ὁ ἡ ψίξ, gen. ἱκος; except most of those monosyllables which begin with two consonants, as ἡ θρίξ, τριχός. β. In dissyllables whose penultima is long whether by nature or position, as ἡ βέμβιξ, ἱκος, ὁ τέττιξ, ἱκος, ἡ σπάδιξ, ἱκος, ὁ φοῖνιξ, ἱκος; except ἡ χοῖνιξ, ἱκος, and those whose middle letter is λ, as ὁ ἡλιξ, ἱκος, §. 45. 3.

γ. *υξ* is long only in dissyllables whose penult. is long by nature, though even here it is accented as short; as ὁ κῆρυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κῆϋξ, ὕκος, ὁ δοῖδυξ, ὕκος; and two whose penult. is long by position only, as ὁ βόμβυξ, ὕκος, ὁ κόκκυξ, ὕκος.

II. α. *αψ* is always short, as ὁ Ἀράψ, Ἀραβος.

β. *ιψ* is long in monosyllables, ὁ ῥίψ, κνίψ, θρίψ, ὁ ῥίψ, gen. ῥῖπος; except ἡ Νιψ (ῖ), νίφος, ὁ λίψ, λιβός.

γ. *υψ* is long in monosyllables, as ὁ γόψ, ὕπος, ὁ γρύψ, ὕπος.

III. α. *ις* is long: α. In monosyllables, as ὁ κίς (§. 100.). β. In those whose gen. ends in *ινος* and *ιθος*, as ἡ ῥίς, ῥίνος, ἡ ἀκρίς, ἱνος, ὁ ἡ δρνίς, ἱθος. γ. In many whose gen. ends in *ιδος*: ἀψίς, βαλβίς, βατραχίς, κηκίς, κηλίς, κληίς (Ion. for κλείς), κνημίς, κρηπίς, νησίς, σφραγίς, σχοινίς, τευθείς, φαρκίς, χειρίς, ψηφίς, gen. ἱθος.

β. *υς* is long: α. In monosyllables. β. In words of more than one syllable, whose genitive ends in *υος*; but in both the *υ* is short in the cases, except the acc. in *υν*, as ἡ δρῦς, ὁ μῦς, gen. ὕος, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὕος (ἰχθύς) §. 100—γ. In ἡ δαγύς, ὕδος and ἡ κώμυς, ὕδος.

Accentuation of the Cases of the Third Declension.

§. 107. 1. General rule. The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation admit, on the syllable on which it is in the nomin. : as τὸ πᾶγμα, πράγματος (but πραγμάτων), ὁ ἡ χελιδών, χελιδόνος.

2. Special rule. 1. The genitives and datives of monosyllables are accented on the last syllables; as, ὁ μήν, μηνός, μηνί, μηνῶν, μηνῶν, μηνί.

3. Exceptions.—α. The following ten subst. are in the gen. pl. and gen. and dat. dual paroxyton: ἡ δᾶς, ὁ δμῶς, ἡ θῶς, τὸ ΚΡΑΣ (gen. κρατός), τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), ὁ ἡ παῖς, ὁ σῆς, ὁ Τρῶς, ἡ φῶς, (gen. φωδός), τὸ φῶς light (gen. φωτός); as, δάδων, δαδῶν, θῶων, κράτων, ὠτων, ὠτων, παίδων, παίδων, σέων, Τρῶων, φῶδων, φῶτων (but, τῶν δμῶων f. αἱ δμῶαι, τῶν Τρῶων f. Τρῶαι, τῶν φωτῶν f. ὁ φῶς, παπ, τῶν θῶων f. θωή, loss.)

β. The following contracted monosyllables are in their cases either properispomena, if the nature of the last syllable permits it, or if not, paroxyton: τὸ ἦρ (Ep. ἔαρ), ὁ Θῶν (Θόων), κῆρ (Ep. κέαρ), ὁ λᾶς (λάας), ὁ πρῶν (πρηών); as, ἦρος, ἦρι, Θῶνος, κῆρος, κῆρι, λᾶς, λᾶι, λᾶων, πρῶνος, πρῶνι.

The following contracted monosyllables, on the contrary, follow

the special rule : *στέαρ*=*στήρ*, *στέατος*=*στητός*, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος*=*φρητός*, *Θράξ*, *Θρήξ*, *Θρήκος*=*Θρακός*, and *Θρηκός*, *οἷς* (Ion. *οῖς*), *οἶός*, *οἶ*, *οἶων*, *οἶσι*.

c. The monosyllabic participles and the pronoun *τίς*, *quis* ? retain the accent on the radical syllable in the cases, as, *φύς*, *φύντος*, *ὦν*, *δντος*, *δντι*, *δντων*, *οὔσι*, *δντιν*, *τίς*, *τίνας*, *τίνι*, &c. ; *πᾶς* and *ὁ Πάν*, in gen. and dat. sing. are oxyt., and in the other cases are properispom. where the final syllable is short, and the penult. long by nature, otherwise paroxyton ; as, *πᾶς*, *παντός*, *παντί*, *πάντων*, *πάντοι*, *πᾶσι*, *ὁ Πάν*, *Πανός*, *τοῖς Πᾶσι*.

Obs. 1. Of course this rule does not apply to the Epic datives, *παίδεσσι*, &c.

4. Oxytons and perispomena of more than one syllable retain the accent on the same syllable throughout their cases, and are either paroxyton or properispomena, according to the nature of their syllables : as, *ὁ ἡγεμών*, *όνος*, *ἡ ἄκτις*, *ἴνος*. The cases of paroxytons, proparoxytons, and properispomena follow the general rules for accents ; when the last syllable is short they are proparoxyton, when it is long paroxyton ; as, *τὸ δόρυ*, gen. *δόρατος*, but *δοράτων* : *τὸ σῶμα*, *σώματος*, but *σωμάτων* : *τὸ ὄνομα*, *ονόματος*, but *ονομάτων* : so *λέων*, *λέοντος*, *λέονσι*, *λεόντων*.

5. Exceptions.—The following subst. follow the analogy of the monosyllables :

a. *ἡ γυνή* (*γυναικός*, *γυναίκι*, *γυναικῶν*, *γυναιξί*, *γυναικῶν* : but *γυναικα*, *γυναικες*, &c.), *ὁ ἡ κύων* (*κυνός*, *κυνί*, *κυνοῖν*, *κυνῶν*, *κυσί* : but *κύνα*, *κύνες*, &c.).

b. The syncopated cases of substantives in *ηρ* (§. 95. 4.) ; *ὁ πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ἀνὴρ* and *γαστήρ*, which are accented on the ultima, (except in dat. plural in *άσι*.) while in the unsyncopated forms they are paroxyt., except *Δημήτηρ*, which in its syncopated forms is proparoxyton ; as, *Δήμητρος*, *Δήμητρι*, *Δήμητρα*, and *θυγάτηρ*, in the poetic forms *θύγατρος*, *θύγατρας*.

c. Compounds of *εἷς*, *unus*, in gen. and dat. sing. : *οὐδείς*, *οὐδενός*, but *οὐδένων*, *οὐδέσι* : *μηδείς*, *μηδενός*, &c.

d. The Epic and Ionic gen. and dat. sing., from *γόνυ* and *δόρυ* : *γουνός*, *γουνί*, but *γούνα*, *γούνων* &c. : *δουρός*, *δουρί*, but *δοῦρα*, *δούρων*, *δούρεσσι*, and the Att. poetic forms *δορός*, *δορί*.

6. The subst. in *ις* and *υς* are in the Attic gen. sing. and pl. proparoxyton, as *πόλις*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων* ; but those in *ι* and *υ* only in gen. sing., as *ἄστυ*, *ἄστεως* (Eurip. *ἄστεος*), but *ἄστίων*.

7. The acc. of subst. in *ῶ* has not the circumflex but the acute, as *ἡχόα* = *ἡχώ* (not as by general rule 49. 2. b. *ἡχώ*) from *ἡ ἡχώ*.

8. a. The accent of the voc. of syncopated subst. in *ηρ* is as far back as possible ; as, *ὦ πάτερ*, *μῆτερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *ἄνερ* ; so in the following, *Ἀπόλλων* (*ωνος*), *Ποσειδῶν* (*ῶνος*), *σωτήρ* (*ῆρος*), *Ἀγαμέμνων* (*όνος*), *Ἀμφίων*, (*ίονος*), *δαήρ* (*έρος*) ; as *ὦ Ἀπόλλον*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*, *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀμφιον*, *δαερ*. Also in the uncontracted proper names in *ης* ; as, *ὦ Σώκρατες*, *Δημόσθενες* ; of the contract proper names, only *ὦ Ἡρακλεις* (§. 97. *Obs.* 3.) f. *Ἡρακλῆς* ; and most compound substantives and adjectives (except those ending in *φρων*, which retain the accent on the penult., as *ὦ Λυκόφρων*, *κρατερόφρων*), as *ὦ αὐτόκρατορ*, *κακούδαιμον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *ἐνόστιχον*, *αἰσθαρκες*, *κακόηθες*.

b. The vocative of nouns in *ευς*, *ω*, and *ως*, is perispomenon ; as, *βασιλεῦ*, *Σαπφοί*, *αἰδοί*.

General Observations.—Dialects in the third Declension.

§. 108. 1. The usual change of η into \bar{a} takes place in Doric,

(Except αἶθρ, θήρ, θῆρες, and all personal names in τηρ);

as, μᾶν, μᾶνός, &c., Ἑλλαν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν for ποιμήν, gen. ἐνός, νεότᾶς, gen. ἄρος for νεότης, ἦτος; and even the dat. plur. of φρήν, gen. ἐνός, is in Pindar φρασίν, but with short \bar{a} .

2. In the Ionic dialect η , as elsewhere, is used for α ; especially in words in $\alpha\zeta$: as, θώρηξ, οἷξ, ἱρήξ for ἰέραξ; ψάρ varies in Homer, ψῆρας, ψᾶρων; κύρ never takes η .

3. The dat. pl. in Epic is, *metri gratia*, σι(ν), σοι(ν), εσι(ν), εσσι(ν); the primary form was εσι(ν), which is strengthened into εσσι(ν), or shortened to σι, or σοι. These terminations are annexed to the pure root, as κύν-εσσι (f. κύων, gen. κυν-ός), νεκύ-εσσι (f. νέκυς, ν-ος), πάντ-εσσι (f. πᾶς, παντ-ός), ἀνάκτ-εσιν (f. ἄναξ, ἀνακτ-ος), ἵν-εσι, οἷ-εσι, χεῖρ-εσι: so φρένεσσι (Pind.) θηρ-σί, so even in participles as σπενδύν-τεσσι. In neuters which have a final ς in the substantival root, this is dropped before εσσι, in consequence of its position between two vowels: as, ἐπέ-εσσι (for ἐπέσ-εσσι f. τὸ ἔπος), δεπᾶ-εσσι (f. τὸ δέπας), which is shortened to δέπασσι. So also the υ (f) of roots in αυ, ευ, ου (af, ef, of) is dropped in some words; as, βό-εσσι (for βόf-εσσι, δου-ibus), ἱππῆ-εσσι (ἱππῆf-εσσι). The ending σσι is for the most part affixed to roots which end in a vowel, as νέκυ-σσι f. νέκυς, ν-ος; but also ἱρι-σσιν f. ἱρις (ιδος), and usually ποσσί f. πους (ποδός). Also θέμισσιν, χάρισσιν Pindar. In the dative ending $\alpha\varsigma$ i the σ is not doubled; for the Homeric δέπασσι and γούνασσι, see below, 113, *Obs.* 1. and 103. 4. α .

This primary form εσι, as ἀνάκτ-εσιν, (distinguished from σι as ἔπε-σι,) is very general in Doric writers, but rare in Homer: the Ionic prose has frequently preserved this form in roots ending in ν , as μήν-εσι.

Obs. This dative in εσσι is found in Attic poetry, and even in the senarius Eur. Alc. 756 χεῖρεσσι: Soph. Antig. 1297.

4. The gen. and dat. dual ends (as in II. decl.) in Epic in οιν for οιν, as ποδοῖν, Σειρήνοιν.

5. The gen. plur. in Ionic is generally εων; so in Hdt., χηνέων, ἀνδρέων, Εἰλωτέων, χιλιάδων, μυριαδέων, even γυναικείων II. 181: in Theocritus VIII. 49, τᾶν αἰγᾶν (for τῶν αἰγῶν) f. ἡ αἰξ, after the analogy of I. decl., so χαριτᾶν γυναικᾶν (?)^a.

6. The acc. sing. of words in υς is sometimes α instead of ν ; as εὐρέα πόντον, ἰχθῶα, ἀδεία (for ἡδύν) Theocr. (see §. 122. 3. b.), νεία, Hom. from ναῦς (νάfs, νέf- α , ναυ- $\epsilon\mu$) for ναῦν.

7. The Æolic drops the ς of the voc. sing., as ὦ Σώκρατε.

Observations on the Dialects of the several Paradigms.

§. 109. 1. Subst. in ως (gen. ωτος), in Epic drop the τ of the dat. and acc. sing., and then contract the radical and inflexive vowels; so in Homer, ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶ, for ἰδρῶτα and ἰδρῶτι f. ἰδρώς: γέλω, γέλω for γέλωτα and γέλωτι f. γέλως; and after the same analogy, ἰχῶ for ἰχώρα f. ἰχώρ. On κυκεῶ and κυκεῶ for κυκεῶνα f. κυκεών, see §. 95. *Obs.* 13. Those in ων, (gen. ωτος,) sometimes take in poetry the short vowel; as, Κρονίων, gen. ἱώνος and ἱόνος, Homer: Ἀκταίων, gen. ὄνος and ὄνος, Eurip. So the old form Ποσειδάων (Att. Ποσειδῶν), gen. ὄνος and ὄνος (Dor. Ποσειδᾶν and Ποτειδᾶν, ἄνος, Ion.

^a R. P. and Schæfer. Eur. Hec. 1053. Ahrens Dial. Dor. §. 30.

Ποσειδέων, ωνος) : δ πρῶν, πρῶνος, πρῶνι, in Hesiod (as if from πρῶν, ὄνος) πρέωνος and πρῶωνος.

2. *ις*, (-ιδος, -ιθος) : for the regular double form of the acc. sing. in *ιν* and *ιδα* see §2. 5. The latter of these is less common in Attic than in the other dialects. The Homeric, Ionic, and Doric dialects have the gen. in *ιος*—so *μήνιος*—especially proper names, as *Θέμιος* Hdt., *Κύπριος* Theocr., *Πάριος* Pind., so *Ἰσίοις*, *Θέτιος* : and the dat. is sometimes contracted into *ι*, as *Θέτι*, *Θέτι* : so *Ἰσὶ* (Hdt. II. 59.), *μήτι*. The dative is sometimes short as if no contraction had taken place, as *δατ λυγρῇ* Hom., so in the compound adjectives, *ἀπολι* Hdt. VIII. 61, *ἀχάρι* (al. *ἀχάριτι*) I. 41. The substantives in *ηῖς* (*ἡίδος*) are sometimes contracted in poetry, as *παρηῖς*, *παρηιδος*=*ἡῖδος*, *Νηρηῖς*, *Νηρηιδες*=*Νηρηῖδες*. For *ιδος* the Doric uses *ιτος*, as *Ἀρτέμιτος* for *-ιδος*.

3. On the Ionic and Hom. forms of *ας*, *ατος*, see §. 103. *Obs.* 2.

4. The Epic uses both the open and contract forms *οῖς*=*οὖς*, and *ῆις*=*ῆς*. The Doric uses *αῖς*=*ᾱς* (the *ι* being dropped) for *ῆις*=*ῆς*, as *ἀργαῖς*=*ἀργᾱς*, gen. *ἀργᾶντος* ; and in those in *οῖς* it contracts *οε* to *ω*, as *τυρῶντα*, and the Epic and Ionic to *ευ*, as *λωτεῦντα* Hom.

5. 'Ο πατήρ &c. (§. 95. 4. c.) are in Homer either syncopated or not, as the metre may require ; as,

Sing.	N.	πατήρ, &c.	ἀνὴρ
	G.	πατέρ-ος and πατρός	ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός
	D.	πατέρ-ι .. πατρί	ἀνέρι .. ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρ-α .. (πάτρα not used)	ἀνέρα .. ἀνδρα
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
Plur.	N.	θυγατέρες .. θύγατερες	ἀνέρες .. ἄνδρες
	G.	θυγατέρων .. θυγατρῶν	ἀνδρῶν ..
	D.	θυγατέρεσσι ..	ἀνδράσι .. ἄνδρεσσιν
	A.	θυγάτρας .. θύγατρας	ἀνέρας .. ἄνδρας
Dual.			ἀνέρε .. ἄνδρε.

§. 110. 1. *αυς*, *ευσ*, *ους*. *Γραῦς* has in Homer the nom. *γρηῦς*, dat. *γρηῖ*, and voc. *γρηῦ* and *γρηῦ*. In the Ionic dialect also the *ᾱ* is changed to *η*, as gen. *γρηῖς*, pl. *γρηῖς* ; so in *ναῦς*. *Βοῦς* is not contracted in the Epic dialect : on the Ep. dat. *βόεσσι* see §. 107. 3. : in the Doric the nom. is *βῶς*, acc. *βῶν* ; which acc. is found in Il. η. 238. in the sense of " *ox-hide*."

2. In collective names in *ευσ*, the Epic used *η* for the *ε* in all the cases where the *υ*(*f*) has been dropped, as a compensation for this letter : as *βασιλεύς*, voc. *εὔ*, dat. pl. *εῖσι*, but *ῆς*, *ῆῖ*, *ῆᾱ*, *ῆς*, *ῆων*, *ῆας* ; and in this form the long *α* in *ῆᾱ*, *ῆας* becomes short. The Ionic used the open forms in the dat. and acc. sing., nom. and acc. plural, though we find *βασιλῆ* Hdt. VII. 220, but in an oracle. In Pindar both the open forms and the Epic with *η* are used. Of course in the dramatic chorus the Ionic and even Epic forms occasionally occur as Eur. Phœn. 829. The form *η* for *ῆᾱ* of the acc. sing. is by some editors admitted into the Trimeter^a, though by others^b it is written *ῆα* and pronounced as one syllable ; in Soph. Aj. 189, we find *βασιλῆς* for *-εις*. From *ἈΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ* we find, Il. α. 277, the dat. pl. *ἀριστή-εσσι* for *ἀριστεῦσι*, so also *ἱππῆεσσι*, *τοκίεσσιν*. The vowel of some proper names is either *η* or *ε* to suit the metre : such as *Ὀδυσσῆος* (or *Ὀδυσῆος*) and *Ὀδυσσέος*, also *Ὀδυσσεὺς*, *Ὀδυσῆι* and *Ὀδυσεῖ*, *Ὀδυσσῆα* and *Ὀδυσσέα*, also *Ὀδυσῆ* (sometimes wrongly written *Ὀδυσηῖ*) ; of the others, *Ἀτρεὺς* and *Τυδεὺς* have always *ε*, as *Τυδέος*, *εῖ*, *ῆα* and *η* (see §. 97. *Obs.* 2). In the Ionic dial. of Hdt. collective nouns are always written with the *η*, though

^a Lobeck Aj. 108 and 186.

^b Monk Alc. 25.

the readings are not undoubted. Proper names are always found in Hdt. in the open forms, with *ε*, as *Περσέος*, *Δωριέες*, *Φωκίων*, *Αιολέας*. In Theocr. XV. 93. we find *Δωριέεσσι* for *Δωριεύσι*, and in Hdt. VIII. 5, *Εὐβόεσσι*.

3. *ης*, neut. *ες* (gen. *εος*). (§. 97.) In Epic and Doric writers the open forms *εα* almost always. Pindar frequently however contracts the *εα* acc. sing. into *η*, and even in Homer we find *ἀκραῇ* Od. β. 421 : *εες*, *εῖ* are found as well as *εις*, *ει* : *εις* sometimes in proper names becomes *εος* in Doric. so *Πραξιπέλεος* Theocr. V. 105. The gen. pl. is in Homer pronounced as one syllable, unless the vowel precedes the *ων*, when a contraction always takes place : as *ζαχρηῶν* for *ζαχρηέων*. The acc. sing. *εα* and acc. pl. *έας εα* are also open, but may be pronounced as one syllable. In Ionic the open forms are used even when a vowel precedes, Hdt. I. 8. *ύγια*. V. 44 *περιδέας*, but in acc. sing. we find *ᾱ* sometimes Hdt. II. 108. 3. *ένδεᾱ*.

4. In proper names in *κλέης* the Epic contracts *εε* into *η*, as *Ἡρακλέης*, *κλήος*, *ῆι*, *ῆα* (and *έα* in Hesiod), voc. *Ἡράκλειε* (see also §. 98. *Obs.* 3.) : but in the adj. in *έης* the contraction varies between *ει* and *η*, as *ἀκλειές*, *ἀκλειείς*, *ἀγακλήος*, but *εὐκλείας* (acc. pl.) from *εὐκλής*, so *εὐρρέης*, gen. *εὐρρείος*. The Ionic and Doric drop one *ε* in these words, as *Περικλέος*, *-εῖ* for *έεος* *εῖ*, and sometimes other poets, *metri gratia*.

Obs. A poetic form of these proper names ends in *κλος*, which is used *metri gratia* : *Ἰφικλῆς* and *Ἰφικλος* : *Πάτροκλος* is the nom. in Homer : but acc. *Πάτροκλον* and *-κλήα*, voc. *Πάτροκλε* and *-κλειε*.

5. *α*. *ως* (gen. *ωος*) : In Epic and Ionic the open form is regularly used. The contract forms found in Homer are, *ἦρω* and *ἦρωϊ*, acc. *ἦρω* (not *ἦρωϊ*), *Μίνω*, acc. from *Μίνωος*.

b. *ως*, and *ώ* (gen. *όος*) : These words in Epic, Ionic, and also Attic, have the contract form, except *χρῶς* and its compounds, as *χροός*, *χροῖ*, *χροᾶ*. In Il. κ. 238 some editors read *αἰδοῖ*, so *Πυθῶϊ* Pind. Isthm. VI. 51. The Ionic acc. is frequently *οῦν* for *ω*, as *ἰώ*, *ἰοῦν*, *ῆως*, *ῆοῦν*. The Doric and Æol. gen. is *οῖς* and *ὦς* : so Moschus, *τάς Ἀοῖς*, *τάς Ἀχῶς*.

§. 111. 1. *a*. *ας* (gen. *αος*) : Homer uses either the open or contract form of most cases, as the verse requires ; as, *γῆραι* and *γῆρα*, *δέπα*, *σέλα*. The nom. and acc. pl. however are always contracted. And in Hdt. we find *γῆραος*, *γῆραι*—*κρέως*, *κρέα*, *κρεῶν*—*κρέος*, *κέρει*, *κερέων*, *κέρεια*, *γέρεια*, *τέρεος* and *τέρατος*, *τέρεα*, *τέρατα*.

b. *ος* (gen. *εος*) : Gen. plural is always open, *εων* : (Eur. Elect. 615 *τειχεῶν*) : gen. sing. is *εως* Ep. and Doric, in the words *Ἐρέβους*, *θάμβους*, *θίρσεους*, *θέρεους*, *σάκεους* Hes. Sc. 334 : *γένεους* Od. ο. 333 : *χειλέους* Theocr. VII. 20 : *ὄρεους* Ibid. 46 : in all others it is open ; the nom. and acc. plur. are generally open, but often pronounced with synæresis, as *νείκεα*, *βέλεα*, *τεύχεα*, and *τεύχη*, so *τεμένη*. The other cases are either open or contract in Epic, with which the Ionic agrees. The Epic lengthens the *ε* of *σπέος*, *κλέος*, *δέος*, *χρέος*, sometimes into *ει*, sometimes into *η*, as gen. *σπειούς*, dat. *σπῆϊ*, acc. *σπέος* and *σπείος*, pl. gen. *σπειῶν*, dat. *σπέεσσι* and *σπήεσσι* ; gen. *δείους* ; *χρέος* and *χρείος* ; *κλέα* and *κλεία*.

2. *ις* (gen. *ιός*), *υς* (gen. *υός*) : Dat. sing. of *υς*, *υι* is in Epic sometimes pronounced with synæresis as if contracted, as *διζυῖ*, *δρχηστῷ*, *πληθῷ*, *ἱξῷ*, *νέκυι* ; acc. pl. is sometimes, *metri gratia*, open, but oftener contracted, as *ἰχθύς* for *ἰχθύας*, *ὄφρυς*, *γένυς*, *δρύς* ; *νέκυας* is always open. The nom. plur. is never contracted, but is sometimes pronounced with synæresis. Dat. pl. in Hom. is *υσσι* and *υεσσι* (dissyll.), as *ἰχθύσσι* and *ἰχθύεσσι*, as well as *υσιν*.

3. *ις* and *ι* (gen. *ιός*, Att. *εως*) ; *υς* and *υ* (gen. *υός*, Att. *εως*) : *a*. The words in *ις* (Att. gen. *εως*), retain in the Epic and Ionic dialect the *ι* of the

nom. throughout the cases, and in Ionic the dat. sing. is always, the acc. pl. generally, contracted ($\mu=\bar{\iota}$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma=\bar{\iota}\varsigma$), as πόλις, $\iota\alpha\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\iota\nu$, $\iota\epsilon\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\iota\sigma\bar{\iota}$, $\iota\alpha\varsigma$ and $\bar{\iota}\varsigma$: so κόνι in Hom. who also uses $\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ in dat. sing. as well as $\epsilon\bar{\iota}$: as πόσει and πόσει f. πόσις, νεμέσσει f. νέμεσις, μάντει, πόλει and πόλει f. πόλις; some words in the Ionic retain the ϵ of the root in other cases also, as ἐπάλξεις instead of $\iota\alpha\varsigma$, ἐπάλξεσιν, especially πόλις (which also changes the ϵ into η *metri gratia*), and δῖς, οῖς. So Eur. Hel. 223 πόλεας in Chorus. Of these words the following forms are found in Homer:

G.	πόλιος,	πότολιος,	πόλεος,	πόληος	δῖος,	οἶός
D.		πότολει,	πόλει,	πόληϊ		
A.	πόλιν,	πότολιν	(πόληα in Hes.)		δῖν	
N.	πόλιος,		πόληος			
G.	πολίων				οἶων,	οἶων
D.	πολίεσσι				οἶεσσιν,	οἶεσιν, δεσσαν
A.	πόλιας (sometimes dissyllabic)	πόλεις, πόληας			δῖς.	

Obs. The form πολίεσι is found in Pind. Pyth. VII. 9, and in a Spartan treaty, Thucyd. V. 77.

In the neuters in ι (Att. gen. $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$), the Ionic uses the form with ϵ as well as that with ι .

δ. ὤς (Att. gen. $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$) The Ionic gen. is $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, as πῆχεος, except ἔγγχευος, gen. $\nu\alpha\varsigma$; in Homer the dat. sing. is open or contract, as εὐρεῖ, ἀστεῖ, πῆχει, πλατεῖ. The nom. pl. may be either open or contract; the acc. pl. is $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, which *metri gratia* is pronounced as one syllable, as πελέκεας: πολέας (generally trisyll.) is now restored for the former reading πολέις, from πολύς.

Anomalous Nouns.

§. 112. Such substantives as vary from the above given rules and analogies are called Anomalous. They divide themselves into four classes:

1. Where the nominative has assumed a form which cannot, according to the foregoing analogies, be deduced from the radical form as it is seen in the gen., as γυνή, γυναικ-ός.—These occur mostly in the III. Decl.

2. Where there are two sing. nominative forms, or one sing. and another plural, whence proceed one or more cases with different inflexions (*Abundantia*).

3. Where one nominative form has in all or some of its cases two different inflexions, both of which however may proceed regularly from that nominative: such as many subst. in $\iota\varsigma$, which have two inflexions: one as from a root ending in a T consonant, the other as from a root ending in a vowel, δ ἡ ὄρνις, gen. ἰθος, pl. ὀρνιθες and ὀρνεις (*Heteroclites*).

4. Where there is one nominative form and two different inflexions in one or more cases, one of which is formed regularly from the existing nom., whilst for the other a new nominative must be supposed, as θεράπων, οντος, acc. θεράποντα and θέραπα, as if from θέραψ. This double formation is called *Metaplasma*, and the substantives *Metaplasta*.

Obs. These anomalies probably arose from bye forms of words with the same meaning but a different inflexion. These forms either were appropriated to different dialects, as ἔως (ω Att.), ἡώς ($\omega\varsigma$ Ion.), and thus both preserved; or were retained by the poets for the sake of metre, harmony, or variety. Many words have one form in general use, while the bye forms exist only in some particular cases; so that sometimes two forms supply the cases deficient in each other.

Anomalous Substantives, of which all the forms in use belong to the third Declension, and are mostly referable to a double root.

§. 113. For those anomalous nouns which have been already treated of under the paradigms, see *Index*.

1. Γόνυ (τό), and Δόρυ (τό), see §. 103. 1. In Homer we find the following forms;

S. G. γούνατος and γουνός	δούρατος and δουρός
D.	δούρατι .. δουρί
Dual.	δοῦρε
P. N. γούνατα and γούνα	δούρατα .. δοῦρα
G. γούνων	δούρων
D. γούνασι (γύνασσι) and γούνεσσι	δούρασι .. δούρεσσι.

Obs. 1. The form γύνασσι, Il. ι, 484, and ρ, 451, is doubtful. The other reading, γούνεσσι, is certainly preferable.

Obs. 2. The Ionic declension is γόνυ, γούνατος, &c. In Attic poetry we find gen. δορός, dat. δορί; and the phrase δορί ελεῖν, even in Attic prose. So also dat. δόρει* (though the reading is doubted), Soph. Oed. Col. 626. 1316, Arist. Pax 357, Vesp. 1081, and the plur. δόρη, Eur. Rhes. 274.

Obs. 3. The forms δορός, δορί, must be derived from a root *δορ*, so also γουνός &c. from γον, of which the longer roots were ΓΟΝΑΤ, ΔΟΠΑΤ; the Epic forms γουνός, δουρός, &c. have the Ionic ου for ο, (so σῆνομα, κούρος for ἔνομα, κόρος); the accent denotes a monosyllabic nominative.

2. Γυνή (ή), gen. γυναικ-ός, dat. γυναικ-ί, acc. γυναικ-α, voc. γύναι. Plur. γυναικες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναικας.

Obs. 4. This declension may arise from metaplasmus, as the nom. γυνή seems to belong to the I. decl. In confirmation of this we find in the grammarians regular forms of the first decl., as γυνήν and γυνάς from Pherecrates (in Etym. M. p. 241, 26. and in Antiatt. p. 86.), pl. γυναί from Philippides Adoniasus. (Antiatt. Ibid.) The voc. γύναι is formed like ἀνα and γάλα for ἀνακτ, γάλακτ, as neither κ nor τ can end a word.

3. Δόρυ, see γόνυ.

4. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, from the Bæotic nom. Δεύς, Lat. *Deus*, dat. Διί (in Pindar Δί), acc. Δία, voc. Ζεῦ. Poetic and late prose forms are Ζηρός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα.

Obs. 5. There are also rarely used forms, as nom. Ζᾶν, Ζάς, Δίς, Βθεύς, Δᾶν, gen. Ζανός, Δανός, acc. Ζᾶνα, Ζήν, Ζεῦν.

Obs. 6. Ζεύς seems to come under that class of words which, beginning with two consonants, have dropped one of them. Thus in ZEYΣ=ΣΔΕΥΣ, the Σ being dropped, we get the Bæotic form Δεύς, whence Διός, and the Δ being dropped the Doric ΣΙΟΣ. Ζεύς or Δεύς is nothing more than a form of Δίς, properly Δίϝς (Lat. *divus*), the digamma being changed into ν, and so we find Böckh Inscript. I. 47, Διϝί.

5. Θέμις, Æsch. Prom. V. 18, Θέμιδος; Eum. 2. Θέμιν.

Obs. 7. Old and Epic language: θέμις, *right*; Θέμις, *Themis*; gen. θέμιστος and Θέμιστος, Doric θέμιτος and Θέμιτος: dat. Θέμιστι Il. ο, 87: nom. pl. θέμιστες Hom. Od. π, 403: acc. pl. θέμιστας Il. ι, 156: so also Plat. Rep. II. p. 380 A, of the Homeric goddess. In the common language, this word is only used in the phrase θέμις ἐστί, *fas est*; where it seems to be indeclinable, as if it were θέμιτόν ἐστί, e. g. φασὶ θέμις εἶναι Plat. (not θέμιν) and in the Attic poets τὸ μὴ θέμις.

* Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. δόρυ.

6. **Θεράπων**, Eur. and Epigram., acc. **θέραπα**, plur. nom. **θέραπες**, as if from **θέραψ**, which is found in late prose.

7. **Κάρᾱ** (τὸ), poetic gen. **κρατ-ός**, dat. **κρατί** and **κάρᾱ**, acc. **τὸ κάρᾱ**, τὸ **κῶῤᾱ** (Sophocl.), τὸν **κῶῤᾱ**, plur. acc. **τοὺς κῶῤᾱς** Eur. Phœn. 1199.

Homeric forms :

S. N.	κάρῃ	G.	κάρητος	καρήατος	κρατός	κράατος
		D.	κάρητι	καρήατι	κρατί	κράατι
		A.	κάρῃ	(κῶῤᾱ Od. θ. 92.)		
Pl. N.	κάρᾱ	(κάρᾱ Hymn. Cer. 12.) καρήατα, κάρηνα				
		G.	κράτων	καρήνων		
		D.	κрасί			
		A.	κράατα	κίρηνα		

The nom. **κάρῃας** is found in Antimachus. An Ionic dat. is **κάρῃ**.

8. **Κλείς** (ῆ), gen. **κλειδ-ός**, dat. **κλειδ-ί**, acc. **κλειδ-ά** and (commonly) **κλειῖν**. Pl. nom. and acc., **κλείς**, **κλειδες**, **κλειδας** (§. 111. 3.).

Obs. 8. Ionic, **κλήις**, **ιδος**, **ίδι**, **ίδα**; old Attic, **κλήις**, **κλήιδος**, **κλήιδι**, **κλήιδα**.

9. **Κύων** (δ ῆ), gen. **κυν-ός**, dat. **κυνί**, acc. **κύνα**, voc. **κύον**. Pl. **κύνες**, **κυνών**, **κυσί**, **κύνας**.

10. **Λίπα** (τὸ), Epic, always in the combinations **ἀλείψασθαι λίπ'** **ἐλαίῳ**, **χρίσαι** and **χρίσασθαι λίπ'** **ἐλαίῳ**; and in Ion. prose of Hippocr. : **τῷ ῥοδίνῳ ἀλειφέσθω λίπα**, **ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα τὰς χεῖρας**, and also in Attic prose : **ἀλειφέσθαι**, **χρίσθαι λίπα**. From these examples some think that **λίπα** is the dat. from τὸ **λίπα**, gen. **αος**, dat. **αῖ**, **α**, the **α** being by the every day pronunciation shortened to **λίπᾱ**, and **ἐλαίων** is then the adj. of **ἐλάα**; so that **λίπ'** **ἐλαίῳ** is with *olive oil*; but the quantity and the elision render this very doubtful.

11. **Μάρτυς** (δ), gen. **μάρτυρος**, as if from **μάρτυρ**, dat. **μάρτυρι**, acc. **μάρτυρα**, sometimes **μάρτυν**. Dat. pl. **μάρτυσι**.

Obs. 9. The nom. **μάρτυρ** is Æolic, but used in late Greek, especially in the Christian writers, in the sense of "*martyr*."

12. **Μεῖς** (δ), gen. **μηρός** : Ion. form of **μήν**, -ός, but found also in Plato, Tim. p. 39.

13. **Ναῦς** (ῆ, *navis*), gen. **νεώς**, dat. **νηί**, acc. **ναῦν**. Dual gen. and dat. **νεοῖν**. Nom. and acc. dual do not occur. Pl. **νῆες**, **νεών**, **ναυσί(ν)**, **ναῦς**. Cf. **γραῦς**, §. 97. The gen. **νεώς** is an Ionism which obtained in Attic.

Epic and Doric declension of **ναῦς**.

S. N.	Epic and Ion.	νηύς , νῆύς	Dor.	ναῦς
G.		νηός , νεός		ναός
D.		νηί		ναί
A.		νηᾱ , νέα		ναῦν and νᾱν
D. N. A. V.				
G. and D.		νεοῖν		ναοῖν
P. N.		νῆες , νέες		νᾱές
G.	(Epic ναῦφι)	νηῶν , νεῶν		ναῶν
D.	(Epic ναῦφι)	νηυσί , νῆεσσι , νέεσσι		ναυσί , ναίσσι Pind.
A.		νηας , νέας		νᾱας

Obs. 10. The Doric gen. **ναός**, and the Ionic **νηός**, is also used by the tragedians : **νῆας** acc. pl. by Eurip. in a chorus, Iph. A. 254 : the nom. pl. **ναῦς** only by late writers^a.

^a Lob. Phryn. 170.

14. Ὀρνις (ὁ ἦ), gen. ὀρνιθ-ος &c. In the plur. there is a form declined like πόλις, except in the dative.

Obs. 11. Dor. ὄρνις, gen. ὀρνιχ-ος &c., acc. ὄρνιχα and ὄρνιν.

15. Οὖς (τὸ), gen. ὠτ-ός &c. Pl. ὠτα, ὠτων (§. 106. 3.), ὠσί(ν) (§. 103. II.).

Obs. 12. The Epic uses the open form (οὐας), οὐατος, οὐατα, οὐασι(ν) and ὠσί(ν). The Doric uses ὦς, ὠτός &c.

16. Πνύξ (ἡ), gen. πικν-ός, dat. πικνί, acc. πύκνα.

Obs. 13. The nom. has undergone an euphonic metathesis, as may be seen from πικνός, *frequens*, which belongs to the same root; it must originally have been πύκνς. A later declension was πικνός &c.

17. Σῆς (ὁ), gen. σε-ός, plur. σείες, gen. (Aristoph. Lysistr. 730.) σείων §. 106. 3, &c.; in later writers σῆς, σητός &c.

18. Σκῶρ and ὕδωρ, §. 103. 3. There is no analogy for the change of the radical α into ω: in Hes. Opp. et Di. 61. the dat. is ὕδει.

19. Φθίς, φθοῖς (ὁ), gen. φθοι-ός and (from φθόις) φθοῖθ-ος, plur. φθόεις and φθοῖδες, acc. φθοίς Arist. Plut. 677.

20. Χοῦς (ὁ), χοός, χοί, χοῦν, χόες, χουσί, χόας like βοῦς (§. 97.), and also gen. χοῶς, acc. χοᾶ, acc. plur. χοᾶς (as if from χοεύς). The latter forms are preferred by the Attics: χοῦς, in the sense of "thrown up earth," is declined only like βοῦς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, dat. χοεῖ.

21. Χρῶς (ὁ), χρωτός, χρωτί, χρῶτα. Ion. and old poetic forms: χροός, χροί, χρóa like αἰδώς. So also adjectives compounded with this substantive: ταμεσίχροα, λευκόχροα; but also the forms in ωτος &c.: μελανοχρῶτα, μελαγχρῶτες. The dat. χρῶ is found in certain phrases, as ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ. See §. 99. Obs.

22. Γοργῶ (ἡ), gen. οὔς in the old writers, and also Γοργών, gen. ονος, ωνος.

23. Βλήχων, gen. -ωνος, and acc. βληχώ.

24. Αἰθιόψ: acc. plur. Αἰθιοπῆας and Αἰθίπας.

25. Γέλως. See §. 109. 1.

26. Εἰκων, -κονος—εἰκοῦς Eur. Hel. 77, εἰκῶ acc.

27. Θηρητήρ: acc. pl. θηρήτορας from -ωρ Il. 4, 544.

Defectives.

§. 114. Some subst. want one or more cases, whence they are called defective in their cases; those cases which do occur are mostly found only in certain formulas or phrases.

1. Δέμας: nom. and acc.

2. Μάλης, gen.: only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης under the arm. Later writers said ὑπὸ μάλην. The other cases are supplied from μασχάλην.

3. Μέλε: only voc. in a pathetic address, O dear, root ΜΕΛΟΣ, compare *meliora*.

4. ὄναρ and ὕπαρ, nom. and acc. Both subst. are used adverbially: ὄναρ, in a dream, ὕπαρ, waking. From ὄναρ the following forms are derived: a. τοῦ ὀνείρατος, -τι, τὰ ὀνείρατα plur., without nom. sing., which is supplied by, b. τὸ ὄνειρον and, c. ὁ ὄνειρος. These four forms are in Homer used indifferently.

5. Ὅσσε (τώ), nom. and acc. dual; gen. and dat. like the II. decl. with plur. ending, ὅσσων, ὅσσοις.

6. Ὄφελος and ἦδος, nom. only in certain formulas, as τί ἂν ἡμῖν ὄφελος εἴη; ἦδος is Epic^b.

^a Pott Indo-German. Sprach. I. 265.

^b See Liddell and Scott, ad voc.

7. *Χρείως*: an Ionic-Attic form of the Epic *χρείως* and *χρεῖος*, is used for the nom. gen. and acc. The defective cases are supplied from *τὸ χρεῖος*, gen. *χρέους*, plur. *τὰ χρεῖα*.

Obs. 1. The following Epic forms are to be referred here: *λῖς* (*λίψς*), *ὁ*, acc. *λῖν*—gen. *στιχός*, nom. plur. *στίχες* (from *ἡ ΣΤΙΞ*)—*τῷ λιτί*, *λίτα*—*ἦρα φέρειν* or *ἐπιφέρειν*: *ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν τινί*, *alicui gratum facere*—*ἦλέ*—*φρένας ἦλέ* or *ἦλεέ*. And also several adverbial forms: *ἐπικλήν*, *ἐπιπολῆς*, *ἐξαίφνης*, &c.

Obs. 2. The nouns defective in number are those which, from the notion which they express or from usage, have only one number, as *ὁ αἰθήρ*, *οἱ Ἑτήσια*, *αἱ Ἀθήναι*.

Obs. 3. Names of Greek festivals are always neuter plural, as *τὰ Ὀλύμπια* &c.

Abundantia.

Anomalous Substantives of which one or more forms belong to the I. and

II. Declension.

§. 115. Substantives which have two forms of the nominat. in the sing., or one in the sing. and another in the plural:

1. Where the two nominatives are different forms of the II. declension and, *a.* of the same gender.

ὁ λεώς and *λαός*, *ὁ νεώς* and *ναός*, *ὁ λαγώς* and *λαγός*, *ὁ ταώς*, plur. also *ταῖοι*, *ὁ ὀρφώς* and *ορφος*, *ὁ κάλως*, plur. also *καλοὶ*, *ἡ ἄλως*, plur. also *αἱ ἄλοι*.

Obs. 1. The Attic form in *ως* is used also by the Ionic, and the Ionic form in *ος* by the Attic.

b. Of different gender (*Heterogenea*), in the II. declension:

ὁ νῶτος and *τὸ νῶτον* (the former form is not approved by the Atticists): *ὁ ζυγός* and *τὸ ζυγόν*—*ὁ ἐρεμός* and *τὸ ἐρεμόν* (both poetic), and some names of plants, as *θύμος*, *δρίγανος* and *ον*. In the plural the neuter form is most used, and *οἱ ζυγοὶ* does not occur. Cf. §. 85. 1. *Obs. 2.*

2. In different declensions, and usually of different genders:

a. I. and II. decl.:

αἱ πλευраὶ and (sometimes) *τὰ πλευρά*,

ὁ φθόγγος and *ἡ φθογγή*,

ὁ χάρος and *ἡ χώρα*.

b. I. and III. decl.:

ἡ ἀρπαγή and *ἡ ἀρπαξ* Hes. Op. 350.

αὐλή and *αὐλῆς* Eur. Cyc. 363.

ἡ πτύξ, *πτύχος* and *ἡ πτύχη*, *ἡς*,

ἡ δίψα and *τὸ δίψος*,

ἡ νάπη (the older form) and *τὸ νάπος*, &c.

Obs. 2. *ὁ πρέσβυς* (an old man) only acc. *πρέσβυν*, voc. *πρέσβυ*; (all three forms almost wholly poetic, but *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*, very generally used).—*οἱ πρέσβεις* in old poetry in the sense of *elders*, *princes*, Hes. Scut. Herc. 245 *πρεσβῆες*. The common expression for *old man* was *ὁ πρεσβύτερος*, *ον*. In the sense of *ambassador* the common word was in the sing. *ὁ πρεσβευτής*, *οὔ*, in the plur. *οἱ πρέσβεις*, dat. *πρέσβεσιν*: *πρέσβυς* occasionally in poetry.

Obs. 3. *ἡ βλάβη*, *ἡ γνώμη*, *τὸ πάθος*, are in Ionic and poetry *τὸ βλάβος*, *τὸ γνώμα*, *ἡ πάθη*.

c. II. and III. decl. :

τὸ δάκρυον and τὸ δάκρυ: the latter form was the older and remained in poetry, and the dat. plur. δάκρυσιν is found in the old Attic prose. ἀστήρ and ἀστρα II. θ. 555.

Obs. 4. The following dialectic forms are to be referred here: μάρτυς, υρος, Ep. μάρτυρος, ου, — φύλαξ, ακος, Ion. φύλακος, ου, — φρίκη, ης, commonly, but φρίξ, ικός more Epic: ἀλάστωρ, ορος, but Soph. Ant. 974 ἀλαστούροισιν. In the Æol. Dial. αἶγος, ἀρπαγος, ἀνακος, ἰέρακος, γλαῦκος, αἰλακος, ἄγωνος, κήρυκος, γέροντος (dat. plur. γερόντοις), παθημάτων (for παθήμασι, comp. *poematis* for *poematibus*), for αἶξ, ἀρπαξ &c.

Heteroclitics.

§. 116. Where with one nominative there are two sorts of inflexion— which may both be regularly formed, according to different analogies, either of the same (III.) or different declensions in one or more cases. For the heteroclit. both forms of which belong to III. decl. see §. 113.

1. I. and III. decl. :

a. In all the cases; nom. ης (gen. ου and ητος), ὁ μύκης, gen. μύκον and μύκητος, and some proper names, as Δάρης, Κόμης, Μύνης, Πύλης and Χάρης. Θαλῆς has in old Attic Greek the Ionic gen. Θάλειω as well as Θαλήτος, dat. Θάλητι and Θαλή acc. Θάλητα and Θαλήν.

b. Compound proper names in -κράτης, -σθένης and -φάνης, and the noun Ἄρης, have the acc. sing. of the I. decl.; as, Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, Σωκράτει, acc. Σωκράτη (Aristoph. and Plat.) and Σωκράτην (Xenoph.): Δημοσθένης, acc. -σθένη and -σθένην: Ἀριστοφάνης, acc. -φάνη and -φάνην; Ἄρης, Ἄρεος, Ἄρει, Ἄρη and Ἄρην, also Ἄρεα Soph. Œd. Tyr. 190. and Theocr. XX. 44. e conj. Herm. (Epic Ἄρηος, ἡϊ, ἡα). A genitive Ἄρεως is also found, but it is doubtful.

Obs. 1. The acc. in -κλήν, from compounds in κλής, is not found till late writers. In the plural also, the declension of these words varies: Κλεισθενεῖς and (more common) Ἀριστοφάνει, τοὺς Σωκράτας. Στρεψιάδης (I. decl.) has in Aristoph. Nub. 1206. the voc. Στρεψιάδες.

Obs. 2. In the Ionic, on the contrary, the substantives in ης of I. decl. have in their acc. sing. and plur. the εα, εας of III. decl.; as, τὸν δεσπότηα, τοὺς δεσπότηας, f. δεσπότης, ου: Μιλτιάδεα f. Μιλτιάδης, ου.

2. II. and III. decl. :

The nouns in ου, common to the II. and III. decl., are declined as masc. in the II., as neuters in the III.: ὁ and τὸ ὄχος, τοῦ ὄχου and ὄχους, τὸν ὄχον and τὸ ὄχος: ὁ and τὸ σκότος, ὁ and τὸ σκύφος, ὁ and τὸ τάριχος, ὁ and τὸ ἄφενος, ὁ and τὸ βράγχος.

3. Contracts of the II. and the III.: πρόχοος, Att. πρόχους, gen. πρόχου &c., dat. plur. πρόχουσι, like βούς, βουσί.

Οἰδίπους, gen. ποδος, and poet. που, dat. ποδι, acc. ποδα and πουν, voc. που. There are Epic and Lyric forms as if from Οἰδιπόδης, gen. πόδαο, Dor. α, Ion. εω, dat. η, acc. ην, voc. α.

4. The Attic II. and III. decl.: ὁ γέλως, γέλωτος, γέλωτι, acc. ωτα and ων: so πάτρω, μήτρω, Μίνως, which have their gen. and acc. sing. in the Attic II. as well as in the III. decl., which is followed exclusively in the other cases. Μίνως has also in acc. ω.

πάτρω, gen. πάτρω and πάτρωος, dat. πάτρωι, acc. πάτρων and πάτρωα:

Μίνως, gen. Μίνω and Μίνωος, dat. Μίνωι, acc. Μίνω and Μίνωα.

Obs. 3. Ὁ κάλως, gen. ω—Homer and Hdt. use κάλοι, acc. κάλους, and the late Epic writers κάλωες g. of ἥρωες Pausan. uses τοῦ ἥρω for ἥρωος.

Metaplasta.

§. 117. Where there is one nominative and two forms of inflexion, one of which is formed regularly from the nom., and for the other some obsolete nom. must be supposed. For the metaplasta of the II. decl., see §. 85. 1. *Obs.* 2. Those of different declensions are—

a. Of the II. and I. decl.: *Κροῖσος*, gen. *ου*, Ion. *εω* &c. See §. 89. 3.

b. The nouns common to the II. and III. decl. are:

1. *Δένδρον*, gen. *ου* &c.: dat. plur. *δένδρεσι* from *τὸ δένδρος* (acc. sing. *δένδρος*, Hdt. with various reading). So in all poetry and late prose we find *τῷ δένδρει*, *τὰ δένδρη*: *ἡνιόχος*, *ου*; *ἡνιοχῆα* II. θ, 312, &c. Nom. plur. *ἡνιοχῆες* II. ε, 505.

2. *Ἴκτινος*, acc. *ον*, and sometimes *ικτίνα*: Paus. *ικτίνες*.

3. *Ἔρως*, gen. *ωτος* &c.: poet. acc. *ἔρον*: dat. *ἔρω*.

Obs. 1. Homer has the complete declension, *ἔρος*, *ἔρω*, *ἔρον*: *ἔρος* is only used in Homer where the metre requires it, and the decl. in *ωτος* is not known to the old Epic either in *ἔρος* or *γέλως*. Of the latter Homer (Od. σ, 100.) has dat. *γέλω*, or perhaps *γέλω*; of the accus. we find the various readings *γέλων*, *γέλω*, *γέλον*, in Od. σ, 350, and υ, 346.

4. *Κλάδος*, *ου*: dat. plur. *κλάδεσι* Aristoph. Aves 239.

5. *Κοινωνός*, gen. *ου*: Xen. *οἱ κοινῶνες*, *τοὺς κοινῶνας*, *κοινῶνι* Pind. Pyth. III. 28, as if from *κοινών*.

6. *Κρίνον*, gen. *ου*, &c., dat. plur. *κρίνεσι* Aristoph. Nub. 911, nom. plur. *κρίνεα* Hdt. II. 92.

7. *Λᾶς*=*λᾶς*, gen. *λᾶος* (Soph. Œd. Col. 196 *λάου*): dat. *λαῖ*, acc. *λαᾶν* =*λᾶν*, sometimes *λαᾶ*, plur. *λᾶες*, *λάων*, *λάεσσι*: nom. dual *λᾶς* II. ψ, 329.

8. *ὄνειρος* (and *δνειρον*), gen. *ου*, and *δνειράτος*. See §. 114. 4.

9. *Πρόσωπον*, gen. *ου*, II. η, 212, dat. plur. *προσώπασι* (like *δνειρον*).

10. *Πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός* &c. plur. *τὰ πυρά*, *watch fires*, after II. decl.

11. *Υἱός*, gen. *υἱοῦ*: also especially in Attic as if from *υἱεύς* III. decl.:

S. N.	Pl. υἱεῖς	D. υἱέ
G. υἱέος	υἱέων	υἱέων
D. υἱεῖ	υἱεῖσι (later υἱεύσι)	
A. (υἱέα not used)	υἱέας and υἱεῖς.	

Obs. 2. In Epic there is a double declension from *υῖς* and *υἱεύς*.

Sing. gen. *υῖος* and *υἱέος*, dat. *υῖι* and *υἱεῖ*, acc. *υῖα* and *υἱέα*, dual *υῖε*, plur. *υῖες* and *υἱέες*, *υἱεῖς*, gen. *υῖέων*, dat. *υῖεσσι* (like *πατράσι*), acc. *υῖας* and *υἱέας*, voc. *υῖες* and *υἱεῖς*.—Ion. *υῖῆος*, *υῖῆι* &c.

b. The Attic II. and III. decl.:

ἡ ἄλως, *ὁ ταῶς*, *ὁ τυφῶς* have a declension in *ωνος*, besides the Attic decl. in *ω*.

Obs. 3. *ἡ ἄλως* and *ὁ ταῶς* generally follow the Attic decl. (acc. sing. *ἄλων*, *ταῶν*): but the forms *ἄλωνος*, *ἄλωνες*, *ωσι(ν)*, *ταῶνι*, *ταῶνες*, *ταῶσιν*, are not unfrequently used. The form in *ως*, gen. *ωνος* is very rare (*ἄλωα* Arat. 940. Call. Fr. 51.) In Attic, the last syllable of *ταῶς* was pronounced as if aspirated and circumflexed, as *ταῶς* (= *tafῶς*, *pauso*), *ταῶ* &c. Also *τυφῶς* generally followed the II. decl., though the forms *τυφῶνος* &c. were used in all the ages of the language.

Obs. 4. In some words, the old Epic language has a neuter nom. and acc. derived immediately from the crude root, the fuller forms of which were in common use; as, *τὸ δῶ* for *δῶμα*, (*δῶ* even in plural: *χρύσεια δῶ*

Hes. Th. 933.), τὸ κρῖ for ἡ κριθή, τὸ ἀλφι for ἀλφίτον, βρῖ for βριθύ, τὸ γλάφυ for γλαφυρόν, ἔρι for ἔριον, ῥᾶ for ῥάδιον : also the feminine nom. in Hesiod ἡ δῶς for δόσις, ἡ ἄρπαξ for ἄρπαγή. Some forms of this sort occur in other cases, as μάστι, μᾶστιν for μᾶστιγ, α, f. ἡ μᾶστιξ, νίφα (τήν) (f. ΝΙΨ), ἀλκί for ἀλκῇ f. ἀλκή, κρόκα for κρόκην f. κρόκη, ἰώκα for ἰακὴν f. ἰακή, αἶδος ι, α for ου, η, η f. αἶδης, ἀνδραπόδεςσιν for -οις f. ἀνδράποδον, ὑσμῖνι for ὑσμίνη f. ὑσμίνη, and other metaplasta. Here also belong δορός, δορί, γουνός, γουνί, f. δόρυ, γόνυ, and the locative adverbs οἰκαδε, φύγαδε (from ΟΙΞ, ΦΥΞ for οἶκος, φυγή).

Indeclinable Nouns.

§. 118. Substantives which have only one form for all their cases are called Indeclinable. The cases are marked by the cases of the article :

- a. Some foreign words, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα—δ, τοῦ, τῷ Ἀβραάμ.
- b. Names of letters : τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα.
- c. Most cardinal numerals : δέκα ἀνδρῶν.
- d. The two pure Greek words τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεών (properly participle of χρῆ), and θέμις in combinations with εἶναι (§. 112. Obs. 7.).
- e. Infinitives used as substantives, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 119. An Adjective expresses quality.

1. Adjectives are divided in respect of their terminations into

a. Those which have three terminations, one for each gender; as, καλὸς (ἀνήρ), καλὴ (γυνή), καλὸν (τέκνον).

b. Those which have two terminations, one for the masc. and femin. together, and one for the neuter; as, σῶφρων (ἀνήρ, γυνή), σῶφρον (τέκνον).

c. Those which have but one termination, which generally expresses the masc. and femin., but sometimes also the neuter gender; as, φυγὰς (ἀνήρ, γυνή).

2. All Participles have three terminations, one for each gender; as, γράψας, ασα, αν.

3. The declension of participles and adjectives varies very little from that of substantives. One especial difference is, that the voc. masc. of participles is always the same as the masculine nominative.

4. The feminine of all adjectives of three terminations is declined after the I. decl.—the masc. and neut. ending in *ος, ου*, after the II. decl.,—while the other endings follow the III. decl.

Those of two terminations in *ως* and *ος*, are declined after the II. decl.; but in any other ending, after the III. decl.

Those of one termination, almost all after the III. decl.

Accentuation of the Cases of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 120. 1. The feminine and neuter are generally (see *Obs.* 3.) accented throughout (except gen. pl., see *Obs.* 5.), on the same syllable as the nominative, when the nature of the last syllable permits it; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν: κούφος, κούφη, κούφον: χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν: μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν: τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν: δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

Obs. 1. This rule is not always observed: those in αἶμων and ἥμων are proparoxyton in the neuter; as, ὁ ἡ ἐλεήμων, neut. ἐλέημον: εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον not εὐδαῖμον. But all in φρων are paroxyt. in the neuter as well as in the masculine, as δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

Obs. 2. In adj. in *ος, η (ā), ον*, when the masc. is proparoxyton or properispomenon, the feminine sing., in consequence of the final *η* or *α* being long, becomes paroxyton; as, ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπίνη, ἀνθρώπινον: ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθέρᾱ, ἐλευθέρον: κούφος, κούφη, κούφον: σπουδαῖος, σπουδαῖᾱ, σπουδαῖον: but whenever in the course of the inflexion the final syllable of the feminine becomes short, the accent of the masculine returns; as, ἀνθρώπιναι, ἐλεύθραι, κούφαι, σπουδαῖαι, like ἀνθρώπινοι, ἐλεύθεροι, κούφοι, σπουδαῖοι.

Obs. 3. The feminines of adjectives and participles in *ύς, ῶς, ὦν* and *εἰς* are properispomena; as, βαρύς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ: τετυφώς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός: λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν (but λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον): τυφθεῖς, τυφθείσα, τυφθέν: δεκνύς, ὕσα, ὕν: φύς, φύσα, φύν.

παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεύον:	τιμήσων, τιμήσουσα, τιμήσον:
φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα φιλοῦν:	λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν:
πεπαιδευκώς, πεπαιδευκυῖα, πεπαιδευκός:	
παιδευθείς, παιδευθείσα, παιδευθέν.	

Obs. 4. The contracts in *οὗς, ῆ, οὖν*, from *εος, εᾱ, εον* or *ῶος, ῶα, ῶον*, are perispomena in all their cases, even where the open form in *εος* is proparoxyton, as ἀργύρεος=ἀργυροῦς, ἀργύρεον=ἀργυροῦν.

2. In participles, the accent of the feminine and neuter is on the same syllable as in the masc., when the laws of accentuation permit: oxyton participles become in the feminine properispomena when the ultima is short.

Obs. 5. The gen. plur. of baryton feminines (such as ἐλευθέρα, τύψασα) are perispomena only when the masc. is declined after the *III. declension*:

βαρύς, εἰα, ὕ,	G. Pl. βαρέων, βαρειῶν,	
χαρίεις, ἱεσσα, ἱεν,	.. .. χαριέντων, χαριεσσῶν,	
μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,	.. .. μελάνων, μελαινῶν,	
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	.. .. πάντων, πασῶν,	
τυφθεῖς, εἰσα, ἐν,	.. .. τυφθέντων, τυφθεισῶν,	
τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν,	.. .. τυψάντων, τυψασῶν.	
but		
ἀνθρώπινος, ἰνη, ινον,	.. .. ἀνθρωπίνων,	} as masc. fem. and neut.
ἐλεύθερος, ἐρά, ερον,	.. .. ἐλευθέρων,	
τυπτόμενος, ἐνή, ενον,	.. .. τυπτομένων.	

Obs. 6. The real nom. masc. of μεγάλη (nom. μέγας, neut. μέγα) was μέγαλος, whence the fem. gen. plur. is paroxyton.

Obs. 7. In Doric the genitive in *αν*, from all adjectives declined after the second declension, is circumflexed, as ἀλλῶν from ἄλλος.

Obs. 8. The accent of comparatives and superlatives is thrown as far back as possible, as καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιον, κάλλιστος.

*Table of the Terminations of Adjectives and Participles, with
Observations thereon.*

§. 121. Adjectives and Participles of three terminations:

I. **ος, η, ον**: N. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν

G. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ

N. ὄγδοος, ὄγδοή, ὄγδοον

N. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον

ος, ᾱ, ον: N. δίκαιος, δικαίᾱ, δίκαιον

G. δικαίου, δικαίᾱς, δικαίου

N. ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν

G. ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθρᾱς, ἐχθροῦ

N. ἀθρόος, ἀθρόᾱ, ἀθρόον, sometimes contr. ἄθρους,
but generally open to distinguish it from
ἄθρους, noiseless.

G. ἀθρόου, ἀθρόας, ἀθρόον.

1. This class contains most adj. The feminine ends in *ᾱ*, when *ρ* or a vowel precedes the termination, ἀθρόος *α*, except adj. in *οος*, which form their feminine in *η* (οη), unless when *ρ* precedes the *ο*, as ὄγδοος *η*. Compare the I. declension, §. 78.

2. Adj. in *εος, ἑα, εον*, which signify some material, as χρύσεος; and multiple adjectives (*adjectiva multiplicativa*) in *δος, ὄη, ὄον*, as διπλός, *double*, are sometimes contracted; in the latter ὄη is contracted into *ῆ*, ὄα into *ᾱ*, as ἀπλόη = ἄπλη, ἀπλόα = ἀπλᾱ: in the former the *εα* of the feminine sing., when a vowel or *ρ* precedes it, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *ῆ*, as ἀργυρά: so the neuter plural ὅστᾱ = ὅστᾱ.

χρῦς-εος, χρυς-οῦς, χρυς-ῑᾱ, χρυς-ῆ, χρῦς-εον, χρυς-οῦν

ἀργῦρ-εος, ἀργῦρ-οῦς, ἀργῦρ-ῑᾱ, ἀργῦρ-ᾱ, ἀργῦρ-εον, ἀργῦρ-οῦν

διπλ-όςος, διπλ-οῦς, διπλ-όη, διπλ-ῆ, διπλ-όον, διπλ-οῦν.

Obs. 1. In Hdt. III. 42, we find διπλήη for διπλήη, the contracted *ῆ* being resolved by the Ionic *ε*: in Pind. Isthm. IV. 17, III. 88, διπλόα, διπλόαν.

Obs. 2. Δικρός is generally contracted in masc. and neuter, the feminine is generally open; ὄγδοος is never contracted, ἀθρόος seldom, though both are sometimes pronounced as dissyllables.

Obs. 3. Of κεράμεος = κεραμοῦς (f. κέραμος) and χύτρεος = χυτροῦς (f. χύτρα) these forms almost always are used, κεραμεοῦς, χυτρεοῦς^a, nom. plur. κεραμεᾱ, χυτρεᾱ &c.; so φοινικιοῦς, ιοῦν (ι being inserted) for φοινικεος, ἑα, εον = φοινικιοῦς, οῦν.

Obs. 4. Φροῦδος (πρὸ ὁδοῦ) is only used in nom. sing. and plural. The Epic πόντια is only used in the feminine, and some others likewise, such as λοχίαρα, εὐπατέρεια, ἀντιάειρα &c.

^a Lob. Phryn. 147. Fors. Med. 675.

Obs. 5. The feminine of *δῖος* has a short *ᾶ*, *διᾶ*.

Obs. 6. The poets generally use the open forms of these words in *εος* sometimes however pronouncing them as dissyllables. The comedians prefer the contract^a which occurs also in tragedy in the forms in *ῆ* and *ᾶ*.

§. 122. II. *ὤς, εἶᾶ, υ :* N. *γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ*

G. *γλυκέος, γλυκείας, γλυκέος*

G. pl. *γλυκέων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκῶν.*

1. The masc. is declined like *πῆχυσ* (§. 101.), but with the common gen. *εος* (*εως* belongs to late Greek); the feminine follows the I. decl. : the neuter like *ἄστυ*, §. 103. V. *ᾶ*., but the plur. has always the open form *εα*.

Obs. 1. *ἡμῖους* has in Attic Greek both an open and contract acc. plur. *ἡμῖοεας* and *ἡμῖοεις* : the contract neuter *ἡμῖση* occurs in Theophrastus and Demosth. In late Greek we find the gen. *ἡμῖους*. In some passages, as Thuc. VIII. 8 ; IV. 104, the masculine termination seems to be joined with a fem. subst., but in the former of these passages it is the Ionic feminine form (see §. 3) ; in the latter it is not masculine but neuter.

2. *Accent.*—The feminine is properisp., where the last syllable permits it, except the Epic words *ἐλάχεια*, *λίγεια* f. *λιγύς*, *θάλεια* f. *θαλύς* and the poetic *θαμιαί*, *ταρφειαί* from the defectives, *θαμῖες*, *ταρφέες* : the feminine plur. gen. is perispomenon. See §. 120. *Obs. 5.*

3. *Dialects.*—a. The Epic uses *η* in the feminine gen. and dat. as *εἰης*, *εῖη* ; and in some few words *εα* or *έη*, as *βαθέης*, *θηλέας*, *ώκίας*. So in Ionic *εα* (and *έη* Hippocr.) nom. *εας* gen. and *εαν* and *εην*, acc. as *ὀξέη*, *βαθῆην*, *ἡμισίας*, which latter passed also into old Attic, Plato Menon. p. 83 C *ἡμισίας*^b. Hdt. used *εα* (not *έη*.) instead of *εἰα* in nom. and acc., as *βαθία*, *έης*, *έη*, *εαν*—*θῆλεια*, *έης*, *έη*, *εαν*, and once *ειην* I. 71. *τρηχείην*.

b. The Epic and Doric poets used the masc. of some adjectives of this ending as common ; as, Il. τ, 97 *Ἥρη θῆλυς ἐοῦσα* : Od. ε, 467 *θῆλυς ἐέροη* : Od. ζ, 122 *θῆλυς δῶτή* : Od. κ, 527 *δῖν θῆλύν τε μελαιναν* : Od. μ, 369 *ἡδὺς δῶτμή* : Il. κ, 27 *πουλὸν ἐφ' ὕγρην* : Theocr. XX. 8 *ἄδεια* (for *ἡδύν*) *χαῖταν*. The acc. of *εὔρος* is in Homer *εὔρεια* Il. ι, 72, besides *εὔρον*.

Obs. 2. The Homeric gen. of *εὔς* is *έης*, which is the correct reading, not *έηος*.

Obs. 3. *πρέσβυς* has no feminine, and is not applied to females. The old Epic however has a feminine form *πρέσβα* expressing the notion of rank.

§. 123. Participles in

ός, ὦσα, ὦν : N. *δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν*

G. *δεικνύντος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύντος*

G. pl. fem. *δεικνυσῶν* (§. 120. *Obs. 5.*)

N. *φύς, φῦσα, φύν*

G. *φύντος, φύσης, φύντος*

G. pl. fem. *φυσῶν* (§. 120. *Obs. 5.*).

See *οδούς* (§. 95. 4. α.) for the declension of the masc. and neuter. The fem. follows the I. decl.

^a Elmsley Med. 1129.

^b Stallb. ad loc. Butt. Sprachl. i. 62.

- §. 124. 1. εἰς, εἴσα, εἰν : N. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν
 G. χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος
 G. pl. fem. χαριεσσῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

See §. 95. 4. *a.* for decl. of masc. and neuter. The only difference is that the dat. plur. ends in εἰσι as χαρίεσι, not εἰσι, which would be the regular compensation for the dropping of the radical *ν*. The masculine being paroxyton, the feminine is proparoxyt. where the laws of accentuation permit it, otherwise paroxyton: except the gen. plur. which is perispomenon, see §. 120. Obs. 5. The neuter nom. is paroxyton, except where the penult. is long by nature, as τιμῆεν.

2. Some adj. in ῥείς, ῥέσσα, ῥεν, and όείς, όέσσα, όεν, are contracted and, where the ultima permits it, circumflexed, as

- N. τιμή-εις, τιμῆς, τιμή-εσσα, τιμῆσσα, τιμῆ-εν, τιμῆν
 G. τιμῆντος, τιμῆσσης, τιμῆντος :
 N. μελιτό-εις, μελιτούς, μελιτό-εσσα, μελιτούσσα, μελιτό-εν, μελιτοῦν
 G. μελιτοῦντος, μελιτούσσης, μελιτοῦντος.

Obs. The contracted *η* becomes in Doric *ā*, which is sometimes found in the chorus of tragedy. For the neut. όεν, we find in Epic όειν, so Apoll. σκιδέιν, δακρυόειν, and Il. μ, 283 λωτεῦντα for λωτόεντα.

3. Participles in

- εἰς, εἴσα, εἰν : N. τυφθεῖς, τυφθεῖσα, τυφθέν
 G. τυφθέντος, τυφθείσσης, τυφθέντος :
 N. τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν
 G. τιθέντος, τιθείσσης, τιθέντος :
 G. pl. fem. τυφθειςῶν, τιθειςῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.*

- §. 125. 1. ᾱς, αἰνᾶ, αἶν : N. μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν
 G. μέλᾱνος, μελαίνης, μέλᾱνος
 G. pl. fem. μελαινῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).

So τᾱλᾱς, τάλαινα, τάλαν. These are the only words of this class. For decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.* and Obs. 6. and 8.

2. ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν : N. πᾱς, πᾱσα, πᾱν
 G. παντός, πάσης, παντός
 G. pl. πάντων, πασῶν (§. 120. Obs. 5.).
 Dat. sing. παντί, pl. πᾱσι.

Only πᾱς and its compounds, as ᾱπας, ᾱπᾱσα, ᾱπᾱν; the *αν* of the compounds being short, though used sometimes by the poets as long. For the decl. of the masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. *a.* and the paradigm of στάς (§. 126).

3. Participles in

- ᾱς ᾱσά ᾱν: N. λείψας, λείψῡσα, λείψαν
 G. λείψαντος, λειψάσης, λείψαντος
 G. pl. fem. λειψασῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

So part. aor. I. act., and part. pr. and aor. II. of ἵστημι. For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. α.

4. ην, εῖνα, εν: N. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν
 G. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος
 G. pl. fem. τερεινῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

This is the only word of this class. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. β.

5. ούς, οὔσα, όν: N. διδούς, διδουσα, διδόν
 G. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος
 G. pl. fem. διδουσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

Only part. pr. and aor. II. act. (δούς, δοῦσα, δόν, gen. δόντος, δούσης, pl. fem. δουσῶν) of verbs in ωμι.

6. ών, οὔσα, όν: N. ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν
 G. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος
 G. pl. fem. ἐκουσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

Besides this word, only the compound ἀέκων, generally ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α.

7. ων, ουσα, ον: N. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον
 G. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος
 G. pl. fem. λειπουσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

Part. pr. fut. aor. II. (λιπών, οὔσα, όν) act. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α. So also part. pr. of contract verbs in άω, έω and ώω; as,

- N. τιμών, τιμῶσα, τιμών
 G. τιμώντος, τιμώσης, τιμώντος
 G. pl. fem. τιμωσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.):
 N. φιλών, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν
 G. pl. fem. φιλουσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.):
 N. μισθών, μισθοῦσα, μισθοῦν
 G. pl. fem. μισθουσῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

Obs. 1. Like φιλών, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, gen. φιλοῦντος &c. is declined the contr. fut. act. of liquid verbs; as, σπερῶν, οὔσα, οῦν (contracted from σπερίων &c.) from σπείρω.

8. ώς, υῖα, ός: N. τετυφώς, τετυφνῖα, τετυφός
 G. τετυφότης, τετυφνίας, τετυφότης
 G. pl. fem. τετυφνιῶν (§. 120. *Obs.* 5.).

Obs. 2. On the form ἐστώς, ῶσα, ῶς and ός &c., see §. 308. *Obs.* 4. The words μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ—πρᾶος, πραεία, πρᾶον, are anomalous: πρᾶος has in the fem. and neuter plural, in the masc. gen. plur., and sometimes in the other cases, forms from πραῖς, (Ion. πρηῖς declined like γλῆκνς, εἶα, ύ,) which word is found in the dialects.

Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ός ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή ἀγαθ-ῆς ἀγαθ-ῇ ἀγαθ-ήν ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος φίλι-ου φίλι-ψ φίλι-ον φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-ῃ φίλι-ᾱν φίλι-ᾱ	φίλι-ον φίλι-ου φίλι-ψ φίλι-ον φίλι-ον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-οί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ούς ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-αῖς ἀγαθ-άς ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-ους φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι φίλι-ων φίλι-αις φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-αι	φίλι-α φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-α φίλι-α
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-ᾱ ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-ω φίλι-οιν	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-αῖν	φίλι-ῳ φίλι-οῖν
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκός γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύν γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖα γλυκεῖαν γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύ γλυκύ	πρᾶος πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα πραεῖᾱς πραεῖς πραεῖαν πραεῖα	πρᾶον πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκεῖς γλυκῶν γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι γλυκεῖᾱν γλυκεῖαις γλυκεῖᾱς γλυκεῖαι	γλυκῖα γλυκῶν γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκῖα γλυκῖα	πρᾶοι and πράους and πρᾶοις .. πρᾶοι ..	πραεῖς πραεῖων πραεῖσι πραεῖς πραεῖς	πραεῖαι πραεῖων πραεῖαις πραεῖᾱς πραεῖαι
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖᾱ γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	πρᾶω πράοιν	πραεῖᾱ πραεῖαιν	πρᾶω πράοιν
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεντα χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα χαρίεσσης χαρίεσση χαρίεσσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεν χαρίεν	λειφθείς λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθείς	λειφθείσα λειφθείσης λειφθείσῃ λειφθείσαν λειφθείσα	λειφθέν λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέν λειφθέν
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεντ-ες χαρίεντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-ας χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι χαρίεσσ-ῶν χαρίεσσ-αις χαρίεσσ-ᾱς χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-α	λειφθέντες λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντας λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι λειφθείσῶν λειφθείσαις λειφθείσᾱς λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντα λειφθέντα
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	χαρίεντ-ε χαρίεντ-οιν	χαρίεσσ-ᾱ χαρίεσσ-αιν	χαρίεντ-ε χαρίεντ-οιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντων	λειφθείσᾱ λειφθείσαιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντων

χρύσε-ος χρυσούς χρυσού χρυσῷ χρυσούν	χρυσέ-α χρυσή χρυσῆς χρυσῇ χρυσήν χρυσῇ χρυσή	χρύσε-ον χρυσούν χρυσού χρυσῆς χρυσῷ χρυσούν χρυσούν	ἀπλό-ος ἀπλοῦς ἀπλού ἀπλῷ ἀπλούν	ἀπλό-η ἀπλή ἀπλῆς ἀπλῇ ἀπλήν ἀπλήν ἀπλή	ἀπλό-ον ἀπλούν ἀπλού ἀπλού ἀπλῷ ἀπλούν ἀπλούν
χρυσοῖ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσοῦς χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ χρυσῶν χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσᾶ χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶ
χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	χρυσᾶ χρυσαῖν	χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν
πολύς πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύν πολύ	πολλή πολλῆς πολλῇ πολλήν πολλή	πολύ πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύ πολύ	μέγας μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα	μεγάλη μεγάλης μεγάλῃ μεγάλην μεγάλη	μέγα μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγα μέγα
πολλοῖ πολλῶν ξc.	πολλαί πολλῶν	πολλά πολλῶν	μεγάλοι μεγάλων	μεγάλαι μεγάλων	μεγάλα μεγάλων
στάς στάντος στάντι στάντα στάς	στάσα στάσης στάσῃ στάσαν στάσα	στάν στάντος στάντι στάν στάν	λιπών λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόντα λιπών	λιπούσα λιπούσης λιπούσῃ λιπούσαν λιπούσα	λιπόν λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόν λιπόν
στάντες στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντας στάντες	στάσαι στασῶν στάσαις στάσῃς στάσαι	στάντα στάντων στάσι(ν) στάντα στάντα	λιπόντες λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντας λιπόντες	λιπούσαι λιπούσων λιπούσαις λιπούσῃς λιπούσαι	λιπόντα λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντα λιπόντα
στάντε στάντοι	στάσᾶ στάσαι	στάντε στάντοι	λιπόντε λιπόντοι	λιπούσᾶ λιπούσαι	λιπόντε λιπόντοι

Obs. 1. The declension of *πολύς* proceeds from a double root, ΠΟΛΥ and ΠΟΛΛΟ. In Epic *πολύς* is declined regularly. In Homer we find the following forms :

S. N.	πολύς and πουλύς	πολλή	πολύ πουλύ
G.	πολέος		
A.	πολύν .. πουλύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P. N.	πολέες .. πολείς		
G.	πολέων		
D.	πολέσι, πολέσσι and πολέεσσι		
A.	πολέας .. πολείς.		

Attic declension :

Sing.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ (πόλει Chorus, Æsch. Suppl. 745.)
	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ (πολλόν Chorus, Soph. Ant. 86. Trach. 1196.)
Plur.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
	πολλῶν		(πολέων Chorus, Eur. Hel. 1333.)
	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς (πολέσιν Chorus, Eur. Iph. T. 1263.)
	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά (πολία Chorus, Æsch. Ag. 723.)

Πουλύς is also used as common by Homer ; so *Il. κ.* 27.

The Ionic declines it regularly, *πολλός, ἡ, όν.*

Obs. 2. *Μέγας* also has a double root for its cases : ΜΕΓΑ and ΜΕΓΑΛΟ or ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. Æsch. *S. c. Theb.* 824 has the voc. *ὦ μεγάλε Ζεῦ.*

Adjectives of two Terminations.

Remark.—These adjectives have two terminations only in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives, as the neuter form is the same as the masculine in the genitives and datives.

§. 127. *ος, ον* : *ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, τὸ ἄλογον.*

To this class belong (besides a few primitives, as *ὁ ἡ βάρβαρος, λάβρος, ἡμέρος, λοῖδορος, τιθασός, χέρσος, ἥσυχος, δάπανος, ξωλος, μάχλος, χαῦνος*),

1. *α.* All compounds in *ος^a, as*

ὁ ἡ ἀκόλαστος, ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, ὁ ἡ ἀργός (for *ἀεργός*), (but *ἀργός, ἡ, όν*), *ὁ ἡ ἐνδοξος, ὁ ἡ εὐφωνος, ὁ ἡ πολυφάγος, ὁ ἡ πολυγράφος, ὁ ἡ πάγκαλος* (*καλός, ἡ, όν*), *ὁ ἡ πάλλευκος* (*λευκός, ἡ, όν*), *θεόπνευστος, ον* (*πνευστός, ἡ, όν*), *ἀπαιδευτος, ον* (*παιδευτός, ἡ, όν*), *ὁ ἡ ὑπέρδεινος* (*δεινός, ἡ, όν*), *ὁ ἡ διάφορος, ὁ ἡ ὑπερσυντελικός* (*f. συντελικός*), *ὁ ἡ ψευδάττικος* (*f. Ἄττικός*), *ὁ ἡ μισοπέρσικος* (*f. Περσικός*).

Obs. 1.—Exceptions. *a.* Adjectives ending in *κός, τός, τέος*, derived from compound verbs, have three terminations ; as, *ἐπιδεικτικός, ἡ, όν*, from *ἐπιδείκνυμι* : *κατασκευαστός, ἡ, όν*, from *κατασκευάζω* : *ἀνεκτός, ἡ, όν*, from *ἀνέχω* ; though some such words in *τός* are considered as themselves compounds rather than derived from compound verbs, and have only two terminations ;

^a See *R. P. Med.* 822.

as, ὁ ἡ ἐξάιρετος, ἐπιληπτος, περιβόητος, ὑποπτος &c. Adjectives compounded with a compound derivative have only two terminations, as ἀκατασκεύαστος -ον.

Obs. 2.—Exception β. Some compounds of πᾶν have sometimes three terminations; as, παμβδελυρά, παμμυσσάρα, παγκάλη, παμποικίλη.

Obs. 3. In poetry some adjectives of this class have a feminine in η, especially in Homer Il. σ, 45 ἀγακλειτή. Od. ζ, 108, ἀριγνώτη. Il. σ, 219, ἀριζήλη, &c., so ἀταυρώτη Arist. Lys. 217: πολυκλαύτην Æsch. Ag. 1526: ἐμφιβρότη Il. β, 389: αὐτομάτη Il. ε, 799.

δ. Most adj. with the derivative ending ιος (ειος) ιμος; as, ὁ ἡ δόλιος: ὁ ἡ βασιλεις: ὁ ἡ γνώριμος. Those in αιος are uncertain; as, ὁ ἡ ἀναγκαῖος and ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον: ὁ ἡ βέβαιος and βέβαιος, α, ον. Adjectives with the derivative endings ρος, λος, εος, have three terminations.

Obs. 4. There is great uncertainty in the adjectives in ιος: thus always, μέτριος, ἰα, ιον; and these following have always three terminations, ἀλλότριος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, αἰτίος, ἀξιος, ἀνάξιος, ἀνόμοιος, δημόσιος, κύριος, μακάριος, δοῖος, παράλιος; but some compounds of these words have only two terminations, as ὁ ἡ μεταίτιος, συναίτιος, ἀνάρτιος, ἐγκύκλιος, ἀποδήμιος: generally also, ὁ ἡ ἀνόσιος. Others have usually three terminations, but are sometimes found used as common; as, ἅγιος, ἄλιος, ἐνάλιος, δόλιος, ὑποχείριος, παραθαλάσσιος, παράκτιος, παραιτίος &c.; even in those in ιμος the usage is not invariable, as λογίμη, χρησίμη. In poetry there are many exceptions which are not admissible in prose, as ἀθανάτη.

Obs. 5. The comparative and superlative of all adj. have three terminations. There are a very few exceptions found in old writers: as, ἀπορώτερος ἢ λήψις, Thucyd. V. 110: δυσεμβολώτατος ἢ Δοκρίς, Thucyd. III. 101: ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς Plat. Rep. p. 518 A. So Od. δ, 442 ὀλωτάτος ὀδμή: Hom. Hymn. Cer. 157 κατὰ πρώτιστον ὀπωπῆν.

Obs. 6. Of some adjectives usually of three terminations the nominative ος is used as feminine, mostly in single instances; so δήλος Eur. Med. 1197, κοινός Soph. Trach. 207, ποθεινός Eur. Hel. 623, πικρός Od. δ, 406, φανερός Eur. Bacch. 892. 1012, μέλεος Id. Hel. 335: Herc. Fur. 877, γενναῖος Hec. 592, γεραίος Troad. 528, δίκαιος Iph. Taur. 1202, δρομαῖος Alc. 244, δῖος Bacch. 598, ἡλίθιος Hdt. I. 60: see also §. 356. *Obs.*

Obs. 7. So also verbals in τός, ἡ κλυτός Il. β, 742, πλαγκτός Æsch. Ag. 579, ζηλωτός Eur. Andr. 5.

Obs. 8. Compound adjectives in οος, οον are sometimes contracted into ους, ουν (§. 121. 2), as χειμάρροος, χειμάρρους.

§. 128. 1. ους, ουν: as ὁ ἡ εὔνους, τὸ εὔνουν:

These adjectives are all, α. compounds of νοῦς, and πλοῦς, which they follow in the declension of the masc. and femin. The neuter follows ὁστοῦν (§. 85.), except that the neuter plural is uncontracted, as τὰ εὔνοα.

Obs. 1. The Attics sometimes drop the contraction in the plural, as κακονόους for κακονοῦς.

b. Compounds of *ποῦς*: as, *ὁ ἡ πολύπους*, *τὸ πολύπουν*, and these, like *Οἰδίπους*, have a double inflexion; as, gen. *πολύποδος* and *πολύπου*, acc. *πολύποδα* and *πολύπουν*.

Obs. 2. The form *πολύπου* may perhaps be better referred to the common II. decl., as we find in Homer *τρίπος*, *ἀελλόπος*. Many compounds of *πούς* are declined only after the third declension, as *ἄπουν*, *βραδύπους*, *δίπους*, *ἀνιπτόπους*.

2. *ως, ων*: *ὁ ἡ Ἰλεως*, *τὸ Ἰεων*:

These adj. are declined like the Attic II. decl. (§. 86.).

Obs. 3. The regular acc. ends in *ων*, but in many compounds there is also a form in *ω*, as *ἀξιόχρεω*, *ἀνάπλεω*.

Obs. 4. *Πλέως* has three terminations:

	<i>πλέως</i> , <i>πλέα</i> ,	<i>πλέων</i> ,
G.	<i>πλέω</i> , <i>πλέας</i> ,	<i>πλέω</i> ,
Pl.	<i>πλέφ</i> , <i>πλείαι</i> (<i>πλέα</i> ? ^a)	<i>πλέα</i> ,

while its compounds are usually common, as *ὁ ἡ ἀνάπλεως* (but in Ionic there is a proper feminine, as *ἔμπλεαι*), and even the nom. pl. of the simple adjective *πλέφ* is used not unfrequently both for the masc. and fem. Eur. Alc. 728, has neut. sing. *πλέων*, Homer, Od. v. 355 has also a lengthened form *πλείη*. Plato, Phædo, p. 95 A, has *Ἰλεα* as the neut. pl. from *Ἰλεως*.

Obs. 5. From the old word *ΣΑΩΣ* (compare Epic Compar. *σαώτερος*) is formed by contraction *ὁ ἡ σῶς*, *τὸ σῶν*, as *ἀγήρως* from *ἀγήραος*. The acc. sing. *σῶν* is formed according to the Attic II. decl.; the plural is a mixture of forms from *σῶς*, according to the III. decl., and from *σῶος*:

Pl. N. *σῶς* (for *σῶες*) and *σῶοι*, neut. *σῶα*, rarely *σᾶ* (for *σάα*),

A. *σῶς* (... *σῶας*) ... *σῶους* (masc. in Lucian), neut. *σῶα*, rarely *σᾶ*. In Epic occurs a shortened form of the nom., *σῶος*. This word is analogous to the Homeric *ζῶς* f. *ζῶος*, which in the common language became *ζῶος* or *ζοός* (the latter exclusively in Attic Greek): compare *αἰίζων* Æsch. Supp. 996: and *αἰίνως* f. *αἰίναος* Arist. Ranæ 146, instead of the common form *αἰίναος*, *αἰίνυος*.

Obs. 6. The compounds of *κέρας* and *γέλως* follow partly the Attic II., partly the III. decl.: as, *ὁ ἡ χρυσόκερως*, *τὸ χρυσόκερυν*, gen. *χρυσόκερω*, and *χρυσόκερωτος*: *ὁ ἡ φιλόγελως*, *τὸ φιλόγελυν*, gen. *φιλόγελω* and *φιλογέλωτος*; *βούκερως*, gen. *βούκερω* and *βουκέρωτος*, so *εὐκερως*. A shortened form of these words is declined according to the common II. decl., as *δίκερυν*, *νήκεροι*, *ἄκερα*. *Δύσερως* is accented as if it belonged to the Attic II. decl., but it follows the III., as *δυσέρωτος* &c.

§. 129. 1. *ων, ον*: N. *ὁ ἡ σῶφρων*, *τὸ σῶφρον*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, σῶφρονος* (see §. 95. 4. b.)

Obs. 1. So in Epic, *γέρων*, *γέροντος*, as an adj.: *πίων ὁ ἡ*, has a feminine *πίειρα*, even in prose; and *ὁ ἡ πρόφρων* also, in Homer, has *ἡ πρόφρασσα*.

Obs. 2. Here also belong the comparatives in *ων, ον, ῶν, ῖον*, gen. *ονος*; these in the acc. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. pl. drop the *ν*, and are contracted; as *καλλίω*=*καλλίονα*, *μείζους*=*μείζονες*. In Attic the full forms in *ονα, ονας*, are often used, sometimes those in *ονες*: as, *μείζονα*, *ἐλάττωνα*, *καλλίονα* (Plat.), *πλέονας* (Thuc.), *μείζονες*, *ἥσσονες* (Eurip.), *βελτίονες* (Aristoph.) &c.

^a Elms. Med. 259, note. Herm. Elect. 1397, and contra, Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad v. *πλῆος*.

2. ης, ες: N. ὁ ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς (see §. 98. 2.).

When a vowel precedes the ending *ής, έα* is generally contracted into *ᾱ* not *ῆ*, (comp. κλέος, κλέα §. 130. *b.*): as, ἀκλής, ἀκλέεα = ἀκλεᾶ, ὑγία = ὑγιᾶ, ἐνδεέα = ἐνδεᾶ, ὑπερφυᾶ: though sometimes the contraction in *ῆ* is found, as ὑγιῆ, διφυῆ, ἀφυῆ.

Obs. 3. All these adjectives are contracted, except sometimes the gen. plur. of *τρίηρης, τριηρέων*; but in Ionic the open forms are used. See §. 110. 4.

Obs. 4. The compounds of *ἔτος* frequently have a proper feminine in *έτις*, gen. *έτιδος*: *έπτέτης*, fem. *έπτέτις*, Aristoph.: *σπονδαί τριακοντούτιδες*, Aristoph., Thucyd.: *μετὰ τὸν εξέτη καὶ τὴν εξέτιν*, Plat.: and in Hdt. *τριακονταέτιας σπονδάς*. The Epic has a feminine form *εια* of compounds in *ης, ες*: as *μουνογένεια, ἡριγένεια, ἡδυπέια, Κυπρογένεια, Τριτογένεια*; so *θαμναί* masc. *θαμεές*.

Obs. 5. *Accent in the Cases*.—The neuters of paroxyt. in *ήρης, ώδης, ώλης*, are properisp. The contracted genitive pl. of the compounds of *ήθος*, and of the words *αὐτάρκης, τριήρης*, are paroxyton.

§. 130. 1. ην, εν: only N. ὁ ἡ ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρρεν (or ἄρσην, ἄρσεν)

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρρενος (ἄρσενος)

For the declension, see §. 95. 4. *b.*

2. ωρ, ορ: N. ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἀπατορ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀπάτορος.

only ἀμήτωρ, ἀμητορ. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. *b.*

3. ις, ι: α. N. ὁ ἡ ἰδρις, τὸ ἰδρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἰδριος.

Besides this, only *νήστις* and *τρόφισ*. These words have another, but a less common and only poetic, declension in *ιδος*: as

ἰδριδα, ἰδριδες, besides *ἰδριες* (Soph. Trach. 649.), *νήστιδες* (Æsch.).

b. N. ὁ ἡ εὔχαρις, τὸ εὔχαρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὔχαριτος.

c. Here belong the compounds of *χάρις, πάτρις, ἔλπις, φρόντις*, which are declined like their simple nouns: as, *φιλόπατρις*, gen. *φιλοπάτριδος*. The compounds of *πόλις*, when they are applied to persons, are declined in Attic in *ιδος* (Dor. and Ion. in *ιος*): as, *φιλόπολις*, gen. *ιδος*, acc. *φιλόπολιν* and *ιδα* (Dor. and Ion. *φιλοπόλιος*, &c.), but as epithets of cities &c. they retain the inflexion of *πόλις*, as *καλλίπολις, δικαίπολις*, &c., gen. *καλλιπόλεως*, &c.

Obs. In Hdt. I. 41 we find *ἄχαρι* as dat. sing.; Bekker reads *ἀχάριτι*.

4. υς, υ: α. ὁ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

So the compounds of *δάκρυ*, which form only the acc. sing. in *υν*:

as, ἄδακρυν, neut. ἄδακρυν. The other cases are supplied by ἀδάκρυντος, gen. ου, after II. declension.

b. N. ὁ ἡ δίπηχυς, τὸ δίπηχυ,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ διπήχεος.

Here belong the compounds of πῆχυς, declined like γλυκύς, γλύκυ (§. 126.), except that the neut. pl. in εα is contracted, as διπήχυν.

5. ους, ον: N. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ μονόδοντος.

So the compounds of ὀδούς: as, ὁ ἡ καρχαρόδους, neut. ὀδον. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. a.

§. 131. Paradigm.

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους	εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν	ἴλεως	ἴλεων		
G.		εὐπλου	ἴλεω			
D.		εὐπλω	ἴλεφ			
A.		εὐπλουν	ἴλεων			
V.	—		ἴλεως	ἴλεων		
P. N.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἴλεφ	ἴλεω		
G.		εὐπλων	ἴλεων			
D.		εὐπλοισ	ἴλεφς			
A.	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα	ἴλεως	ἴλεω		
V.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἴλεφ	ἴλεω		
D. N. A. V.	εὐπλω		ἴλεω			
G. & D.	εὐπλοιω		ἴλεφω			
S. N.	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιον	μείζων	μείζον
G.		εὐδαίμονος	ἐχθίονος		μείζονος	
D.		εὐδαίμονι	ἐχθίονι		μείζονι	
A.	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα	ἐχθιον	μείζονα	μείζον
V.		εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίω	ἐχθιον	μείζω	μείζον
P. N.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθίονες	ἐχθίονα	μείζονες	μείζονα
G.		εὐδαιμόνων	ἐχθιόνων		μειζόνων	
D.		εὐδαιμόσι(ν)	ἐχθίοσι(ν)		μειζοσι(ν)	
A.	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθίονας	ἐχθιόνα	μείζονας	μείζονα
V.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαιμόνα	ἐχθίους	ἐχθίω as nomin.	μείζους	μείζω as nomin.
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαίμονε		ἐχθίονε		μείζονε	
G. & D.	εὐδαιμόνοιω		ἐχθιόνω		μειζόνω	

S. N.	ἀληθής ἀληθές	ὑγιής ὑγιές
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οῦς	ὑγι(έ-ος)οῦς
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ι) εἰ	ὑγι(έ-ι)εἰ
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ ἀληθές	ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ ὑγιές
V.	ἀληθές	ὑγιές
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εῖς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ες)εῖς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων) ὦν	ὑγι(έ-ων)ὦν
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ὑγιέσι(ν)
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εῖς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ας)εῖς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ
V.	as nomin.	as nomin.
D.N.A.V.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ε)ῇ
G. & D.	ἀληθ(έ-οιν)οῖν	ὑγι(έ-οιν)οῖν

Adjectives of one Termination.

§. 132. The adjectives of one termination are used only as masc. and feminine, since the notions which they express are for the most part applicable only to personal objects, or to neuter objects considered as persons. In poetry, however, we sometimes find an adjective of this sort in the genitive or dative agreeing with a neuter subst., expressed or implied; as, Eur. Orest. 264 *μανίαςιν λυσσήμασιν*: Id. Elect. 375 *ἐν πένητι σώματι*•: Id. Cycl. 250 *τῶν ἡθάδων*, cf. Arist. Eccl. 585 *τοῖς ἡθάσι*: Herc. F. 177 *γίγασι πλευροῖς*. In the other cases the neuter notion is expressed by some other adj. of the same meaning, as *λυσσήματα μανικά*; but very seldom have they a proper neuter form, as *ἐπήλυδα ἔθνεα*, Hdt. VIII. 73. Some are usually appropriated rather to masc., others to femin. subst.; as, *δ μονίας*, *ἐθελοντής* (ἀνήρ), *ἡ μαινάς* (γυνή), *ἡ πατρίς* (γῆ).

Endings.

1. *ας*, gen. *ου* (I. decl.): *δ μονίας*, gen. *μονίου*. These adj. are joined only to masc. substantives.

2. *ας*, gen. *αντος* (III. decl.): *ἀκάμας*, gen. *αντος*.

3. *ας*, gen. *εδος* (III. decl.): *δ ἡ φυγας*, gen. *φυγάδος*.

These adj. are generally joined only to feminine subst.; but sometimes to masc. and neuter; as, Eur. Or. 835 *δρομάσι βλεφάροις*: Id. Phœn. 1512 *τίς Ἑλλάς ἡ τίς βάρβαρος ἡ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐγενετῶν ἕτερος ἔτλα—τοιᾶδ' ἄχεα φανερά*. They are often used as substantives, the real subst. being understood, as *ἡ Ἑλλάς* (γῆ), Greece, &c.

• Pors. Orest. 264.

4. *αρ*, gen. *αρος* (III. decl.): only *μάκαρ*, whereof a feminine form *μάκαιρα* is sometimes found.

5. *ης*, gen. *ου* (II. decl.): *ὁ ἐθελουτής*, gen. *ἐθελουτοῦ*.

These adj. are seldom joined to any but masc. ; but some of them have a proper feminine form in *ις*, gen. *ιδος* (III. decl.), as *εὐώπης*, fem. *εὐώπις*.

6. *ης*, gen. *ητος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀργής*, gen. *ἀργήτος*.

Here belong all compounds in *-θνής*, *-δμής*, *-βλής*, *-πλής* and *-κμής* ; and some simple words, as *γυμνής*, *χερμής*, *πένης*, *πλάνης*.

Obs. 1. Of *πίνης* there is a rare feminine form *πένησσα*.

7. *ήν*, gen. *ήνος* (III. decl.): only *ὁ ἡ ἀπτήν*, gen. *ἀπτήνος*.

8. *ώς*, gen. *ωτος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀγνώς*, gen. *ἀγνώτος*.

Obs. 2. The compounds of *κέρας* in *ως*, *ωτος*, are, in poetry, also declined after the second decl.: *Æsch. Prom. V. 590 τῆς βούκερω* ; *Od. κ. 158 δψίκερων ἑλαφον*.—*So εὐχρων* *Æsch. Arist. : ἄχρων* *Plato Charm. 168 D.*

So all compounds ending in *βρώς*, *γνώς*, *χρώς*, and *ἀπώς*.

9. *ις*, gen. *ιδος* (III. decl.): *ὁ ἡ ἀνάγκις*, gen. *ἀνάγκιδος*. For another form of acc. in *ιν*, see §. 109. 2.

These adj. are seldom joined with any but feminine subst., and like those in *ας*, *αδος*, are used as substantives, the subst. being understood ; as, *ἡ πατρίς* (*γῆ*), *our country*.

10. *ῥς*, gen. *ῥδος* : *ὁ ἡ νέηλος*, gen. *νεήλδος*.

So only a few more similar compounds.

11. *ξ*, gen. *γος*, *κος*, *χος* : *ὁ ἡ ἀρπαξ*, gen. *γος*,

ὁ ἡ ἡλιξ, ... *κος*,

ὁ ἡ μῶνῦξ, ... *χος*.

12. *ψ*, gen. *πος* : *ὁ ἡ αἰγίλιψ*, gen. *ιπος*.

13. Lastly, many compound adj. which end with an unchanged subst. ; as, *ἀπαις*, *μακρόχειρ*, *αὐτόχειρ*, *μακραίων*, *μακραύχην*, *εὐρίν*, *εὐάκτιν*, *λευκάσπις*. They are declined like the subst. of which they are compounded ; as, *μακραύχην*, *μακραύχενος*.

Obs. 3. Words ending in *τής*, *τηρ*, *τωρ*, &c., which properly are applied only to persons, are sometimes applied as adjectives to things ; as, *μυλίτης λίθος*, a millstone ; *ἰπνίτης ἄρτος*, baked bread. In poetry these words are used as common, as *παμβώτορα γαῖαν*, *Ἐρίννυες λωβητήρες* ; and *αὐτοκράτωρ* was so used in prose, as *πόλις*, or *βουλή*, *αὐτοκράτωρ*.

Obs. 4. Many adjectives have a double form : *διάκτωρ* and *διάκτορος* : *δίοψ* and *δίοπος* : *δοτήν* and *δοτηνος* : *βαθύθριξ* and *βαθύτριχος* : *δίπτυξ* and *δίπτυχος* : *δίζυξ* and *δίζυγος* : *εὐτριψ* and *εὐτριβής* : *ἐρίηρες* and *ἐρίηροι* : *ἐρυσάρματες* and *ἐρυσάρματοι* : *πηλογόνες* and *πηλόγονοι* : *πρωτόθρονες* and *πρωτόθρονοι* : *σῶες* and *σῶοι* (§. 126. *Obs. 5.*) : *ἀριγνώτες* and *ἀρίγνωτοι* ; as in Latin, *opulens* and *opulentus* : *præcox* and *præcoquus* : *hilarus* and *hilaris*, &c.

Comparison of Adjectives.—Forms of Comparison.

§. 133. 1. The property expressed by an adjective may reside in one subject in a greater degree than in some other subject; or in the greatest degree of which it is capable.

2. A greater degree of any property is expressed by a form called the comparative (*more*); the greatest degree of any property by a form called the superlative (*most*); and the simple adjective, which expresses the property without any further notion of *more* or *most*, is called, in opposition to the comparative and superlative, the *positive*.

Obs. The superlative, as in Latin, may express a property existing in the highest degree compared with all others, or in a very high degree without any definite notion of comparison. In the latter case it is called the absolute superlative; as, "*the best man of all*," or "*a very good man*."

3. In Greek, adjectives and adverbs (see §. 141. 3.), and substantives (see §. 139. 5.), are capable of comparison. Participles, with the exception of some words which have an adjectival sense, as ἐρρωμένος,—ἐστέρος,—ἐστατος, are not compared.

4. There are four forms of comparison:

1. The more usual in τερος (*tara* Sanscr.): τατος (*tama* Sanscr.^a).
2. ἰων (*iyas* Sanscr., *ior* Lat.): ἰστος (*ista* Sanscr., *imus* Lat.^b).
3. Compounded of the other two, ἰσ-τερος (as, λαλίστερος), more commonly ἐστέρος, ἰσ-τατος, more commonly ἐστατος^c.
4. The form αἰ-τερος αἰ-τατος seems to be another combination of the Sanscrit ṛ(*yas*^d) with *tara* and *tama*.

§. 134. Comparative: τερος, τέρα, τερον.

Superlative: τατος, τάτη, τατον.

1. Adjectives in *ος*: (see also below 5. and §. 135. e. 2., b. 3., and §. 136. 2.)

Most of these adjectives drop the *σ*, and add the endings τερος, τατος, to the noun root, when the vowel is by nature or position long; as,

κούφ-ος,	Comp. κουφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κουφ-ό-τατος,
ἰσχυρ-ός,	.. ἰσχυρ-ό-τερος	... ἰσχυρ-ό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός,	... λεπτ-ό-τερος,	... λεπτ-ό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ός,	... σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	... σφοδρ-ό-τατος,
πικρ-ός,	.. πικρ-ό-τερος,	... πικρ-ό-τατος.

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 291.

^c Compare Bopp Ibid. 295.

^b Bopp Ibid. 298.

^d Ibid. 70.

But if the vowel of the penultima is short, the *o* is lengthened to *ω*, as

σοφ-ός	Comp. σοφ-ώ-τερος,	Sup. σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἐχϋρ-ός,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,
ἄξι-ος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τερος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 1. The Attic poets sometimes lengthen the *o* into *ω* when the preceding vowel stands before a mute and a liquid, as *εὐτεκνώτατος*, *δυσποτμώτατος*. So in Epic the *ω* is sometimes found even when a long vowel precedes; as, *Od.* v, 366 *κακοξεινώτερος*: *Od.* β, 350 *λαρώτατος*: *Od.* ε, 105, *Il.* ρ, 446 *διζυρώτερος*, *οἰζυρώτατος*.

Obs. 2. *Κενός* and *στενός* form, according to the grammarians, *κενότερος*, *στενότερος*; this is a relic of the old forms *κενός*, *στενός*, but the readings are doubtful.

2. The endings *τερος*, *τατος*, are added to the noun root (as found in the neuter) of words in *ύς*, *εία*, *ύ*, in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in *ας*, *αν*, and in the word *μάκαρ*; as,

γλυκύς,	N. ύ	—	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής,	N. ές	—	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας,	N. αν	—	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
τάλας,	N. αν	—	ταλάν-τερος	ταλάν-τατος
μάκαρ		—	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος.

Obs. 3. *Ἠδύς*, *ταχύς*, *πολύς*, take the form in *ων* and *ων* (see §. 136. 1.). From *ιβύς* we find in Homer, *Il.* σ, 508, *ιβύντατα*. The form *μακαριστότατος* in Xen. is the sup. of *μακαριστός* from *μακαρίζω*.—Thus also is formed *ἀξιοχρεώτερος* (Xen. *Cyr.* VII. 5. 71), from *ἀξιώχρεως*: *πενέστερος* from *πείνης* (*ητος*) follows the analogy of *ἀληθής*.

3. The compounds of *χάρις* insert *ω*, after the analogy of adjectives in *ος* with short penultimates:

ἐπίχαρις,	G. ἐπιχάριτ-ος,
	C. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
	S. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 4. In Homer, *Od.* v, 392, we find the comp. *ἀχαρίστερος*.

4. The contracts in *εος* naturally form their comparative in *εώτερος*, but the *ε* and *ω* are contracted into *ω*:

P. πορφύρ-εος=πορφυρ-οῦς,
C. πορφυρεώτερος=πορφυρ-ώ-τερος,
S. πορφυρεώτατος=πορφυρ-ώ-τατος.

Obs. 5. The words in *ος* have sometimes a regular open form in *οώτερος*, *οώτατος*; as, *ἀπλοώτερος* (Thucyd.), *εὐχροώτατος* (Xenoph.) This form is peculiarly Ionic; as, *εὐρωώτερος*, *δυσπνοώτερος*, *εὐπνοώτερος*, *εὐχροώτερος*, *λευκοχροώτερος*, *ἀθροώτερος*, Hippocrates.

5. *Γεραίός*, *παλαιός*, *περαιός*, *σχολαίος*, and *φίλος* (see also §. 135. 3.),

are anomalous; they drop their final *os*, and take *τερος* and *τατος*;
as,

γεραι-ός, C. γεραί-τερος, S. γεραί-τατος,
φίλ-ος, ... φίλ-τερος, ... φίλ-τατος.

Obs. 6. Παλαιός and σχολαίος have also the usual form; so in Xenophon παλαιότερος and σχολαιότερος.

Obs. 7. Φίλος has four forms:

φίλτερος, φίλτατος, most usual.
φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, frequent in Attic.
φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος, rare.
φιλίων, Hom., φίλιστος, only in Soph. Ajax 842.

Obs. 8. Μέσος and νέος have a (probably old) form μέσματος (μέσματος), νέματος; which however are only used when a notion of position in a series of persons or things, &c., is to be expressed: μέσματος, *exactly the middle point in a line*: νέματος, νέματος, *quite the last*; while μεσαίτατος expresses the general notion of *middle*, and νεώτατος, of *young, new*. In prose, νέματος is only used of musical notes, as νέματος φθόγγος, and then the feminine is contracted, as νήτη. We also find μυχοίτατος Od. φ, 146: μύχατος Eur. Hel. 189, from positive μύχιος.

Obs. 9. Ἀγρότερος, δημότερος, θηλύτερος, θεώτερος, ὀρέστερος, are not comparatives, but the *τερος* is the derivative ending. Σαώτερος, Hom. Il. α, 32, and Xen. Cyr. VI. 3, 4, is a real comparative, formed from σάος: so ὀπλό-τερος from an obsolete positive ὀπλός, of which we find traces in ὑπέροπλος.

§. 135. 1. Comp. έστερος, Sup. έστατος,
or in certain cases,

Comp. στερος, Sup. στατος.

a. Adjectives in *ων*, *ον* (gen. *ονος*), add *έστερος* to the root (except πέπων, see *Obs.* 4.):

εὐδαίμων, N. εὐδαιμον,
C. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος,
S. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος.

Obs. 1. Aristophanes, Nub. 788, has ἐπιλησμότατος from ἐπιλήσμων. Comp. πίων, §. 137. 9.

b. Adjectives in *ξ* add *έστερος*, or *ιστερος* to the root:

ἀφήλιξ, G. ἀφήλικ-ος, ἄρπαξ, G. ἄρπαγ-ος,
C. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος, C. ἄρπαγ-ισ-τερος,
S. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος. S. ἄρπαγ-ισ-τατος.

Obs. 2. From βλάξ we find, Xenoph. M. S. III. 13, 4, and IV. 2, 40, βλακώτερος and βλακώτατος, for which Buttmann wishes to read βλακικώ-τερος, ώτατος (from βλακικός).

c. The adjectives in *εις*, *εν*, add *στερος*, *στατος*, to the simple root, the *ντ* being dropped for the sake of euphony (§. 91. II.).

χαρίεις, N. χαρλεν,
C. χαριέ-στερος, S. χαριέ-στατος.

d. Contracts in *ος, -ους*, add *έστερος* to the root, the *οε* being afterwards contracted ; as,

- P. *ἀπλό-ος, ἀπλ-ούς*,
 C. *ἀπλο-έστερος, ἀπλ-ούστερος*,
 S. *ἀπλο-έστατος, ἀπλ-ούστατος*.

So also the contracts in *ους, ουν* ; as, *εὖν-ους* = *εὖν-ους*, N. *εὖν-οον* = *εὖν-οον*, C. *εὖν-ούσ-τερος*, S. *εὖν-ούσ-τατος*.

e. *ἔρρωμένος* and *ἄκρατος* add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the crude root ; as, *ἔρρωμεν-έσ-τερος, ἔρρωμεν-έσ-τατος, ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος, ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος*. So also *αἰδοίος*, Superl. *αἰδοι-έστατος*, and *αἰδοιότατος* ; and sometimes also, *ἄφθονος, σπουδαίος*, and *ἄσμενος* : so *ἀφθονέστερος, —έστατος*, besides the usual forms in *ώτερος, ώτατος* ; from *ἄσμενος*, we find also *ἄσμενώτερος*, and the adverbial neuters *ἄσμεναίτατα* and *ἄσμενέστατα* ; in Hdt. I. 196. also *ἀμορφέστατος*. In poetry many other adj. are thus compared ; as, *εὐζωρος, ἥδυμος, ἐπίπεδος* ; this last also Xen. Hell. VII. 4. 13.

2. Comp. *ίστερος*, Sup. *ίστατος*.

a. The adj. in *ης* (gen. *ου*), of the I. declension add the compound suffix *ίσ-τερος, ίσ-τατος*, to their root ; as, *κλέπτης, κλεπτ-ίσ-τερος, κλεπτ-ίσ-τατος*, except *ύβριστής, οὔ*, which has for the sake of euphony *ύβριστότερος*. *Ψευδής*, though its genitive is *έος* (III. decl.) not *οὔ* (I.) follows this analogy, as *ψευδίστερος, -ίστατος*.

b. Analogously, *λάλος, μονοφάγος, ὀσοφάγος, πτωχός*, drop the *ος*, and add *ίστερος* to the crude root ; as,

λάλ-ος, C. λαλ-ίσ-τερος, S. λαλ-ίσ-τατος.

3. *Εὐδιος, ἡσυχος, ἴδιος, ἴσος, μέσος* (see §. 134. *Obs.* 8.), *ἄρθριος, ὄψιος, παραπλήσιος, πρώϊος*, and *φίλος*, add *αίτερος, αίτατος*, to the root :

μέσ-ος, C. μεσ-αί-τερος, S. μεσ-αί-τατος,
φίλ-ος, ... φιλ-αί-τερος, ... φιλ-αί-τατος.

Obs. 3. The common form is sometimes found, as *ἡσυχώτερος*, Soph. Ant. 1089, *παραπλησιώτατος* Hdt. V. 87 : *ιδιώτερος -τατος* (Attic) Arist.

Obs. 4. After this analogy *πέπων, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος*.

§. 136. Comp. *ίων*, neut. *ιον*, or *ων*, neut. *ον*.

Superl. *ιωτος, ίστη, ιστον*.

Obs. 1. The *ι* of these forms in *ίων* is short in Ionic and old Epic, long in Attic Greek.

1. Some words in *ος*, as *ἡδύς* (the other form *ύτερος, ύτατος*, being found only in un-Attic writers) :

ἡδ-ύς, C. ἡδ-ίων, N. ἡδ-ιον, S. ἡδ-ιστος,
 ταχ-ύς, C. θάσσω, (Att. θάπτω, ταχύτερος, Hdt.), N. θάσσω,
 S. ταχ-ιστος. (Att. θάπτω.)

Obs. 2. In many of these words in *us* the *ι* of the comparative seems to have had a sound of *j*, to the sigma sound of which the radical consonant assimilated itself^a; thus, ταχίων, ταχίων, τάσσω; and then to compensate for the loss of the aspirate, τ is changed to θ, θάσσω. When the aspirate returns in the superlative, the τ also returns to the beginning of the word, as τάχιστος. This ending σσων (Att. ττων), as a general rule, can only be used when the roots end in δ, θ, κ, χ; as, βραδύς, βραδίων and Hom. βράσσω: βαθύς, βαθίων and Dor. βάσσω: γλυκύς, γλυκίων and poet. γλύσσω: μακρός, μάσσω: παχύς, παχίων and Hom. πάσσω: ταχύς, θάσσω (Att. θάπτω): ελαχύς in Homer, comp. ελάσσω; but also κρατύς in Homer, Ion. κρέσσω comparative (for κράσσω), Att. κρέσσω and κρείττω. In some words the *j* or *σ* is combined with the radical consonant, as μέγσων, μίζων, Att. μείζων.

Obs. 3. The other words in *us*, as βαρύς, βραχύς, δασύς, εὐρύς, ὀξύς, πρίσβυς, take the form ὑπερος, ὑτατος, though in Attic poetry there occur some instances of the other form, as from βραχύς, πρέσβυς, ὠκύς, the superlatives βράχιστος, πρέσβιστος, ὠκιστος.

2. Some adj. in *ros*: αἰσχροός, ἐχθρός, κυδρός (poet.), οἰκτροός, (compar. always οἰκρότερος) form their comparatives from a form without the ρ, as found in the substantive, and take ῶν, ιστος (see §. 133.

Obs. 2.); as,

αἰσχροός, C. αἰσχ-ῶν (neuter ον), S. αἰσχ-ιστος; so also καλός, καλλῶν, κάλλιστος, and μέγ-as—μεγίων=μείζων. See above,
Obs. 2.

Obs. 4. This form of these adjectives is the usual one in Attic, but sometimes they are formed in ὅτερος, ὄτατος, as ἐχθρότατος, Soph., Demosth.; (for the decl. of this form ῶν ιον, ὦν ον, see §. 129. *Obs. 2.* and §. 131.)

Obs. 5. From comparatives and superlatives adverbs may be formed.—See §. 141.

Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 137. There are several forms whose positive is obsolete, as ἀμείνων (Lat. *amœnus*), and which are for that reason annexed to existing positives, with which they agree more or less in sense. When many forms are assigned to the same positive, it is clear that their meaning must more or less differ:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, (Sansc. <i>bala</i> , robur; cf. <i>de-bilis</i>)	ἀμείνων, N. ἄμεινον, βελτίων, βέλτερος, poet.	βέλτιστος, βέλτατος, Æsch.

^a Bopp. Vergl. Gramm. 300. So Lat. *major*.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
(κρατός, Hom. Od. V. 49.)	κρατίων, κράσσων, κρείσσων, late Att. κρείττων	κράτιστος,
(λῶ, <i>I wish</i> ; λῳία Theocr. XXVI. 32.)	λῶων,	λῶστος,
(φέρω, <i>I produce</i>)	φέρτερος, poet.	φέρτατος and φέριστος, poet.
2. κακός, (χέρης ^a ,) (ἦκα,)	κακίων, χερείων, χείρων, ἡκίων, ἥσσων ^b , Att. ἥττων	κάκιστος, χείριστος,
3. ἀλγεινός, (ἄλγος,)	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγίων,	ἀλγεινότατος, ἀλγιστος,
4. μακρός, (μῆκ-ος,)	μακρότερος, μηκίων (Lat. <i>mag-jor major</i>) μήσσων, poet. μάσσων,	μακρότατος, μήκιστος,
5. μικρός, (ἐλαχύς, Homer.)	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων,	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος,
6. ὀλίγος,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος,
7. πολύς,	πλείων, or πλέων, by attraction for πολίων,	πλείστος, by attraction for πόλιστος.
8. ῥάδιος, (ῥᾶ,)	ῥῶων,	ῥᾶστος,
9. πῖων (πίος poetic),	πιότερος,	πιότατος.

Obs. In the Epic and other dialects, the following forms also occur :

1. ἀγαθός, Comp. (*Ἀρης) ἀρείων (ἀρειότερος, Theogn.), λῶων, λῳίτερος, (Ion. κρέσσων, Dor. κάρρων). Sup. κάρτιστος (cf. *κάρτα, valde*), (Dor. βέντιστος).
2. κακός, Comp. κακώτερος: χειρότερος, χερείτερος, χερείων (Dor. χερῶν, acc. sing. χέρεια, χέρηα, like πλέα Hom.): Dat. sing. χέρηϊ. Ion. ἥσσων for ἥσσων. Sup. κακώτατος, ἥκιστος.
3. ὀλίγος, ὀλίγων Alexandrin., but ὀπολίζονες Il. σ, 519, (μείστος Bion V. 10.).
4. ῥηῖδιος Ion., comp. ῥηῖτερος (Ion. ῥήϊων), sup. ῥηῖτατος and ῥήϊστος (from ΡΗΙΣ, old neutr. ῥά).
5. βραδύς, βράσσων, sup. βάρδιστος, from an old form, cf. Latin *tardus*.
6. παχύς, πάσσων.

Remarks on the Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 138. 1. The different meanings of the various forms of Comparison assigned to one Positive may be seen from the derivation of each : so *ἄριστος* from *Ἀρης (like *ἀρι, ἀρετή*), *the boldest, most valiant, best*, according to the notions of an heroic age : *κράτιστος* and *κρείστων* for *κράσσων*, from

^a See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^b Id. ad v. ἦκα.

κρατύς (κάρα), *the highest, strongest*: ἀμείνων, Lat. Pos. *amēnus*, of outward beauty, *agreeable*: βελτίων, Lat. *melior*, Sansc. *bala*, *strong*: the poetic φέρτερος, φέρτατος, φέριστος *vigorous*, from φέρω (from bearing fruit, as Lat. *ferax*, *fertilis*). In Hom. and Hes. we find προφερέστερος, τατος; and in Soph. προφέρετος, τατος. The poetic φέριστος is used by Plato in the address, ὦ φέριστε. The regular forms ἀγαθώτερος, τατος, belong to late writers.

Obs. 1. It should be remembered especially in reading Aristotle, that βελτίων frequently expresses the notion of ἀγαθώτερον, *more a good*.

Obs. 2. It is a curious fact that in almost all languages, the comparison of the word expressing the notion "*good*," is irregular; the reason of this may be that good, being an absolute idea, does not in reality admit of degrees. Cf. Arist. Eth. X. iii. 2.

2. Κακός: the forms χείρων, ἥσσω, imply the notion of *weakness*: χείρων (from χέρης, χεῖρ, *power*), *being in a person's power*: ἥσσω from ἥκα, *slightly*. The Epic superlative ἥκιστος is not used in good Attic prose, except in its adverbial neuter form ἥκιστα, which is very common.

3. Μικρός: ἐλάσσω gives the notion of *smallness*, and *fewness* (δλίγος): μείων of *fewness*, rarely *smallness*. The regular forms of μικρός, ότερος, ότατος, always express their primitive notion of *smallness*: δλίγιστος always that of *fewness*, though δλίγος is often (for instance II. β. 529.) used for *small*.

Obs. 3. The comparative μείων seems to belong to a radical MINY, as discernible in μινύθω, Lat. *minuo* and *minus*^a, Slav. *mnii*, Goth. *minni*.

4. Πολύς, πλείων: these forms are derived from the root ΠΟΛ, with the endings *ίων, ιστος*, whence by the attraction of letters comes πλείων, of which πλείων is an abbreviated form. The Attic prose writers use the long form πλείων generally, and almost invariably in the contracted forms τὸν πλείω, πλείους, τὰ πλείω: but the neuter singular is generally πλείον, and always when used adverbially. An especial Atticism is an abbreviated form of neut. sing. πλείν (from πλείον), as in the phrase πλείν ἢ μύριοι^b.

Obs. 4. Hdt. and the Dorians contract the *eo* in the cases of πλέων into *eu*, as Neuter πλεῦν for πλείον, πλεῦνες, πλεύνων &c.: so the adverb πλεύνως.

Obs. 5. The positive of πιότερος,—τατος (πίος), is poetic.

Declension of πλέων.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
S. N.	πλέων, πλείων Att. usually	{ πλέον, πλείον, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion., πλείν Att.
G.	πλέονος, πλείονος, πλεῦνος Ion. and Dor.	
D.	πλέονι, πλείονι	
A.	πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω Hdt., πλεῦνα Ion. and Dor.	{ πλέον, πλείον, πλεῦν Dor. and Ion.
Pl. N.	πλέονες, πλείονες, πλείους Att., πλεῦνες Ion. and Dor., πλέες Homer	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλεῦνα Dor. and Ion.
G.	πλεόνων, πλείωνων, πλεύνων	
D.	πλεόνεσι, πλείοισι	
A.	πλέονας, πλείονας, πλείους Att., πλείους ^c , πλέας Hom., πλεῦνας Dor. and Ion.	{ πλέονα, πλείονα, πλείω Att., πλέω ^d , πλεῦνα, πλεᾶ Hdt. II. 82.

^a Pott Indo-Germ. Sprach. ii. 69. Benfey Wurzel Lex. ii. 496, 470.

^b See Liddell and Scott *ad voc.*

^c Ellendt. *ad voc.* πολύς.

^d Hdt. viii. 66.

Other forms of Comparison^a.

§. 139. 1. Another mode of expressing the existence of a property in a greater or the greatest degree is, by adding either before or after the positive, the adverbs *μᾶλλον*, *more*, *μάλιστα*, *most*: all adjectives are capable of this mode of comparison, as *θνητός*, *mortalis*; *θνητός μᾶλλον* (*magis mortalis*, not *mortalior*).

2. The notion of the superlative is sometimes increased by the addition of the superlatives *πλείστον*, *μέγιστον*, *μάλιστα*, to the superlative of the adjective: Il. β, 220 *μάλιστα ἐχθιστος*: Soph. O. C. 743 *πλείστον ἐχθίστης*: Eur. Med. 1323 *μέγιστον ἐχθίστη*: Thuc. VII. 42 *μάλιστα δεινότετος*: or by the addition of *ἄχα*, *ἔξοχα*: so Epic *ἄχ' ἄριστος*, *ἔξοχ' ἄριστος*.

3. Another form of expressing the superlative notion is, by a repetition of the positive, as Soph. O. R. 465 *ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων*: Id. Elect. 849 *δειλαία δειλαίων*: Id. Philoct. 65 *ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά*.

4. The words *ἐν τοῖς* are, in Hdt., Thucyd. and Plato, and late writers, joined with the superlative and give it emphasis: Hdt. VII. 137 *ἐν τοῖσι θεϊοτάτον*: Thuc. I. 6 *ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι*: Plat. Symp. p. 178 B *ἐν τοῖς προσβύτατον*, and Thuc. III. 81, with a feminine subst., *στάσις ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ*, III. 17 *ἐν τοῖς πλείστα*. This idiom may be explained by supplying the dative of the superlative to *τοῖς*, as *ἐν τοῖς θειοτάτοις θεϊοτάτον*, cf. Plat. Cratyl. 427 E, or by taking *τοῖς* as a demonstrative, Homer, Il. ρ, 753. See §. 444. Obs. 1.

§. 140. 1. From some forms of comparison there proceed further forms, as *ἔσχατύτερος* Arist. Met. X. 4: *τὰ ἔσχατάτα*, *the extremes*, Xen. Hell. II. 3, 49: *πρώτιστος*, often in Hom. and Aristoph. Also Aristoph. Equites 1165, ΚΑ. *ἐγώ σοι πρότερος ἐκφέρω διφρόν*: ΑΛΛ. *ἐλλ' ἐγώ προτεραίτερος* with a comic force: so poet. *ἄσσοτερος*, *ἄσσότατος*, from the compar. *ἄσσον*. So G. T. 3 Epist. John 4 *μειζοτέραν*: Ephes. iii. 8 *ἐλαχιστότερος*.

2. From *μόνος* we find, in poetry and even in prose, the superlative *μονώτατος*, and from *αὐτός* the comic notion *αὐτότερος*, and in Arist. Plut. 83 *αὐτότατος*.

3. Many adjectives which express the notion of order or succession or position occur only or mostly in their forms of comparison, as they are used only relatively in comparison to others. The root of most of these words is a local adverb, or preposition considered as an adverb.

(from *πρό*) *πρότερος* *prior*, *πρώτος* (contracted from *πρώτος*, Dor. *πράτος*) *primus*, *προτέρω* adv.

(.. *πάρος*) *παροίτεροι* Il. ψ, 459 *in front*.

(.. *ἐνερθε*) *ἐνέρτερος*

(.. *ὀπισθεν*) *ὀπίστατος*

(.. *κάτω*) *κατώτατος*

(.. *ἄνω*) *ἀνώτερος* *superior*, *ἀνώτατος* *supremus*.

(.. *ὑπέρ*) *ὑπέρτερος* *superior*, *ὑπέρτατος*, poet. *ὑπατος* *supremus*.

(.. *ὑπό* ?) *ὑστέρος*, *posterior*, *ὑστατος* *postremus*.

(.. *ἐξ*) *ἔσχατος*, *extremus*.

(.. *πλησίον*, *prope*) (*πλησίος* Homer) *πλησιαίτερος* or *πλησιέστερος* *proxior*, *πλησιαίτατος*, *-έστατος* *proximus*.

(.. *ἀγχού*) *ἀγχότερη* Hdt. *ἄγχιστος* Æsch. and Soph. *proximus*, *ἀγχι*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄσσοτέρω* Hom., *ἀγχότατος* Eur.

(.. *πρόσω*) *προσώτερος*, *προσώτατος*.

^a Cf. §. 783.

4. Many other forms of comparison, for which there exists no positive adjective form, are derived from adverbs; as, ἡρέμα, ἡρεμέστερος, ἡρεμέστατος : προύργου, προύργιαίτερος, προύργιαίτατος : πέρα, περαιτέρω adv., and περαιτέρος adj. in Pindar : so ἄφαρ, ἀφάρτερος ; ἐκάς, ἐκαστέρω, ἐκαστάτῳ ; τῆλε, τηλοτάτῳ Hom. : ἐγγύς, ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγύτατα (ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα).

5. Substantives also have forms of comparison:—*a.* When the substantive expresses an adjectival notion; as, βασιλεύς, king, βασιλεύτερος (Epic), *more a king—more kingly*; δοῦλος, slave (slavish), δουλότερος, *more slavish*; κλέπτης, thief, κλεπτίστατος, *a thorough thief*; κύων, gen. κυν-ός, dog, κύντερος (Epic), *more like a dog—shameless*: so ἐταιρότατος Plat. Phædo 89 D. *b.* When, the positive adjective being obsolete, the comparative and superlative forms are assigned to the substantive, and express the existence of the substantival notion in a greater or greatest degree in some subject. The poets, especially the Epic, furnish many examples of this form, as κέρδος, gain, κερδίων, *more profitable*; κέρδιστος, *very profitable*; κῆδος, relationship, κήδιστος, *nearest relation*, all Epic. Many forms of comparison which have no direct adjectival positive are to be explained in this way: so αἰσχίων, -ιστος—ἀλγίων, -ιστος—καλλίων, -ιστος from αἰσχος, ἄλγος, κάλλος: but see also §. 136. 2.

6. Nearly all the ordinal numerals, and many pronouns and pronominal adjectives, have the comparative or superlative form in their positive: so the Sanscrit joins to many of its pronominal adjectives the endings *tarās, ā, ām* (comp.), and *tamās, ā, ām* (superl.), and to many words which express number the ending *tas*. So the following numerals, pronouns and adj., in which is contained a notion of duality, have a comparative form: ἕτερος (from *ī, hic*, and *τέρος*), *hic de duobus, alter* (Sanskrit-*i-taras, is e duobus* from *aj-am, ij-am, id-am, is, ea, id*); οὐδέτερος, *neuter*; δεύτερος, πότερος, (Ion. κότερος, Ind. *kataras, i. e. quis e duobus, uter*, from *kas, quis* ?), ὀπότερος, ἐκάτερος (Sanskrit-*akataras, unus e duobus, f. akas, ā. am, unus, a, um, Gr. ἐκάς*); the adjectives which express opposition in space—duality of position—as *under and over, out and in*, &c.; as, δεξιτέρος, *dexter*, and ἀριστερός, *sinister*; ἐσώτερος and ἐξώτερος, ἔντερον from *έντος*, cf. *inter(us)* and *exter(us)*; ἀνώτερος and κατώτερος, προσώτερος, ὀπίστερος, ὑπέρτερος: the pronominal adjectives ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος (clearly comparatives, from the obsolete pronominal forms ἡμός, ὑμός, σφός), which express personal opposition: so *noster, vester*.

7. Superlative forms:—*a.* All ordinal numerals (except δεύτερος), as referring to a greater number, *a.* ending in *ομος, imus*, as πρόμος, *primus*, ἑβδομος, *septimus*, ὀγδοος for ὀγδομος, then ὀγδοφος, as *octavus* for *octimus*; *b.* in *τος, tus, στος*, as πρῶτος, τέταρτος, *quartus*, Ind. *tschaturthas, ἑκτος, sextus*, Ind. *schaschtas, εἰκοστός* (*τος* changed to *σος*, as *τόσος, ὅσος* for *τότος, ὅτος*). *β.* Πόστος, ὀπόστος (Ind. *jatamas, qui e pluribus*) ἑκαστος (Ind. *akatatamas, i. e. unus de pluribus*), when not two only, but a greater number are spoken of. *γ.* The adjectives which express a local opposition, when in reference not to two only, but a greater number; as, ὑπατος, *summus*, ἐσώτατος, ἐνδότατος, *intimus*, ἀνώτατος, ὀπίστατος^a.

Comparison of Adverbs.

§. 141. 1. We must distinguish herein between adverbs derived from adjectives, and primitive adverbs.

2. The compar. and superl. of adverbs derived from adjectives

^a Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 292 sqq.

have generally no adverbial endings, but use for the comp. the neut. sing., for the superl. the neut. plural^b, of the corresponding forms of comparison of their adjectives ; as,

σοφῶς	(from σοφός)	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	(... σαφής)	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	(... χαρίεις)	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	(... εὐδαίμων)	εὐδαιμονέστερον	εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχροῦς	(... αἰσχρός)	αἰσχῖον	αἰσχιστα
ἡδέως	(... ἡδύς)	ἡδίον	ἡδιστα
ταχέως	(... ταχύς)	θᾶσσον, ττον	τάχιστα.

3. Sometimes however the adverbial ending *ως* is retained in the comparative, as *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀγριωτέρως*, *ἐνδεεστερως*, *ἀληθεστερως*, *μοχθηροτέρως*, *φιλοτιμοτέρως*, *ἐχθιόνως*, *καλλιόνως*, especially *μεζόνως* &c.

Obs. 1. An adverbial superlative form in *ως*, in classical authors, is not sufficiently established.

4. All primitive adverbs in *ω*, as *ἄνω*, *κάτω*, *ἔξω*, *ἔσω*, regularly retain the *ω* in the ending of the forms of comparison ; as,

ἄνω	Comp. ἀνωτέρω	Superl. ἀνωτάτω
κάτω	..... κατωτέρω	..... κατωτάτω

So also most other primitive adverbs ; as,

ἀγχοῦ	ἀγχοτέρω	ἀγχοτάτω
πέρᾱ	περαιτέρω	
τηλοῦ	τηλοτέρω	τηλοτάτω
ἐκάς	ἐκαστέρω	ἐκαστάτω
ἐνδον	ἐνδοτέρω	ἐνδοτάτω
μακράν	μακρότερον	μακροτάτω and μακρότατον
ἐγγύς	ἐγγυτέρω	ἐγγυτάτω
	ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα
	ἐγγῖον	ἐγγιστα
πρό	προτέρω	
ἄπο	ἀπωτέρω	ἀπωτάτω

Obs. 2. *Πρῶτ* and *ὀψέ* use in comparison the neuter forms of the adjectives formed from them, *πρώϊος*, *ὀψίος*, as *πρωϊαίτερον* or *πρωαίτερον*, -*τατα*—*ὀψιαίτερον*, -*τατα*. *Μάλα*, *ἄγχι*, and *ἐγγύς*, have no proper adverbial endings, but follow the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives ; as, *μᾶλλον*, *μάλιστα* ; *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα* ; *ἐγγιον*, *ἐγγιστα* : the two last forms are old, but not Attic ; *ἄγχι*, *ἄσσον*, *ἄγχιστα*, are almost entirely confined to the poets, and only used by prose writers in certain phrases, as *ἄγχιστα γένους*, *nearest relations*.

^a For the difference between neuter sing. and plur. of the superl. adj., see *Elms. Ach.* 181.

Obs. 3. The comparative of μάλα would be μάλαιον or μάλαον: the α is transposed (μάαλον) and contracted; hence the circumflexed â in μᾶλλον, the λ being doubled to compensate for the transposed α. An analogous transposition takes place in that of ι in τύπτεις (II. pers.) from τύπτει.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Pronoun.

§. 142. 1. The pronoun is not, like the substantive, confined to the signification of some definite thing or things, as perceived objectively by the senses or the mind, but is universally applicable to, and may represent (*pro nomine*) any object or objects, as being the expression for certain abstract subjective relations or positions, in which any thing or person may be conceived for the time to stand. For instance, the personal pronoun expresses the relation in which an object stands to the principal subst. in the thought, whether it is the person speaking (*I*), or spoken to (*Thou*), or spoken of (*He, She, it*).

2. Pronouns are divided into five classes :

α. *Personal Pronouns* :—I. person ἐγώ, II. σύ, III. αὐτός, and in the gen. οὗ. From these all other pronouns are, both in form and meaning, derived.

β. *Demonstrative Pronouns*, which express the relations (real or supposed) of proximity, so as to point out and bring an object into particular notice; as, ὃδε ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἄριστος, *the person I point out, this man here, is the best.*

γ. *Relative Pronouns*, which express the relations of an object spoken of, with reference to something before, whereby the thing spoken of is signified to be the same as that which was denoted by a preceding demonstrative pronoun; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, *the man before us is the same as the man you saw.*

δ. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which express the absence of relations to any thing else, denoting something without defining in any way who or what it is; as, οὗτις, *no one*—τι, *any thing*—τις, *any one.*

ε. *Interrogative Pronouns*, which express the relation in which the mind stands to something out of its cognizance; signifying something spoken of, but with the additional notion of ignorance of what it is, and a question as to who or what it is; as, τίς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἄριστος; *who is the best man?*

3. Objects may not only be represented independently as standing in certain relations or positions, but also as invested with these relations or positions as qualities, whence most pronouns are either adjectival both in sense and form, as *ἐμός*, *mine*, *belonging to me who am speaking*; or adverbial, when these relations express the mode and manner of the existence of such an object.

Obs. Supposing it were possible to conceive man without names for things, the pronouns would express the various relations of locality in which surrounding objects would first present themselves to the mind. Some philologists have treated pronouns on this assumption^a, with much ingenuity, but such theories depend on an arbitrary view of language as being the gradual creation of man.

4. As all pronouns represent either substantives or adjectives or adverbs, they are divided into *a.* Substantival pronouns; as, *αὐτός, οὗτος, τὸς, ταῦτα ἐποίησε*, *he, this man, some man has done this.* *b.* Adjectival Pronouns; as, *ἐμός, σός, οὗτος πατήρ*, *my, thy, this father has done something.* *c.* Adverbial Pronouns; as, *οὕτως, πῶς ἐποίησε*; *thus, how, has he done this?*

5. The Personal Pronouns occur only as substantival and adjectival, the Relative as adjectival and adverbial, the rest in all three forms.

Table of the different Pronouns.

§. 143. I. Personal Pronouns:

a. Substantival:—*a.* *ἐγώ, —σύ, —αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ*, and the obsolete *ἱς* or *ἱς*, gen. *οὗ* &c. Lat. *is, ea, id.*—*b.* Reflexive, *ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς—σεαυτοῦ, ἡς—εαυτοῦ* or *αὐτοῦ, ἡς*, and the old *οἰ*.—*c.* Reciprocal, *ἀλλήλων*.

b. Adjectival (*Possessive Pronouns*): *ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν—σός, σή, σόν—ός, ἡ, ὄν—ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—ὀμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον—νωίτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον.*

II. Demonstrative Pronouns:

a. Substantival: *ὁ, ἡ, τό—δε, ἧδε, τόδε—οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο—αὐτός, αὕτή, αὐτό.*

b. Adjectival: the same as the substantival, and the pronouns of quantity and quality, *τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, talis, —τόσος, τοσοῦτος, tantus.*

c. Adverbial: *πῆδε, ἐκεῖ, τότε, οὕτως, &c.*

^a Donaldson's *New Cratyl.* p. 158.

III. *Relative Pronouns* :

a. Adjectival: *ὅς, ἥ, ὅ*, and its compounds, as *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, quicumque, οἷος, qualis, ὅποιος, ὅσος, quantus*.

b. Adverbial: *ὅ, οὐ, ὡς*.

IV. *Indefinite Pronouns* :

a. Substantival: *τις, (alī)quis, τί, (alī)quid, οὗτις, οὔτι, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, quisque, ποτερός, πᾶς, ὁ ἢ τὸ δεῖνα, ἄλλος, alius*.

b. Adjectival: *τις*, e. g. *ἀνὴρ τις, οὗτις, οὔτι, ποῖός, ποσός, ποστός, ποτερός, ἐκάτερος, ἕκαστος, πᾶς, ἄλλος*.

c. Adverbial: *πῶς, πού, ποτέ, &c.*

V. *Interrogative Pronouns* :

a. Substantival: *τίς, quis? τί, quid? πότερος, uter?* in dependent questions, *ὅστις, ὁπότερος*;

b. Adjectival: *τίς, τί, πότερος, ποῖος, πόσος, πόστος*; in dependent questions, *ὅστις, ὁπότερος, ὅποιος, ὁπόσος, ὁπόστος*;

c. Adverbial: *πῶς, πού, πότε, πόθεν, πόσε*; in dependent questions, *ὅπως, ὅπου, ὁπότε, ὅποι, ὅπη, &c.*

Declension of Pronouns.

§. 144. The forms marked with an asterisk are enclitic :

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	
G.	*μοῦ, ἐμοῦ	*σοῦ	*οἶ
D.	*μοί, ἐμοί	*σοί not enclit. Ep. and Ion.	*οἶ
A.	*μέ, ἐμέ	*σέ	*ξ
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	(νῶϊ) νώ	(σφῶϊ) σφώ	*σφῶέ (see 4.)
G. & D.	(νῶϊν) νῶν	(σφῶϊν) σφῶν	*σφῶίν
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, N. *σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	*σφ(ί)σι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς, N. *σφέα.

Remarks.

1. The gen. sing. of the three pronouns is in Homer, and from him in the Attic poets, frequently *ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν*. These forms do not throw back their accent, except *ἔθεν* from *οὐ*, which has an accent only when used as a reflexive.

2. The long dual forms *νῶϊ, νῶϊν* of *ἐγώ, σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν* of *σύ*, are Ionic; for them the Attic uses *νώ, νῶν, σφώ, σφῶν* Od. δ, 62; *νώ* and *σφώ* are often written with ε subsc. as if contracted.

3. The dat. and acc. plur. in *ἰν, ᾧς*, of pronouns of the I. and II. person are sometimes used as short by the poets, and then are written as oxytons, or perispomena, *ἡμιν* or *ἡμίν*, *ῥμας* or *ῥμάς*, *ὕμας* or *ὕμάς*, *ὕμιν* or *ὕμιν*.

4. The acc. of *οὗ* in Attic poetry is *νίν*, sing. for *ἑ*, *him, her, it*, *σφᾶς*, *σφέα*, or for plur. *them*. The dual *σφέε* is not used in Attic; it is found in Epic, but only as the accusative.

5. The dat. and acc. plur. of the III. person are found even in the Attic poets as well as others in an abbreviated form, dat. *σφί* or *σφίν*, for *σφίσι*: acc. *σφέ* for *σφᾶς*; the tragedians probably always used *σφίν*, not *σφί*: *σφί* and *σφίν* are sometimes, but very seldom, used in poetry for the dat. sing., and also sometimes in Ionic prose^b, and the form *σφε* more frequently as the acc. sing. for *αὐτόν, ἡν, ὅ*, and also for the reflexive *ἑαυτόν*. Æsch. Sept. 617, Soph. Trach. 166.

6. In some fragments of Sappho and Alcæus we find a form *δσφι* for the dat. of *οὗ*, and *δσφε* for the accusative^c.

7. The terminations of the accusatives *ἐμέ, σέ*, find no analogy in any other language except Latin.

8. The *σφ* of the plural of *οὗ* probably is a double relic of the digamma, which, as we have seen in §. 9, is replaced in some words by *φ*, in others by *σ*.

§. 145. *Dialects*^d.

Singular.

N.	<i>ἐγών</i> , Æol. and Epic; <i>ἐγώνγα</i> and <i>ἐγώνη</i> , Doric; <i>ἰών</i> and <i>ἰων- γα</i> , Bæotic.	<i>τύ</i> , Doric; and <i>τυγα</i> ⁱ <i>τύνη</i> , besides <i>σύ</i> , Ep. (<i>τού</i> and <i>τούν</i> , <i>τούγα</i> , Bæotic, <i>τουνή</i> La- con.).	
G.	<i>ἐμέο</i> , <i>ἐμεῦ</i> , * <i>μεῦ</i> , Ep. and Ion. <i>ἐμείο</i> , Ep. <i>ἐμέθεν</i> , Ep. <i>μέθεν</i> , Dor. ^a <i>ἐμεύνη</i> , Lac. ^f <i>ἐμεῦς</i> , <i>ἐμοῦς</i> , Æol. and Dor. <i>ἐμῶς</i> , Dor. <i>ἐμέος</i> , Dor. ^g <i>ἐμίο</i> , <i>ἐμίως</i> , <i>ἐμίω</i> , Dor. D.	<i>τέο</i> , <i>τεοῦ</i> ^k , <i>τεῦ</i> , Doric; <i>σέο</i> , * <i>σεῦ</i> Ep. and Ion. <i>σείο</i> , Ep.; <i>τείο</i> , Il. θ, 37. <i>σέθεν</i> , poetic. <i>τεῦς</i> , <i>τεοῦς</i> , Æol. and Dor. <i>τίος</i> , <i>τίως</i> , <i>τίω</i> , <i>τιοῦς</i> , Dor. <i>τίν</i> , Dor.; <i>τεί(ι)</i> Dor. and Ep. (generally accented). <i>τίνη</i> , Tarent. * <i>τοί</i> , Ep. and Ion.	<i>εῖο</i> , * <i>εῖ</i> , Ep. and Ion. <i>εῖω</i> , Ep.; <i>είω</i> , late Ep. <i>εῖθεν</i> , Ep. (as reflexive, accented, §. 143.2.) <i>εῖοῦ</i> , Dor. <i>εῖοῦς</i> , Æol. and Dor. <i>ἴν</i> , Dor. (generally ac- cented). <i>σφί(ν)</i> Herod. and Poetry. <i>εῖοί</i> , Ep. (reflexive; accented).

^a Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ἐγώ* et *σέ*.

^b Herod. viii. 132. and (reflexively) 136.

^c Ahrens Dial. Æol. 125 p.

^d See Ahrens Dial. Dor. et Æol.

^e Ahrens 249 p.

^f Herm. Opusc. i. 256. Donaldson's New

Crat. p. 163. Böckh Corp. Inscip.

^g Ahrens 248 p.

^h Donaldson's New Crat. p. 163.

ⁱ Ahrens Dial. Dor. 248 p.

^k Ahrens 250.

Singular.

A.	ἑμέι, Dor. ^a (?)	ῥέ, Dor. and Ep. (accented). ῥύ, Doric ; enclitic, Theocr. I. 56, Aristoph. Eqq. 1225. ῥεῖ, Dor. ^b (?) ῥίν, in Theocr.	ἑέ, Ep. (accented), or *ἑ, as neut., Il. α. 236. for pl. Hom. Hymn. Vener. 268. ῖν for αὐτόν, -ήν, Hesych. and in a Fragm. of Ibycus. *νίν, Dor. (and Att. poet.) <i>him, her, it</i> ; also sometimes for the plural : Soph. Elect. 436, Æ. T. 868, Eur. Med. 1312. *μίν, Epic and Ion. (<i>him, her, it</i> : also sometimes for the plural). *σφέ, Dor. (and Att. poet.)
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Dual.

N.	νῶϊ, νῶϊν	} Ep.	σφῶϊν(σφῶϊ and σφῶ)	} Ep.	*σφῶϊν, *σφῶέ, *σφῶ } Ep.
G.D.	νῶϊν		σφῶϊν		
A.	νῶϊ (and νώ)		σφῶϊ (and σφῶ)		

Plural.

N.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἄμές, Dor. ἄμμες, Æol.	ὑμέες, Ion. ὑμές, Dor. ὑμμες, Æol.	*σφέων, Ion. and Ep. σφείων, Ep. Æol. σφί, Ion. sometimes accented as reflexive, Hdt. vii. 149 ; *σφίν, *σφί, and *σφίσι(ν), Ep. ; *φίν, in Callim. Dian. 125. 213 ; *ψίν, Dor. ᾄσφιν, Æol. *σφέας, Ion. and Ep. *σφεί, Ep. ^d ; ᾄσφε, Æol. ; *ψεί, Dor.
G.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. ἡμείων, Ep. ἄμμέων, Æol.	ὑμέων, Ion. and Ep. ὑμείων, Ep. ὑμμέων, Æol.	
D.	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. ἄμμεσι, Æol. ἄμιν ^c .	ὑμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides ὑμίν).	
A.	ἡμέας, Ion. and Ep. (besides ἡμας). ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep. ἄμέ, Dor. ἄμέ, Byzant. decr. in Demosth. 256. 1.	ὑμέας, Ion. ὑμμε, Æol. and Ep., Æsch. Eum. 620. ὑμέ, Dor.	

^a Ahrens 253.^b Ibid. 254 p.^c Ibid. 259 p.^d Attic Poetry, see 654. 1. δ.

Obs. 1. Bentley observed, that in certain passages in Homer the metre required a form $\mu\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ for $\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$, answering to the Latin *mei*^a.

Obs. 2. For some other very rare and doubtful dialectic forms of the pronouns, see Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 247 sqq. and Dial. Æol. p. 123.

Further remarks on the three Personal Pronouns.

§. 146. 1. ^bThe following tables exhibit the forms in the Sanscrit and German, as far as they furnish roots for the Greek and Latin personal pronoun.

I. Person.

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>Ah-am</i>	$\epsilon\text{-}\gamma\omega\nu$ $\iota\omega\nu\text{-}\gamma\alpha$	e-go	i-ch
G.	<i>mé</i>	$\mu\omicron\upsilon$	mei	mei-ner
D.	<i>mé</i>	$\mu\omicron\iota$	mihi	mi-r
A.	<i>mám, mǎ</i>	$\mu\epsilon$	mehe=me	mi-ch
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.	<i>dva-dm úv-dm</i>	$\nu\omega\iota^c$	nos	
G.	<i>ndu</i>	$\nu\omega\iota\nu$	nos-tri	
D.	<i>ndu</i>	$\nu\omega\iota\nu$	no-bis	
A.	<i>ndu</i>	$\nu\omega\iota$	nos	
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	<i>asmé</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$		
G.	<i>asmá-kam</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$		
D.	<i>asmab-'yam</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\iota\nu$		
A.	<i>asm-dn, nas</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\epsilon$		

2. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun are, as in all the Indo-Germanic languages, formed from roots differing from the nominative.

3. The ϵ of the Greek $\epsilon\gamma\omega$, which is also the root of the personal verb $\epsilon\mu\iota$, and the ι of $\iota\omega\nu\text{-}\gamma\alpha$, and of *Ich*, seems to be a modification of the Sanscrit *ah*. The $\gamma\omega$ is a termination (as *am* in Sanscrit), strengthened by the guttural to compensate for the loss of an aspirate. In German this same guttural is retained in *ch*, and in Gothic in *k*.

4. The root of most of the cases seems to be μ , which occurs again as the personal ending of the I. person of the verb, as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$. The ϵ in $\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$, &c. is a prefix, as in other Greek words, such as $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, $\delta\text{-}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, &c.

5. The dual $\nu\omega\iota$ is from the root *na*, Lat. *nos*. The true nominative form, corresponding to *dv-dm*, seems to have been lost, and the acc. $\nu\omega\iota$ (*ndu*) to have supplied its place.

6. The root of the plural is *asma*, whence also springs the Sanscr. subst. verb *asmi*, *I am*. The σ is dropped by assimilation.

^a Donaldson's New Crat. p. 165.

^b Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 326 sq. Benfey Wurzel Lexik. ii. 151.

^c Buttm. Lexil. 82.

§. 147. II. Person.

	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>tv-am</i>	τῦ, σὺ, Æol. τοῦ-ν	tu	du
G.	<i>tava</i>	τεῦ	tui	dei-ner
D.	<i>tub'yam</i>	τεῖν	ti-bi	di-r
	<i>té</i>	τοί		
A.	<i>tv-dm</i>	τέ	te	di-ch
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N.	<i>yuv-dm</i>	σφῶϊ	cf. Latin plu- ral, vos.	
G.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊν		
D.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊν		
A.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶϊ		
		<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	<i>yus'mé</i>	ὑμεις		
G.	<i>yus'mdkam</i>	ὑμείων		
D.	<i>yus'mab'yam</i>	ὑμῖν		
A.	<i>yus'mán</i>	ὑμῃ		

Obs. 1. The σ in the dual σφῶϊ, &c. seems to be a prefix.

Obs. 2. The dative termination ν answers to the Sanscrit locative form in \bar{i} or \bar{in} .

Obs. 3. With regard to the ι of σφῶϊ, we may remark that the Sanscrit neuter dual ended in \bar{i} .

Obsolete Pronoun of the Third Person, ἷς (a see also §. 654).

§. 148. There is an old nominative of this person ἷς or ἷς, ἷ or ἷ, whence ἷα, Lat. *is, is-te*, Angl. *it*. Besides the nom. given by grammarians, we find the dat. ἷν for αὐτῷ Hesych., and ἷν acc. Hesych., and in a fragment of Ibycus; Hermann reads ἷν as the dat. and acc. in several passages of Pindar. The acc. μίν and νίν belong doubtlessly to this root. In some dialects we find compounds of this pronoun, as ἱγνητες Rhod. for αὐθυγενεῖς, *hoc in loco nati*; ἱθαγενεῖς (ἷθα like ἔνθα).

The use of Reflexive Pronoun οἷ, οἷ, ξ, for the III. Person.

§. 149. 1. The pronoun οἷ, οἷ, ξ, was originally and properly only reflexive, but as the real pronoun of the third person (ἷς) was not in use, it supplied its place, except in the nom. sing. and dual, where the demonstrative pronoun αὐτός was used as the pronoun of the III. person. In the nom. plural σφεῖς, properly the reflexive form, was in time used for the third person; it is first found Hdt. VII. 168.

2. The root of this pronoun began with Σφ, or Σφ, as may be seen from the Sanscrit *svayam*, as *swas*, Lat. *suus*; and from its being a digam-mated word; and this original termination is represented in the forms οἷ &c. by the aspirate; (comp. ἡδύς,) Sanscr. *svadas*, Lat. *suavis*. Probably there was originally only a singular form of this pronoun, as in Latin; for σφίν, σφέ, σφός, are clearly singular in their form, answering to ἐμίν, ἐμέ, ἐμός.

3. The Doric forms $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\nu$, are transpositions of $\sigma\phi$; so in Latin, *ipse*, from *is* and *pse*.

The Reflexive Pronouns, ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ.

§. 150. 1. The reflexive $\omega\delta$ being also used for the third personal pronoun, the reflexive relation (that is, when the subject of the verb is also its object, as *I blame myself*), is generally signified by a pronoun compounded of the acc. of the three pronouns, ἐμέ, σέ, ξ, and αὐτός, *self*. The nominative is wanting, as a reflexive pronoun properly signifies only the object of the verb, referred it to a preceding subject.

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a neuter and a plural, as well as a singular, form, while in that of the first and second person the two elements are in the plural declined separately, as ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, &c., but ἑαυτῶν, although Herodotus and the good Attic writers use σφῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιιν αὐτοῖς, σφᾶς αὐτούς, for ἑαυτῶν, &c.

Singular.			
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ, ἦς	σεαυτοῦ, ἦς, or σαντοῦ, ἦς,	ἑαυτοῦ, ἦς, or αὐτοῦ, ἦς,
D.	ἐμαντῶ, ἦ,	σεαυτῶ, ἦ, or σαντῶ, ἦ,	ἑαυτῶ, ἦ, or αὐτῶ, ἦ,
A.	ἐμαντόν, ἦν	σεαντόν, ἦν, or σαντόν, ἦν	ἑαντόν, ἦν, ό, or αὐτόν, ἦν, ό.
Plural.			
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,	ἑαυτῶν, or αὐτῶν,
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς,	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς,	ἑαυτοῖς, αἰς, or αὐτοῖς, αἰς,
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς,	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς	ἑαυτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ.

Obs. 1. Homer does not use the compound forms, but always $\xi\mu'$ αὐτόν, (αὐτόν σε sometimes,) σοὶ αὐτῶ, οἱ ἐοὶ αὐτῶ, ἐ αὐτήν, &c.; and even separates them by another word, as ἐμεῦ περιδώσομαι αὐτῇς. The enclitic pronouns are accented in these combinations.

Obs. 2. The Ionic form was ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἑωῦτοῦ.

Reciprocal Pronouns.

§. 151. To signify the notion of interchange, *each other*, the Greeks used an abbreviated compound pronoun, ἀλλήλων, &c. (for ἄλλοι ἄλλων, ἄλλοι ἄλλοις, ἄλλοι ἄλλους, the second α being softened to η , and the last λ dropped for euphony) expressing two parties,

both affecting each other as objects. It has no nominative case or singular number.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιιν, αιν, οιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις, αἰς, οἰς	
A.	ἀλλήλους, ας, α	ἀλλήλω, ᾱ, ω.

Adjectival Personal Pronouns.

§. 152. The notion of personal possession, *mine, thine, his, &c.*, is expressed by the following forms, derived from the genitive of the substantive pronouns :

ἐμός, ἡ, ὅν, *meus, a, um*, from ἐμοῦ

ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *noster, nostra, um*, from ἡμῶν

νοῦτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of us two*, (only Epic) from νῶϊν

σός, ἡ, ὅν, *tuus, a um*, from σοῦ

ὑμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *vester, vestra, um*, from ὑμῶν

σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον, *of you two*, (only Epic) from σφῶϊν

ἐός, ἐή or ἐά, ἐόν, *belonging to him*, Dor. and Ep.; ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, Dor.,

Ep. and Att., *suus, a, um*, from οὗ (but the Attics generally use the genitives, *ἐαυτοῦ* and *αὐτοῦ*).

σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, *belonging to them, suus*, from σφῶν, generally only in the plural.

Obs. 1. In Doric and Epic we find ἐμός or ἀμός, ἡ, ὅν, *ours* : ὑμός, ἡ, ὅν, *yours* : σφός, ἡ, ὅν, *his* : τεός, ἄ, ὅν, for σός ; ἀμός and ὑμός are found sometimes in tragedy, but generally only in the singular sense of *ours* for *mine*.

Obs. 2. On the use of these pronouns, see the Syntax.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

§. 153. They are all of three terminations, but differ from adjectives of this class by having a neuter form in ο. The same forms are used both as substantival, as ὅδε ἦλθεν, *he came*, and adjectival pronouns, as ὅδε οἶκος, *this house*.

Obs. 1. The primitive characteristic of most of them is τ, as τὸ, ταῦτο, τότε &c., as in Sanscrit, Latin and English, (in German the *t* becomes *d*;) as, *tad*, gen. *tasja, tasjás, tasja*, acc. *tam, tám, tad, this*; Latin *tam, tum, tantus, talis*; English *this, that, &c.*; German *dann, da, damals*. The τ is often changed to σ or the rough breathing, (the Latin *h*;) as, σήμερον, σῆτες, ὁ ἡ οἱ οὗτος, αὕτη, Lat. *hic*, Sanscrit *sūs, sū*, Lat. *hic, hæc*, Germ. *hier, her*, Eng. *here*: lastly, the τ may be changed to κ, as seen by comparing τῆνος and κείνος.

Obs. 2. They are all formed by composition of the III. personal pronoun with τ, a rough breathing, or κ.

Obs. 3. The *relative, indefinite* and *interrogative* pronouns are modifications of the demonstratives. They severally have the characteristic of

their respective demonstratives; as, τοῦ, (demonst.) *of this man*; οὗ, *of this whom*; κού, *any where*; κοῦ, *where?*—τόσος, (demonst.) *so much*; ὅσος, *as much as*; κόςος, Attic πόσος; *how much?*

Singular.

	<i>the</i>			<i>this</i>			<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	αὐτός	αὕτη	αὐτό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Plural.

N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Dual.

N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	τούτῳ	ταύτῳ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτά	αὐτῷ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Obs. 3. The Attic poets rather preferred the masculine dual τῷ instead of the feminine τά. Ed. Col. 1600. Electr. 975. See 388. 2. 6.

Like ὁ ἡ τό—ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, τούδε, τῆσδε, plur. οἶδε, αἶδε, τάδε:

.. οὗτος—τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν);
 τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν);
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο;
 .. αὐτός—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνῃ, ἐκεῖνο, *that*;
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *alius*.

Dialects.

a. ὁ ἡ τό: Dor. ᾄ for ἡ; gen. τῷ Dor., τοῖο Ep., τῆς Dor.; dat. τῷ Dor.; acc. τάν Dor.; plur. τοί and ταί Dor. and Ep., rare in Attic, τοῖ Soph. Aj. 1404.; gen. τῶν Ep., τῶν Dor.; dat. τοῖσι, ταῖσι, τῇσι and τῆσι Ep.; acc. τῷς, τῆς Dor. Æol.

b. ὅδε: Ep. dat. plur. τοῖσδεσι and τοῖσδεσσι for τοῖσδε, both the elements being declined. The Epic dat. τοισίδε for τοῖσδε is found also in tragedy.

c. In οὗτος and αὐτός, the Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; as, τουτέου, ταυτέης, τουτέω, τουτέους, τουτέων—αὐτέη, αὐτέων, αὐτέουσι.

d. ἐκεῖνος (the ε does not belong to the root) is in the Ionic dialect and also in Attic poetry κείνος, Æol. κῆνος, Dor. τῆνος.

Remarks on the Demonstrative Pronoun.

§. 154. 1. Ὁ, ἡ, τό, had originally a proper demonstrative force (see §. 444.), but in the Attic æra of the language it sank for the most part to the definite article. As this article always implies a relative either expressed or understood, *this*, *which*, and the two together link into one another as the parts of a joint, they are called by the old grammarians ἄρθρα, *articuli*, and by the latter grammarians distinguished as *articulus præpositivus*, ὁ, ἡ, τό, and *postpositivus*, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

2. Ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, is formed from the union of δ, ἦ, τό, with the enclitic δέ.

3. Οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, is formed from δ-τός, á (ἦ) τή, το τό, the υ being merely euphonic: the former part of the compound agrees in its declension with the article, as οὗτος=δ, αὐτή=ἦ, τοῦτο=τό. From the composition of τοῖος, τόσος, τηλίκος, with οὗτος, arise the pronouns τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, which differ from the declension of οὗτος only in having ου as well as ο^a in the neuter.

4. Αὐτός, ἦ, δ, is formed from αὐ and τός (see §. 656.), Ion. αὐτός.

Obs. Of the forms of δ αὐτός, arising from crasis, ταῦτά &c., (see §. 14. 3.) τὸ αὐτό, in its crasis ταῦτό, generally takes the ν, as ταῦτόν.

§. 155. Relative Pronoun.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
N.	ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	οἷ	αἷ	ἃ	ὧ	ἃ	ῶ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὖ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
D.	ῷ	ῇ	ῷ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
A.	ὅν	ἣν	ὅ	οὓς	ἃς	ἃ	ὧ	ἃ	ῶ

Dialects:—δ Dor. and Homer. for δς, so Eur. Hipp. 525; οἷο Ion. and Ep. for οὖ; οῖου sometimes in Epic; ἧς Il. π, 208. All its forms (except δς, ἦ) are supplied in Doric and the old language by the article, as τό for δ, τοῦ for οὖ, τῆς for ἧς &c.; as also occasionally in the tragedians^b.—(See §. 445.) Both are used in Epic as the metre requires.

Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

§. 156. 1. The indefinite and interrogative pronouns are expressed by the same forms, but are distinguished by *accent*, the former being enclitic; and by *position*, the former being placed after the word to which they belong: the identity of form is accounted for by the similarity of meaning, both having reference to an uncertain object.

Obs. 1. When the interrogative pronouns are in a dependent sentence, the relative δ is prefixed to them, but this relative is not (except in ὅστις) declined; as, δ ποῖος, δ πόσος, δ πότερος, the accent remaining the same as in the simple word.

Declension of τίς, τις, ὅστις.

2. The indefinite τις, τι, *any one*, has its accent on the ultima of the cases and is enclitic throughout: the interrogative τίς, τί, *who? what?* has the accent throughout on the ι.

3. In the gen. and dat. sing. masc. and neut. both these pronouns are replaced by the forms of the article τοῦ, τῷ, and these, when indefinite, are enclitic, when interrogative, perispomena.

^a See Élms. Med. 254.

^b Ellendt ad voc. il.

For the neut. plur. *τινά*, the Attics use *ἄττα*, Ionic *ἄσσα*, (*ἄττα* is for *ἄτινα*) which is often joined to adjectives to give them a slight degree of definiteness; as, *δεινὰ ἄττα*, *μικρὰ ἄττα*, *certain, some dangers*. This form is not enclitic.

4. *ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὃ τι*, has a double inflexion, and the *τις* being considered as enclitic, the accent is the same as the simple *ὅς*: in the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. it sometimes has a shorter form, the relative *ὅς* not being declined.

Sing. N.	τις	N. τί	τίς, quis?	τί, quid?
G.	τινός or τοῦ		τίνος or τοῦ	
D.	τινί - τῷ		τίνι - τῷ	
A.	τινά	N. τί	τίνα	τί
Plur. N.	τινές	N. τινά and ἄττα	τίνες	τίνα
G.	τινῶν		τίνων	
D.	τισίν(ν)		τίσιν(ν)	
A.	τινάς	N. τινά ... ἄττα	τίνας	τίνα
D. N. A.	τινέ		τίνε	
G. D.	τινοῖν		τίνοιν	

	Singular.			Plural.	
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὃ τι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες ἄτινα or ἄττα
G.	οὗτινος or ὅττον, ἥστινος			ᾧτινων or (seldom) ὅτων	
D.	ᾧτινι - ὅτῳ, ἥτινι			οἷσιν(ν) or (seldom) ὅτοις, αἰσιν(ν), οἷσιν(ν)	
A.	ὅτινα	ἥτινα, ὃ τι		οὗτινας	ἄστινας, ἄτινα or ἄττα.

Obs. 2. The long forms *ἥστινος*, *οἷσιν*, *ᾧτινι*, are used but rarely by the Attic writers. The negative compounds of *τις*, *οὐτις*, *μήτις* &c., are declined like the simple *τις*, as *οὐτινος*, *οὐτινες* &c.

Obs. 3.—Dialects: a. *τις*, *τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., Dat. *τέῳ*, *τῷ* Ep. and Ion., Plur. gen. *τέων* Ep. and Ion., Dat. *τέοισι* Ep. and Ion. (Soph. Trach. 984 *τοῖσι* for *τίσι*).

b. *τις*, *τί*: Gen. *τέο* Ep. and Ion., *τεῷ* Ep., Ion. and Dor., *τέῳ* Ionic.

	Singular.	Plural.
c. <i>ὅστις</i> :	N. <i>ὅτις</i> , Neut. <i>ὅττι</i> Ep. G. <i>ὅτεν</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ὄττεο</i> , <i>ὄττεν</i> Ep. D. <i>ὄτρεω</i> , <i>ὄτῳ</i> Ep. and Ion. A. <i>ὄτινα</i> Ep., N. <i>ὄττι</i> Ep.	<i>ὄτεων</i> Ep. and Ion. <i>ὄτέοισι</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ὄτέησι</i> Hdt. <i>ὄτινας</i> Ep., <i>ἄσσα</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>ἄττα</i> Att.

Obs. 4. The form *ἄσσα* is formed from *ἄ* and *σά* Doric and Megaric for (*τά*) *τινά*^a.

Obs. 5. An old Ionic form of *τις* was *ἀμός*; whence *οὐδαμός*=*οὐδέις* (*οὐδαμοί*, *οὐδαμών*, Hdt.) and the adverbs *ἀμόθεν*, *ἀμη-γένη*, *οὐδαμῶς*, &c.

^a Eustath. p. 143.

§. 157. Declension of *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, δέῖνα*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δέῖνα, any one</i>	<i>οἱ δέῖνες</i>
G.	<i>τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δέῖνος</i>	<i>τῶν δέῖνων</i>
D.	<i>τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δέῖνι</i>	<i>wanting</i>
A.	<i>τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δέῖνα</i>	<i>τοὺς δέῖνας</i>

Obs. 1. Sometimes, but rarely, *δέῖνα* is used as indeclinable, as *τοῦ τῷ τὸν δέῖνα*.

Obs. 2. This pronoun was not generally used till Plato and Demosthenes, and was never admitted into poetry, except Arist. *Aves* 648; *Ranæ* 918, and *Thesm.* 622. The derivation of it is a matter of mere conjecture.

Correlative Pronouns.

§. 158. 1. Co-relation in its widest sense signifies that two words correspond to one another; as, *οὗτος, he, ὅς, who : τίς; who?*

2. But those pronouns are properly termed correlatives, when they are different modifications of the same form; the relations both of adjectival and adverbial pronouns are four, viz. *interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative and relative*. The same word is the root of all the four forms, which are distinguished partly by a difference of accent, partly by a different initial letter, the interrogative and indefinite beginning with *π*, the demonstrative with *τ*, the relative with the rough breathing.

3. The strictly correlative adjectival pronouns express correlative notions of quantity and quality; they are

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relat. & Depend. Interrogative.</i>
<i>πόσος, η, ον; quantus?</i>	<i>ποσός, ἡ, όν, aliquantus</i>	<i>τόσος, η, ον, tantus</i> <i>τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε,</i> <i>gen. τοσοῦδε, τοσῆςδε</i> <i>τοσοῦτος, -αὐτή, -οὔτο(ν)</i>	<i>ὅσος, η, ον</i> <i>ὀπόσος, η, ον</i> <i>quantus</i>
<i>ποιός, ᾱ, ον; qualis?</i>	<i>ποιός, ᾱ, όν, of such a character</i>	<i>τοῖος, ᾱ, ον, talis</i> <i>τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε</i> <i>τοιούτος, -αὐτή, -οὔτο(ν)</i>	<i>οἷος, ᾱ, ον, qualis</i> <i>ὀποιός, ᾱ, ον</i>
<i>πηλίκος, η, ον; of what size?</i>	<i>πηλίκος, η, ον, of any size</i>	<i>τηλίκος, η, ον, of such a size</i> <i>τηλικόςδε, ἡδε, όνδε</i> <i>τηλικούτος, -αὐτή, οὔτο(ν)</i>	<i>ἡλίκος, η, ον, of what size</i> <i>ὀπηλίκος, η, ον</i>

Obs. 1. *Τόσος* and *τοῖος* are mostly poetic, and used in prose only when they answer to their proper relatives, or when the demonstrative sense is to be especially brought out, as *ἐκ τόσου, so long since : τόσος καὶ τόσος* Demosth. in *Phorm.* p. 914, so *τοῖος καὶ τοῖος* Plato. The ending of *τοῖος* is *ιος*, as in *ἐτεροῖος*.

Obs. 2. The following are correlative, but do not occur in all four forms : *ποδαπός*^a; *ὀποδαπός; cujus?* where born? *παντοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός,*

^a Buttm. *Lexil.* p. 323. Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 56.

nostras, ὁμεδαπός, *vestras*, ἀλλοδαπός, ἄλλος ἀλλοῖος, ἕτερος ἑτεροῖος, πῶς παντοῖος. The words τύννος, τυννοῦτος, τυννουτοσί, *tam parvus*, have no correlatives.

§. 159. The correlative pronominal adverbs express the relations of place, time, mode, or property:

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Dependent Interrogative.
ποῦ; <i>ubi?</i> (πόθι; poet.) πόθεν; <i>unde?</i> ποῖ; <i>quo?</i> (πόσσε; poet.)	πού, <i>any where</i> (ποθί poet.) ποθέν, <i>alicunde</i> ποί, <i>aliquo</i>	wanting (<i>hic, ibi</i>) (τόθι Homer) (τόθεν Apoll.) wanting	οὐ, <i>ubi</i> (ᾧ poet.) ᾧθεν, <i>unde</i> (οἶ poet.)	ὅπου (ὁπόθι Ep.) ὁπόθεν ὅποι (ὁπόσσε Hom.)
πότε; <i>when?</i> πηνίκα; <i>quo temporis puncto?</i> <i>quota hora?</i> —	ποτέ, <i>aliquando</i> wanting (οὐ) πώ, <i>πώποτε</i>	τότε, <i>then</i> (τηνίκα Theocr. and Apollon.) τηνι- κάδε, } <i>hoc</i> τηνι- } <i>ipso</i> καῦτα, } <i>tempore</i>	ὅτε, <i>quum</i> ἡνίκα, <i>quo ipso tempore</i> —	ὅποτε ὁπηνίκα —
πῶς; <i>how?</i> πῇ; <i>whither? where? how?</i>	πῶς, <i>in some way</i> πῇ, <i>aliquo</i>	(τῶς Hom. and Soph. Aj. 841.) οὕτω(ς), ᾧδε— (ὥς almost entirely poet.) (τῇ poet.) τῇδε or ταύτῃ	ὥς, <i>as</i> ἧ, <i>where</i> (ἧχι or ἧχι Ep.)	ὅπως, <i>as</i> ὅπῃ, <i>where, whither</i>

Obs. 1. Here also belong the following, which stand only in a certain degree of correlation, and are mostly poetic: ἐκεῖ (*ἐκεῖθι* and *κεῖθι* poet.), ἐκεῖθεν (*κεῖθεν* poet.), ἐκεῖσε (*κεῖσε* poet.); and the Epic τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημοῦτος, *tum*, ἥμος, *quum* (ὁπήμος Arat. 566.), ὅφρα τόφρα, *quamdiu tamdiu*; τῶς poet., τείως Ep., *tam diu*, ἕως (*εἰως*, *εἰος* Ep.), *quam diu*.

Obs. 2. The notions of *here*, *there*, are expressed in the common language by ἔνθα, (*ἐνθάδε*), ἐνταῦθα (Ion. ἐνθαῦτα); of *hence*, *thence*, by ἔνθεν, (*ἐνθένδε*) ἐντεῦθεν (*ἐνθεῦτεν*, Ion.): ἔνθα and ἔνθεν, in the old and the poetic dialects, have a demonstrative as well as a relative force; in prose only a relative, except in certain combinations, as ἔνθα μέν—ἐνθα δέ, ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, and when they express time, as ἔνθα λέγει, *then says he*; ἔνθεν, *thereupon*.

Obs. 3. Homer frequently uses ᾧδε to express position, *here*, *hither*; so Theocr. frequently; occasionally Æsch., Soph., Aristoph., and Ionic prose.

Obs. 4. Ὡς for οὕτως occurs in prose only in certain phrases: καὶ ὥς, *vel sic*, οὐδ' ὥς, *μηδ' ὥς*, *ne sic quidem*, or in relation to a preceding ὥς; in other relations very rarely.

Lengthening of Pronouns.

§. 160. There are certain small words which are attached so closely to certain pronouns for the purpose of increasing their force, that they form but one word and express but one peculiar pronominal relation: they are,

a. The enclitics γέ (γά Dor. and Æol.) with the I. and II. personal pronoun, to bring the person prominently forward. The accent of ἐγώ is drawn back, except in the gen. ἐμοῦ, as being a contraction from ἐμέο, ἐγῶγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἐμοίγε, ἐμεγε, σύγε.

b. The particles δὴ (very commonly in δήποτε) and οὖν, with ὅστις and the relatives of size, or quantity, or quality, (not with the simple ὅς, though ὅθεν δὴ, *undecunque*, Plat. Phædr. p. 267 D), to extend the relation to all the objects which the pronoun can comprehend; as, ὅστιςδὴ, ὅστιςδὴποτε, ὅστιςοὖν, ἥτιςοὖν, ὅτιοὖν, *quicunque* (gen. οὐτινοςοὖν or ὁτινοοὖν, ἥστιν-νοσοὖν, dat. ᾧτινιοὖν or ὅτῳοὖν &c.);—ὅποσοςδὴ, ὅποσοςοὖν, ὅσοςδὴ, ὅσοςδὴποτε, *quantuscunque*;—ὅπηλικοςοὖν, *of what age soever*, ὅπηοὖν, ὅπουοὖν, ὅπωςοὖν, ὅπωςτιοὖν (especially with a negative, as οὐδ' ὅπωςτιοὖν, *ne minime quidem*), ὅπουδὴ, ὅπουδὴποτε.

c. The enclitic δέ, with certain demonstratives, to strengthen their demonstrative force; as, ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε; τοιόςδε; τοσόςδε; τηλικόςδε; τοίος, τόσος, τηλικός, the accent being changed when this δέ is attached to them.

d. The enclitic πέρ is attached to all the relatives to strengthen the reference to the preceding demonstrative, *just who*; as, ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ (gen. οὗπερ &c.); ὅσοςπερ; οἷόςπερ (gen. ὅσουπερ, οἷουπερ &c.); ὅτιπερ, ὅθενπερ.

e. The inseparable *ī demonstrativum* (ī *hic*) is, though not till the Attic æra, attached to the demonstratives and certain other small adverbs, to strengthen the demonstrative notion. It has always the acute, and absorbs the preceding short vowel, and shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong:

οὗτοςί (*hicce, celui-ci*) αὐτῇί, τουτί,

Gen. τουτουί, ταυτησί, dat. τουτωί, ταυτῇί,

Pl. οὗτοιί, αὐταίί, ταυτί,

ὀδί, ἡδί, τοδί from ὅδε; ὠδί from ὡδε; οὗτωσί from οὗτως,

ἐκεινοσί (in Aristoph. and Lucian), ἐκεινωί &c.,

τοσουτονί, τοσονδί, *as large as he who is before you*;

So ἐντευθενί from ἐντεύθεν; ἐνθαδί from ἐνθάδε; νυνί from νῦν; δευρί from δεῦρο; in the common Attic dialect νυνμενί (Aristoph.) for νυνί μέν; likewise ἐν γε ταυθί (from ἐνταυθί) Aristoph. Thesm. 646.

Obs. 1. If σ precedes the ι, ν is sometimes added to the ι before a vowel, as οὗτσίν, ἐκεινσίν, οὗτσίν.

Obs. 2. The comedians, to the cases of οὗτος which end in a short vowel, add γί and δί, formed from γεί, δέι, as τουτογί, ταυταγί, τουτοδί.

Obs. 3. The Æol. and Dor. add νη to the personal pronouns to increase their personality, as ἐγώνη, ἐμαύνη, ἐμίνη. The Epic adds τέ to all the relatives, as ὅστε, *just who*; this was retained in the common language in ἐφ' ὅτε, οἷόςτε, αἵτε, ὅστε.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Numerals.

§. 161. 1. The Numerals express the relations of number and quantity.

2. They are divided into

I. *Cardinal*, which signify a definite number, as *δέκα*, *ten*.

II. *Derivatives* from the cardinal, which signify a definite number, but in its relation to other persons or things; as, *τρίτος*, *the third*, *τρίς*, *thrice*.

3. Numerals are either substantival, as *ἡ δυάς*, *duality*; adjectival, as *τρεις*, *three*; or adverbial, as *τρίς*, *thrice*.

4. The four first cardinals and the round numbers from 200 (*διακόσιοι*) to 10,000 (*μύριοι*) and its compounds, are inflected like adjectives. To express *thousands*, *χίλιοι* is joined with the numeral adverbs, as *τρισχίλιοι*, *three thousand*.

5. The derivatives are divided into

a. *Ordinals*, which implies that the object occupies a particular position in a succession of numbers; as, *δέκατος*, *the tenth*. They are declined with three terminations *ος*, *η*, *ον* (but *δευτερος*, *a*, *ον*). Up to 20 they end in *τος* (except 2, 7, 8), and have the accent as far back as possible; from 20 upwards they end in *στός*: they are all derived from the corresponding cardinal, except *πρῶτος* from *πρό*, *foremost*, *first*. The neut. is used adverbially, as *πρῶτον*, and sometimes we find regular adverbs in *ως*, as *πρώτως*.

b. *Multiples*, which signify the number of parts of which a whole is composed—*how many*? They are compounded of *πλός* and are declined with three terminations *ός*, *όν*, *ούν*. A more rare form, but especially used in Ionic, ends in *φάσιος*, as *διφάσιος*, *double*.

The adverbial multiples are formed from the cardinals by the addition of *χᾶ*, *χῆ* or *χῶς*, as *πένταχᾶ*, *πενταχῆ*, *πενταχῶς*.

The adverbs expressing *how often*? are (with the exception of the three first) formed from the cardinals by dropping the final letter and adding *άκις*, as *πεντάκις*.

c. *Proportionals*, which express the relations of number or quantity in which one thing stands to another. They are all compounds of *πλάσιος*, *ία*, *ιον*; as, *διπλάσιος*, *twice as many*; rarely with the ending *πλασίων*, *ον*, as *ἐκατονταπλασίων*.

Obs. 1. A peculiar sort of numeral exists in Greek, ending in *αἶος*, which signifies the day on which any thing happened; as, *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*: *πεντταῖοι ἀφίκοντο*, *they arrived on the fifth day*. Eur. Elect. 171 *τριταῖον θυσίαν*. Homer uses *πεντταῖος* Od. ξ. 257.

Obs. 2. There are no distributive numerals in Greek, but they use instead, either the cardinals compounded with σύν, or, which is more usual, the cardinal with ἀνά, εἰς, κατὰ, as σύνδυο, σύντρεις ἦσαν, *bini, terni, ἀνὰ δέκα ἀφίκοντο, they came in number ten.*

6. The substantival numerals, expressing abstract numbers, are all, except the first, formed from the cardinals, with the ending ᾶς, gen. ᾶδος, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*, but ἡ μονάς, *an unit*.

7. There are also other numerals which express only an indefinite quantity or indefinite number, as ἔνιοι, *some*; πάντες, *all*; πάντα, *all things*; πολλοί, *many*; πολλά, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*; ὀλίγον, *little*; οὐδείς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*, &c. So adverbs, as πολλάκις, see §. 167.

Signs of Number.

§. 162. For this purpose the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are used, and the three obsolete letters in their proper places, as F (Ϝ) 6, Ϛ 90, Ϟ 900. Up to 900, a stroke is placed above the letter, afterwards below, as ϡ 1000, ϣ' 100, ϣ 100,000. (See the Alphabet.)

Obs. Another mode of expressing number is the old Attic, which is found in old inscriptions: 1 Ι (the first letter of ἴος, the old form of εἶς), 2 ΙΙ—3 ΙΙΙ—4 ΙΙΙΙ—5 Π (the first letter of Πέντε)—6 ΠΙ (5 and 1)—7 ΠΙΙ &c.—10 Δ (Δέκα)—11 ΔΙ &c.—15 ΔΠ—20 ΔΔ—21 ΔΔΙ &c.—30 ΔΔΔ—40 ΔΔΔΔ—100 Η (Ἑκατόν according to the old mode of writing the aspirated ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ &c.—1000 Χ (Χαλίοι)—2000 ΧΧ—10,000 Μ (Μύριοι).—50, 500, 5000, 50,000, are expressed by placing the letters Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000), within the Π (5), to signify that the numbers so placed are to be multiplied by 5; as, ΠΔ πεντάκις δέκα, 5 times 10=50: ΠΗ=500: ΠΧ=520: ΠΜ=5000: ΠΜ=50,000—thus 3650 may be written ΧΧΠ ΠΗ ΠΔ=3650.

§. 163. Numerals.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1 α' εἰς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>primus</i>
2 β' δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3 γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ον
4 δ' τέσσαρες, α, ον τέτταρ.	τέταρτος, η, ον
5 ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6 ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7 ζ' ἑπτὰ	ἑβδόμος, η, ον
8 η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοός, η, ον
9 θ' ἐννέα	ἐννατός, η, ον
10 ι' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον

11	ια' ξίδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαιδέκατος, η, ον
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, η, ον
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος, η, ον
16	ις' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος, η, ον
17	ιζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος, η, ον
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, η, ον
19	ιθ' ἑννεακαίδεκα	ἑννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον
20	κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
21	κά εἴκοσιν εἰς, μία, ξν	εἰκοστός πρῶτος, η, ον
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα ογ τετταρ	τεσσαρακοστός, ἡ, ὄν
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
90	ς' ἑνενήκοντα	ἑνενηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ἡ, ὄν
200	σ' διαπόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
300	τ' τριάκόσιοι, αι, α	τριάκοσιωστός, ἡ, ὄν
400	υ' τετρακόσιοι, (not τεσ- σαρακ.), αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
500	φ' πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
800	ω' ὀκτακοσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
900	Ϟ' ἑνακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑνακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
1000	α χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
2000	β δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
3000	γ τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
4000	δ τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α	τετρακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
5000	ε πεντακισχίλιοι, αι, α	πεντακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
6000	ς ἑξακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑξακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
7000	ζ ἑπτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
8000	η ὀκτακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
9000	θ ἑννακισχίλιοι, αι, α	ἑννακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
10,000	ι μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν
20,000	κ δισμύριοι, αι, α	δισμυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν
100,000	ρ δεκακισμύριοι, αι, α	δεκακισμυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν.

Dialects.

§. 164. 1. *Cardinal*.—Εἰς is lengthened by Hesiod (Theog. 145.) into *δεῖς*. An Epic form of *μία* is *ῑα*, *ῑς*, *ῑῆ*, *ῑαν*; in the masculine, this form occurs only in *ῑῶ* for *ἐν*, Il. ζ, 422. For *εἰς* Theocrit. XI. 33, uses *ῑς* (al. *ῑς*). For dialectic forms of *δύο*, see §. 166. *τέσσαρες* Ion. *τέσσερες*, Dor. *τέτορες* and *τέττορες*, Æol. (also Ep.) *πίσυρες*; from *τέσσαρες* Homer forms dat. pl. *τέτρασιν*—*πέμπε*, 5, Æol.—*δωδέκα* and *δουκαῖδεκα* for *δώδεκα*, Ep., Ion., and poet.—*εἰκόσι*, 20, Ep., *εἵκατι*, Dor., *τετρώκοντα*, 40, Dor., *ογδώκοντα*, 80, Ion., *ἐννήκοντα*, 90, Ep., *διακάτιοι*, 200, &c., Dor.: *εἰνακόσιοι*, 900, Ion. for *ἐννακόσιοι*. The long *a* in the forms in *άκοντα* and *ακόσιοι*, as *τριάκοντα*, *διακόσιοι*, *τριακόσιοι*, is in Epic and Ionic η, as *τρίηκοντα*: so also *τεσσερήκοντα*, although the *a* in *τεσσεράκοντα* is short. Homer uses *ἐννεάχιλοι* and *δεκάχιλοι* Il. ε, 860, ξ, 148.

2. *Ordinal*.—*Πρώτος*, Dor. *πρώτος*; an Epic form is *πρόμος*, *primus*. Epic forms of *τρίτος*, *ἔβδομος*, *ογδοος*, are *τρίτατος*, *ἑβδόματος*, *ογδόατος*: also of *τέταρτος*, *τέτατος* (*per metathes.*, as *τέτρασιν*, above). For *ἐνάτος*, Homer uses *ἐνατος* and *ἐνατος*; so in some other words from the same root, as *εἰνάκις*, *εἰνάνυχες*, &c.

Observations.

§. 165. 1. The forms *δεκατρεῖς*, N. *δεκατρία*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c., are less common than *τρικαῖδεκα*, *τεσσαρεσκαῖδεκα*, &c.

2. In *τριάκοντα* and *τεσσαράκοντα*, the antepenultima is usually *a* and not η, as in the other numerals, on account of the ε and ρ preceding. (Comp. I. decl.)

3. Other forms of *τρικαῖδεκα* and *τεσσαρεσκαῖδεκα*, are *τριακαῖδεκα* and *τεσσαρακαῖδεκα*, but all four are generally indeclinable.

4. In the compound numerals the smaller number with *καί* is generally prefixed to the larger, though the larger not unfrequently stands first without *καί*, and sometimes with it; as,

25: *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*(ν), or *εἴκοσι πέντε*, or (rarely) *εἴκ. καὶ πέντε*.

345: *πέντε καὶ τεσσεράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι*, or *τρ. τ. π.*

5. The same rule holds good in the ordinals; as, *πενήκοντα καὶ εἰκοστός*, or *εἰκοστός πενήκοντα*. Sometimes the place of *καί* is supplied by *ἐπὶ*, the smaller number being placed first; as, *πέντε ἐπὶ εἴκοσι*, *πενήκοντα ἐπὶ εἰκοσῶν*. The numbers compounded of 8 or 9, are frequently expressed by a subtraction from the following ten: two forms of expressing this are in use:

- a. 49: *ἐνὸς δέοντος πενήκοντα*, *undequinquaginta*.
48: *δυοῖν δέοντων πενήκοντα*, *duodequinguaginta*.
39: *νῆς μῑᾱς δεούσης τεσσαράκοντα*, *naves undetriginta*.
- b. 48: *δυοῖν δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες*.
49: *ἐνὸς δέοντες πενήκοντα ἄνδρες*.
39: *νῆς μῑᾱς δέουσai τεσσαράκοντα*.

So in the *Ordinals*, as *ἐνὸς δέοντος πενηκοστός ἀνὴρ*, or *ἐνὸς δέων πενηκοστός ἀνὴρ*, *undequingagesimus vir*.

6. Fractions are expressed thus:

1. Simple fractions:

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$ by the adj. *ἡμισυς*, and when applied to magnitudes, weights, mea-

tures, &c. by adding the inseparable word *ἡμι*, *half*, to the whole substantive, which takes the ending *ον* or *ιον*; as, *ἡμιτάλαντον*, $\frac{1}{2}$ talent: *ἡμιμναῖον*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mina.

b. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. by compounding the ordinals *τρίτος*, &c. with the subst. *μόριον*; as, *τριτημόριον* $\frac{1}{3}$, *τεταρτημόριον* $\frac{1}{4}$, *πεμπτημόριον* $\frac{1}{5}$, &c.

Obs. *Τριτημόρον*, *τριτημόριον* is also used for $\frac{2}{3}$ of an obol.

2. Mixed numbers:

a. When the whole number is 1, the preposition *ἐπὶ* is prefixed to the ordinal of the denominator of the fraction; as, *ἐπίτρίτος* $1\frac{1}{3}$, *ἐπιτέταρτος* $1\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

b. When the whole number is greater than 1, and the fraction is $\frac{1}{2}$, a. *ἡμι* is compounded with the name of the sum, weight, measure, &c., and an ordinal is prefixed signifying one more than the whole number, from which ordinal the $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be subtracted, as *τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον* $2\frac{1}{2}$ talents, the third being a half, the other two whole talents; (so in Germ., *dritte halb Stund*, 2 miles and a half): β. But less frequently the cardinal is used with *ἡμισυ*; as, *αἱ δύο καὶ ἡμισυ δραχμαί*, the two drachms and a half: or, γ. The whole is divided into halves, and the word compounded with *ἡμι* is in the plural, as *τρία ἡμιτάλαντα*, 3 half talents = $1\frac{1}{2}$.

§. 166. Declension of the four first Cardinals

N.	εἷς	μία	ξν	δύο and δύω Epic.
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός	δνοῖν, Att. δνεῖν
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	δνοῖν, more rarely δνσ(ν)
A.	ένα	μίαν	ξν	δύο
N.	τρεις,	Neut. τρία		τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, Neut. α
G.	τριῶν			τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί(ν)			τέσσαρσι(ν) (poet, τέτρασι)
A.	τρεις,	Neut. τρία		τέσσαρας, Neut. α
	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	
	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	
	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί	
	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	

Plur. οὐδένες, οὐδένας, *nobodies*, Eur. Andr. 700. Iph. in Aul. 371.

Obs. 1. The accent of the gen. and dat. of *μία* is anomalous, *μιᾶς*, *μιᾷ*, as if the nom. were an oxyton of the I. decl. The accent of *οὐδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς* follows that of the simple form *εἷς*, &c.; the forms *οὐθείς*, *μηθείς* for *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς* are not older than Aristotle, and probably arose from an incorrect pronunciation of the δ before the rough breathing, whence the δ was in time changed to the aspirate; so, δθ' Ἑρμῆς for δδε, Böckh Corp. Inscr. I. 12.

Obs. 2. Δύο is often used as an indeclinable for all cases; the dat. *δυσί* is very seldom found in the old Attic writers; whether *δυεῖν* is ever used as a dat. is very uncertain. Ἄμφω has in the gen. and dat. *ἀμφοῖν*, the acc. is *ἄμφω*, and it is sometimes indeclinable. For δύο and τρεις the poets use *δισσός*, *τρισός*, Ion. *διξός*, *τριξός*.

Obs. 3. The Epic and later writers use *τέτρασιν* as the dat. of *τέσσαρες*.

• οὐδέων Demosth. 23. 6.

Dialects.

a. There is an Æolic form δείς for εἷς.

b. The Æolic uses ἴα for μία. The gen. and dat. of μία is Ion. μῆς, μῆ.

c. Of δύο there is an Ion. gen. δυῶν, dat. δυοῖσιν. The Epic forms of δύο are:

N. δύο, δύο — δοίω — δοιοί, αἱ, ἄ.

D. δοιοῖς, δοιοῖσι.

A. δύο, δύο — δοίω — δοιούς, ἄς, ἄ.

§. 167. Numeral Adverbs.

1 ἀπαξ, <i>once</i> .	18 ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις
2 δῖς, <i>twice</i> .	19 ἑννεακαιδεκάκις
3 τρίς	20 εἰκοσάκις
4 τετράκις	30 τριακοντάκις
5 πεντάκις	40 τεσσαρακοντάκις
6 ἑξάκις	50 πεντηκοντάκις
7 ἑπτάκις	60 ἑξηκοντάκις
8 ὀκτάκις	70 ἑβδομηκοντάκις
9 ἑννέακις, ἑννάκις	80 ὀγδοηκοντάκις
10 δεκάκις	90 ἑνενηκοντάκις
11 ἑνδεκάκις	100 ἑκατοντάκις
12 δωδεκάκις	200 διακοσιάκις
13 τρισκαιδεκάκις	300 τριακοσιάκις
14 τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάκις	1000 χιλιάκις
15 πεντεκαιδεκάκις	2000 δισχιλιάκις
16 ἑκκαιδεκάκις	10,000 μυριάκις
17 ἑπτακαιδεκάκις	20,000 δισμυριάκις

Multiple Adjectives.

1 ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς, <i>single</i> .
2 διπλοῦς, <i>double</i> .
3 τριπλοῦς
4 τετραπλοῦς
5 πενταπλοῦς
6 ἑξαπλοῦς
7 ἑπταπλοῦς
8 ὀκταπλοῦς
9 ἑννεαπλοῦς
10 δεκαπλοῦς
100 ἑκατονταπλοῦς
1000 χιλιαπλοῦς
10,000 μυριαπλοῦς

Proportional Adjectives.

διπλάσιος
τριπλάσιος
τετραπλάσιος
πενταπλάσιος
ἑξαπλάσιος
ἑπταπλάσιος
ὀκταπλάσιος
ἑννεαπλάσιος
δεκαπλάσιος
ἑκατονταπλάσιος
χιλιοπλάσιος
μυριοπλάσιος

Substantival Numerals.

1 μονάς, sometimes ἐνός,	10 δεκάς
2 δυάς	20 εἰκάς
3 τριάς	30 τριᾱκάς
4 τετράς	40 τεσσαρκοιντάς
5 πεντάς, πεμπτάς	50 πεντηκοιντάς
6 ἑξάς	100 ἑκατοιντάς
7 ἑβδομάς	1000 χιλιάς
8 ὀγδοάς	10,000 μυριάς
9 ἑννεάς	20,000 δύο μυριάδες.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Verbs^a.

§. 168. 1. There are three forms termed *voices* :

- a. Active, for transitive and neuter verbs, as *τύπτω, I beat ; ἀνθῶ, I flourish.*
- b. Middle, for neuter, reflexive, or reciprocal verbs, as *ἔπομαι, I follow ; ἡδομαι, I am pleased ; βουλευέσθαι, to deliberate.*
- c. Passive, for passive verbs, as *ἐδιώχθησαν, they were pursued.*

2. The original form of the Greek verb was in *μι*. This may be seen from the substantive verb and copula *εἰμί*, and the older forms of the verb yet retained in the *Æolic* dialect^b compared with the Latin *sum*, &c., and from a comparison with the Sanscrit verb ; as for instance, *δάμναμι* (Dor. for *δάμνημι*) with the Sanscrit *danyami*, and the Latin *inquam* :

δάμνα-μι	damjā-mi	inqua-m
δάμνα-s	damja-si	inqui-s
δάμνα-τι	damja-ti	inqui-t
	dajā-was	
δάμνα-τον	damja-thas	
δάμνα-τον	damja-tas	
δάμνα-μες	damjā-mas	inqui-mus
δάμνα-τε	damja-tha	inqui-tis
δάμνα-ντι	damja-nti	inquiu-nt.

^a For the sorts of verbs, and the power, primary and secondary, of their voices, see Syntax.

^b Greg. Corp. p. 619. Lennep. Anal. p. 173. Ahrens. Dial. *Æol.* p. 134.

Relations of Verbs.

3. *a.* The relation of *time* is expressed by the *tenses* (*tempora*).
- b.* The relation of *mode*, that is, the way in which an action or state is spoken of, is expressed by the *moods* (*modi*).
- c.* The relation of *Person* and *Number* is expressed by the *persons* (singular and plural) of the tenses^a.

Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 169. 1. The Conjugation, or Inflection, of verbs to denote the above relations properly belongs only to the *Verbum Finitum*: it is however extended to a portion of the *Verbum Infinitum*, viz. to the Participials formed from the *Verbum Finitum*.

The Verb in those forms, in which the notion is completely defined by mood, tense, number, person, is called *Verbum Finitum*, in distinction to *Verbum Infinitum*, which comprehends those forms, in which mood and person are not defined.

2. The personal forms declare whether the subject of the verb is the *speaker* (*I do*), or the person *spoken to* (*thou doest*), or the person *spoken of* (*he does*); and also the relation of number, whether the subject is an individual (singular), or two (dual), or many persons (plural).

3. Every form of the *verbum finitum* expresses a variety of relations, each of which must be distinguished, and which, beginning from those of person, may be considered in the following order; *τύπτω*, *I beat*; *a.* first person: *b.* singular: *c.* present: *d.* indicative: *e.* active.

Obs. The Greek conjugation is particularly copious in its distinct forms of expression for each relation, and in only a few cases employs the auxiliary verb.

4. There are two sorts of conjugation: 1. the form in *ω*, which includes by far the greater number of verbs; 2. the older form in *μι*, as *ἴσθημι*.

Of the Root of Verbs.

§. 170. 1. In every verbal form we must distinguish between the *Radical* syllables, which contain the primitive notion of the verb, and the *Formal* syllables, which express the various relations of the verb.

2. The root is contained in one or more syllables, as *λύ-ω*,

^a For the powers of the moods and tenses, see Syntax.

παίδε-ω. The formal syllables are either prefixed to the root (augment or reduplication), or affixed to the end of it (inflexive termination):

ἐ-λυ-ον, λύ-σω, ἐ-λυ-σα, πε-παθ-σο-μαι.

3. Besides the formal syllables, the relations of the verb are sometimes signified by the change of the component letters; as,

τρέπ-ω, τέ-τροφ-α, ἐ-τρέπ-ην.

4. The final letter of the root is called the characteristic (the distinguishing letter) of the verb; and the verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, or *liquid*, as the characteristic is either a *vowel*, a *mute*, or a *liquid*; as,

λύ-ω, τιμá-ω; τρίβ-ω; φαίν-ω.

The two last are comprehended under the term *impure*.

5. The root of mute verbs in ω is found by taking from the aor. II. the augment and tense ending, or the reduplication and tense ending from pft. II.; as,

ἐ-τυπ-ον or τέ-τυπ-α gives us the root of τύπτω, τυπ,

ἐ-παθ-ον, the root of πάσχω, παθ,

and of *pure* and *liquid* verbs, which have no aor. II., by cutting off the tense ending from the future, as κρῖν-ῶ gives us the root of κρίνω.

Obs. 1. The Latin derivatives, which, it must be remembered, represent very ancient forms of the Pelasgic tongue, retain the simple form, as ἔ-παθ-ον, *pat-i*, ἔ-λαθ-ον, *lat-ere*, φυγ-εῖν, *fug-ere*.

Obs. 2. Where the aor. II. is obsolete, the simple substantive of the verb will frequently give the root, as βήξ = βήξ of βήσσω, καλύβη of καλύπτω, ἀφή of ἀπτω.

Of the Formal Syllable.

Augment and Reduplication.

§. 171. 1. The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the historic tenses, that is, the imperfect, aorist and pluperfect.

There are two augments, *the Syllabic* and *the Temporal*.

Syllabic Augment.

2. The syllabic augment is ε, and is prefixed to verbs whose root begins with a consonant,—to the root in the second aorist; to the strengthened root in the imperf. and first aorist; and to the

reduplication in the plpft., so that each form is increased by a syllable; as,

βουλεύω, impf. ἐ-βούλευον, aor. ἐ-βούλευσα, plpf. ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειω.

3. When the root begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled; as,

ρίπτω, ῥριπτον, ῥριψα.

Dialects.

Obs. 1. The three verbs, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω, take in the Attic dialect (but mostly in the new Attic only), η as the augment instead of ε^a; as, ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην, aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην: ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, aor. ἐδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἐδυνάσθην): ἔμελλον and ἡμέλλον: so in G. T. This augment η is rare in the Epic and Ionic dialect. The tragedians generally used the simple ε, and always with βούλομαι; and so almost always the old Attic writers and Aristophanes. The aorist of μέλλω is always ἐμέλλησα, which has only the sense of "delay."

Obs. 2. All poets (except the Attic) were allowed to drop the augment for the metre, as λύσε, στείλαντο, θέσαν. Hdt. drops the syllabic augment in the words διαιτάτο, διαιτήθη II. 112: ὑποδεκέατο IV. 167: κατέατο (from κάθημαι) IX. 90.

Obs. 3. The augment of the imp. and aor. is sometimes dropped in tragedy^b, but only in the narratives of messengers and at the beginning of trimeters, or if in the middle of the verse, at the beginning of a new sentence; but in many apparent omissions of the augment it is in reality an elision after a long vowel. (See §. 18. 11.) The imp. χρῆν^c is usually used instead of ἐχρῆν, even in prose.

Obs. 4. The plpft. is found sometimes in Attic Greek without the augment ε^d; as, γεγένητο Thucyd., ἀποπεφύγη, διαβέβληντο, πεπόνθειμεν, δεδίει, πεφύκει Plat., πεπύσμην Arist., καταλελειπτο, ἀποκέκοπτο, προκεχωρήκει, διαπεπόμφει, τετελευτήκει, ἀποδεδράκει Xen., πεπόνθεισαν Æschin. So in G. T. δεδώκει &c.

Obs. 5. The forms in σκον have no augment^e.

Obs. 6. The Epic poets dropped the reduplicated ρ for the metre, as ἔρεφας; and for the same reason doubled the other liquids and σ, as ἔσσενα, ἐλλίσσετο, ἐλλαβε. (So also in G. T. occasionally, as 2 Cor. xi. 21 ἐραβδίσθην.)

Temporal Augment.

§. 172. The temporal augment is used with verbs beginning with a vowel, and consists in the reduplication of that vowel, so that the two vowels coalescing into one long vowel, the time or quantity is increased:

^a Greg. Corp. p. 109.

^b On this disputed point, see R. P. Pref. Hec. p. iii. Elms. Bacch. 1132. Œd. Col. 1066. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488—591. Valck.

Ph. 856. Herm. El. Metr. 33. 77.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvii. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

^d Mœris p. 194.

^e Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211.

αᾶ becomes	η,	as ᾠγω	Imp. ἦγον	Pf. ἦχα	Plpf. ἦχεν
εε	-	η, - ἐλπίζω	- ἤλπιζον	- ἤλπικα	- ἤλπίκειν
ἰῖ	-	ι, - ἵκετεύω	- ἵκέτευν	- ἵκέτευκα	- ἵκετεύκειν
οο	-	ω, - ὀμιλέω	- ὀμίλειον	- ὀμίληκα	- ὀμίληκειν
ῡῡ	-	ῡ, - ὕβριζω	- ὕβριζον	- ὕβρισμαι	- ὕβρισμην
ααι	-	η, - αἰρέω	- ἤρεον	- ἤρηκα	- ἤρήκειν
ααυ	-	ηυ, - αὐλέω	- ἠύλεον	- ἠύληκα	- ἠύληκειν
οοι	-	ω, - οἰκίζω	- ὥκτιζον	- ὥκτικα	- ὥκτικέιν

Remarks.

§. 173. 1. The augment is not admitted in the verbs which begin with η, ι, υ, ου, ω, ει (except εικάζω, which in Attic is sometimes, though rarely, augmented^a); as,

ἡττώμαι, impf. ἡττώμην, pf. ἡττημαι, plpf. ἡττήμην: ἱπῶω, aor. ἵπωσα: ὀπνώω, aor. ὀπνωσα: ὠφελέω, impf. ὠφέλουν: οὐτάζω, impf. οὐταζον: εἴκω, impf. εἴκον, aor. εἶξα: but,

εἶδω, (prose καθεύδω,) impf. καθεύδον and καθηύδον.

εὐχομαι, impf. Att. ἐυχόμην, aor. Att. ἐνέξαμην.

εἰκάζω, aor. εἶκασα, pf. εἶκασμαι, and Att. ἦκασμαι.

2. Those beginning with ευ in the common dialects have not the augment, but in Attic take it (except εὐρίσκω, and even of this the forms εὐρίσκον, εὐρέθην^b are, though but rarely, found; the perfect is always εὐρήκα).

3. Ἑλληνίζω and ἔζομαι are also unaugmented; and in tragedy the forms ἄνωγα, καθεύδον, καθήμην, have not the augment^c.

4. The verbs beginning with ἄ, followed by another vowel, retain α instead of changing it to η, the α however being lengthened; as,

ἀτῶ, audio (poet.), impf. ᾠον, but in Ionic ἐπήϊσα (Hdt.) from ἐπαΐω.

ἀηθέσσω, imp. ἀήθεσσον.

Except:

δεῖδω (ᾄδω), impf. ἤειδον (ᾄδον).

δεῖρω (αἶρω), aor. ἤειρα and ἄειρα. Epic III. pl. pf. pass. ᾤωρον.

δοῖσσω (Att. ᾄσσω), aor. ᾄξα (Att. ᾄξα).

5. Verbs beginning with α, αυ, οι, followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment; as,

αἰδάνω, impf. αἰδαινον: ἐξηύνην and ἐξανάνθη, from ἐξαναΐνω.

οἰακίζω, impf. οἰάκιζον.

But οἶομαι (οἶμαι), impf. φόμην (ᾤμην), aor. φόθην (inf. οἰηθῆναι).

6. Many verbs beginning with οι^d and a consonant follow this analogy, and take no augment; as,

οἰκουρέω, aor. οἰκούρησα.

οἰνώω, part. pass. οἰνωμένος and φρωμένος.

οἰστρέω, aor. οἰστρησα Eurip.^e

^a Valck. Ph. 165. Moeris p. 182.

^b Elms. Her. 305. Lobbeck Phryn. p. 140.

Buttm. Lexil. p. 29. note. Elms. CEd.

Tyr. 9.

^c R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvi. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

^d Lobbeck Phryn. p. 153. Elms. Bacch. 686.

^e Elms. Bacch. 32.

7. The twelve verbs following beginning with *ε*, take as their augment *αι* instead of *η*:—*εἶω*, imp. *εἶων*, aor. *εἶσα*: *εἰθίζω*, to which also belongs *εἰωθα*, from the Ep. *εἶω*: *εἶω*, aor. *εἶσα*: *εἰλίσσω*: *εἰλω*, aor. *εἰλκύσα* f. 'ΕΛΚΥΩ: *εἰλον* ('ΕΛΩ), aor. of *αἰρέω*: *ἐννυμι*, (*ἀμφιέννυμι* prose), pf. pass. *ἐμμαι*, *ἐπιεῖμαι*: *ἐπομαι*: *ἐργάζομαι*: *ἐρπω*, *ἐρπύζω*: *ἐστιάω*: *ἐχω*. Compare *ἔημι* ('ΕΩ), *εἴκα*, *εἴκειν*: and *ἴστημι*, *εἰστήκειν* and *εἰστήκειν*.

8. The six verbs following take the syllabic instead of the temporal augment before their initial vowel; probably from having originally had the digamma^a:

ἄγνυμι, aor. *ἄξα*, aor. II. pass. *ἄγην*. In G. T. *κατεῖξα*, *κατεαγῶσι*: besides a future formed from these, *κατεάξω*, Matt. xiii. 20.

ἀλίσκομαι, perf. *ἔδλωκα*, and *ἤλωκα* Att.

ἀνδάνω (Ion. and poet.), impf. *ἐάνδανον* Hdt. IX. 5, but *ἐήνδανον* II. α., 25, Od. γ, 143; perf. *εὔδα*, aor. II. *εὔδον*.

οὔρνω, *οὔρουν*, &c.

ὠθέω, *ὠθουν*, &c.

ὠνόεμαι, impf. *ὠνούμην*, aor. *ὠνησάμην*, perf. *ὠνῆμαι*.

9. The three following verbs have both the syllabic and temporal augments:

ὄρῶ, impf. *ὄρων*, perf. *ὄρακα*, *ὄραμαι*.

ἀνοίγω, impf. *ἀνέωγον*, aor. *ἀνέωξα* (inf. *ἀνοίξαι*), &c. G. T. with a threefold augment, *ἠνεώχθησαν* John ix. 10, &c.

ἀλίσκομαι, aor. *ἔδλων*, Att. (inf. *ἄλωνα*, *ᾶ*) and *ἤλων*^b.

So the compound *ἐωνοχέει* from *οἰνοχέω*, and *ἔωκα*, *ἀφέωκα*, *ἀφένται*^c, G. T., *ἀνέωνται*.

10. The following Present Perfects, which are formed with the Syllabic augment, take in the second syllable of their Plpft. the Temporal also:

ΕΙΚΩ, perf. II. *ἔοικα*, plpf. *ἐώκειν*.

ἔλω (poet.), *ἔλομαι*, perf. II. *ἔολπα*, plpf. *ἐώλπειν*.

ΕΡΩ, perf. II. *ἔοργα*, plpf. *ἐώργειν*.

11. The verb *ἐορτάζω* is augmented in the second syllable, as *ἐώρταζον*.

Obs. 1. The syllabic augment before an aspirated vowel is itself aspirated, as *ἐώρων*, &c.

Obs. 2. The augment formed from *αι* or *αι* (*η*) and from *οι* (*φ*) has the *ε* subscript.

§. 174. 1. The short *ᾶ* in the Doric becomes *ᾷ* in the augment, and *αι* is unchanged, as *ἄγον* instead of *ἡγον*, *αἶρεον* instead of *ἡρεον*.

2. In all poetry (except Attic) the temporal as well as the syllabic augment is omitted for the metre, as *ὄρᾱτο*, *ἔλε*, (but always *ἤλυθον* and *ἤλθον*^d.) Sometimes also when the metre is not affected by it, as where the vowel is long by position, where Homer uses the augment in some words and omits it in others, as *ἔγρετο*, *ἔρχατο*; *ε* and *ο* are never without the augment (except *ἰκίσθην* II. α, 328, and *δροντο* Od. γ, 471.); and the diphthongs *αι* and *οι* but rarely.

3. In Ionic prose as well as in the Epic dialect, the temporal augment

^a Butt. Lex. p. 244.

^c Butt. Irreg. Verbs 7, note. Viner

^b Butt. Irreg. Verbs ad v. Dawes Misc. Gr. Gr. p. 74. Bähr Hdt. ii. 165.

Crit. 561.

^d Butt. Lex. p. 24.

may be dropped; so by Hdt. *regularly* in verbs beginning with αι, ει, ευ, ου, and *generally* in those beginning with οι, and even in some beginning with a simple vowel; and in Ionic prose even in the perfect, as ἀμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἴκημαι, ἀγωνίζονται: in the common dialect this happens only in οἶδα, in the Epic writers only in ἄνωγα.

4. The Epic and Ionic dialects also drop the augment ε prefixed by the other dialects to some verbs beginning with a vowel; as, ὦθαι Homer, οἴκα Hdt., so ὠρακα, ὠρέων Ion., (but always ἔολπα, ἔοργα.)

5. In Epic the following digammated verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment; as, ἀνδάνω, aor. ἔαδον—ἄπτω, aor. pass. ἐάφθη—εἶδομαι, ἐεισάμην, ἐεισάμενος—εἴμι, εο, aor. ἐεισάμην—εἴλω, ἐείλεον, perf. ἔελμαι, aor. ἐάλην, ἐάλην, plpf. ἐόλει, ἐόλητο—εἴρω, ἔερμαι, ἐέρμην—εἴσα, ἐέσσατο—ἔννυμι, ἔεστο, ἐέσσάμην—Εἰπω, aor. ἔειπον.

6. Many Epic digammated verbs have a quasi-augment ε in the present tense, and retain it throughout their whole forms, as ἐέλδομαι—ἐῖσκω—ἐέλπομαι—ἐέργω—ἐέργνυμι.

Reduplication.

§. 175. 1. The reduplication, which is the augment of the perfect, consists in the repetition of the first letter of the root with ε: if the first letter is an aspirate it is changed into its corresponding tenuis. It marks a completed action, and is therefore used with the perfect, fut. III. or exactum, and plpft., which as being the historic tense of the perfect has the augment also; as, βε-βούλενκα—κε-κοσμήσομαι—ἐ-βε-βουλεύειν. The reduplication remains through all the moods and participials.

2. The reduplication is used with all verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), or with a mute and liquid except γν, βλ, (but βέβλαμμαι, from βλάπτω, and βεβλασφήμηκα, Dem. pro Cor. 228. 14.) and mostly γλ. All verbs beginning with a double consonant, or with two consonants, not a mute and liquid, or with ρ, γν, βλ, and some with γλ, have only the simple augment; as,

λύω	Pf. λέ-λυκα	Plpf. ἐ-λε-λύκειν
θύω	- τέ-θυκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θύκειν
φυτεύω	- πε-φύτευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν
χορεύω	- κε-χόρευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν
γράφω	- γέ-γραφα	- ἐ-γε-γράφειν
κλίνω	- κέ-κλιμαι	- ἐ-κε-κλίμην
κρίνω	- κέ-κρικα	- ἐ-κε-κρίκειν
πνέω	- πέ-πνευκα	- ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν
θλάω	- τέ-θλακα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θλάκειν
ρίπτω	- ῥριφα	- ῥρίφειν
γνωρίζω	- ἐ-γνώρισμαι	- ἐ-γνώρισμην

βλαστάνω	Pf. ἐ-βλάστηκα	Plpf. ἐ-βλαστήκειν
ἐκγλύφω	- ἐξ-ἐ-γλυμμαι	- ἐξ-ε-γλύμμην
ζηλόω	- ἐ-ζήλωκα	- ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ξενόω	- ἐ-ξένωκα	- ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω	- ἔ-ψαλκα	- ἐ-ψάλκειν
σπείρω	- ἔ-σπαρκα	- ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω	- ἔ-κτισμαι	- ἐ-κτίσμην
πτύσσω	- ἔ-πτυγμαί	- ἐ-πτύγμην.

Obs. 1. The two verbs *μιμήσκω* (root ΜΝΑΩ) and *κτάομαι*, though not beginning with a mute and liquid, take the reduplication, as *μέμνημαι*, *κέκτημαι* : *έμεμήμην*, *έκεκτήμην* : and, after this analogy *μεμνηστευμένη*. The regular form *έκτημαι* is Ionic, and sometimes Attic. Many forms in which apparently the first of two consonants is doubled in the perfect, as *βέβληκα*, *δέδμημαι* &c., are really syncopated forms from *βάλλω*, *δέμω*, &c. It is remarkable that the excepted combinations *βλ*, *γλ*, *γν*, are also exceptions to the general rule in the prosody, of a vowel before a mute and liquid being short.

3. Five verbs, beginning with a liquid, do not repeat that letter, but take for their reduplication the lengthened augment *ει*, the *ι* supplying the place of the second consonant, as may be seen in *έμμορα* and *είμαρμαι*.

λαμβάνω	Pf. εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι	Plpf. εἰλήφειν, εἰλήμμην
λαγχάνω	- εἴληχα (εἰληγμένος)	- εἰλήχειν
λέγω (<i>I collect</i>)	- εἴλοχα (συνείλοχα)	- εἰλόχειν (συνειλόχειν)
	- εἴλεγμαι	- εἰλέγμην
ῥέω	- εἴρηκα (εἴρηται)	- εἰρήκειν
μείρομαι	- εἴμαρται (<i>aspirated</i>) but II. perf. act. <i>έμμορα</i> .	

Obs. 2. In the Attic poets we sometimes find the regular reduplication, as *λελήμεθα*, *ξυλλελεγμένος* ; but *λέλογχα* for *εἴληχα* is not pure Attic. The perfect of *διαλέγομαι* is *διείλεγμαι*, though *λέγω* in the sense of "*I say*," has the regular reduplication, as perf. pass. *λέλεγμαι* (the perf. act. is wanting). The plpf. of *ίστημι* also takes *ει*, as *εἰστήκειν*.

Obs. 3. Beyond the systematic exceptions given above, the reduplication is never omitted in classic Greek, except Hdt. I. 118 *επαλλιλόγητο* from *παλλιλογέω*, to avoid the inharmonious reduplicated form. The Homeric forms *δέγμαι*, *δέχεται*, are syncopated presents, *εδέγμην*, *πέρθαι*, aorists, *γεύμεθα* in Theoc. XIV. 51, is imperf., *έλειπτο* in Apoll. I. 45, is either imp. or Epic aorist. It must however be denied that these forms may be considered as instances of the omission of the reduplication.

Obs. 4. The reduplication of the perfect is retained in several Latin verbs, *do*, *de-di*, *mordeo*, *mo-mordi*, &c.

Obs. 5. In late Greek the augment of the perfect *ει* passes into the aorist, as *παρειλήφθην*.

Dialects.

§. 176. 1. The reduplication is used with *ρ* only in the Homeric perfect, *βερπυμένος* Od. ζ, 59, *περίφθαι* Pind. Frag. 281, *βεραιπισμένη* Anacreon; while the poetic perfects *ἔμμορα* from *μείρομαι*, and *ἔσσυμαι* from *σύνω*, are formed after the analogy of the verbs beginning with *ρ*.

2. In the Epic dialect the aor. II. act. and mid. frequently have the reduplication, and retain it through all the moods; and sometimes, though rarely, the augment is added to the reduplication in the indicative; as,

κάμνω, conj. aor. *κεκάμω*.
κέλομαι, *έκεκλόμην*.
κεύθω, *έκευθον*, besides *ἔκυθον* and *ἔκευσα*.
κλύω, *κέκλυθι*, *κέκλυτε* imper.
λαγχάνω, *λέλαχον*.
λαμβάνω, *λελαβέσθαι*.
λανθάνω, *lateo*, *λέλαθον*, -όμην.
λάσσω, *λελάκοντο*.
μάρπτω, *μέμαρπον*, and *ρ* being dropped *μεμάποιεν*, Hes. Scut. 252.
πάλλω, *ἀμ-πεπαλόν*.
πεπαρεῖν, = *σημῆναι*, Pind. Pyth. ii. 57.

πείθω, *πέπιθον*, -όμην.
πλήσσω, (ττω), *πέπληγον*, -όμην.
πυνθάνομαι, *πενύθοιτο*.
ΤΑΓΩ, *τεταγών*.
ΤΕΜΩ, *τέτμον*, *ἔτετμον*, conj. *τέτμης*, *τέτμη*.
τέρπω, *τεταρπόμην*.
τυγχάνω, *τετυκείν*, -έσθαι.
φείδομαι, *πεφιδέσθαι*.
ΦΕΝΩ, *ἔπεφνον*, *πέφνον*.
φράζω, *πέφραδον*, and with syllabic augment *ἐπέφραδον*.
χάζω, *κέκαδον*, *κεκάδοντο*.
χαίρω, *κεχάροντο*, *κεχάροιτο*.

3. The reduplication takes *ει* instead of *ε* in the Epic perf. of *δεῖδω* and *δείκνυμι*, as *δεῖδοικα*, *δεῖδεγμαι*.

4. Some of these reduplicated forms have a reduplicated future formed, and even an aorist I., from them.—See §. 267.

Attic Reduplication.

§. 177. 1. Many verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, which were not digammated^a, repeat in the pft. and plpft. the first two letters of the root before the temporal augment, and this is called the Attic reduplication.

2. This is used in the following verbs:

a. Verbs whose second radical syllable is short by nature:

<i>ἀλῶ</i> , <i>ῶ</i>	<i>ἐμέω</i> , <i>ῶ</i>
(ἀλ-ήλεκα)	ἀλ-ήλειςμαι ἐμ-ήμεκα ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
(ἀλ-ηλέκειν)	ἀλ-ηλέσμην ἐμ-ημέκειν ἐμ-ημέσμην
<i>ἀρόω</i> , <i>ῶ</i>	<i>ἐλάω</i> (<i>ἐλαύνω</i>)
(ἀρ-ήροκα)	ἀρ-ήρομαι ἐλ-ήλακα ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἀρ-ηρόκειν)	ἀρ-ηρόμην ἐλ-ηλάκειν ἐλ-ηλάμην
ὀμομω, <i>δμνυμι</i>	ὀλεω, <i>δλλυμι</i>
δμ-ώμοκα	δμ-ώμοσμαι δλ-ώλεκα pf. II. δλ-ωλα (ὀλω)
δμ-ωμόκειν	δμ-ωμόσμην δλ-ωλέκειν δλ-ώλειν

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.

ἐλέγχω	δρύττω
(ἐλ-ήλεγχα) ἐλ-ήλεγμαι	δρ-ώρυχα δρ-ώρυγμαι & ὠρυγμαι
(ἐλ-ηλέγχειν) ἐλ-ηλέγμην	δρ-ωρύχειν δρ-ωρύγμην, ὠρύγμην.

So also εἰσσω (ἐλ-ήλιχα), ἐλ-ήλιγμαι (the aspirate being dropped) and εὐιγμαι; ὤω ('ΟΔΩ), ὄδ-ωδα; φέρω ('ΕΝΕΚΩ), ἐνήνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι; ἐσθίω ('ΕΔΩ), ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, pf. ἤχα, ἀγήσχα (from ἀγήσχα, a lengthened form of ἀγηχα).

β. Verbs, whose second radical syllable, being by nature long, is shortened after the reduplication, (except ἐρεῖδω):

ἀλείφω	ἀκούω
ἀλ-ήλῑφα ἀλ-ήλῑμμαι	ἀκ-ήκῶ ἀκ-ήκουμαι
ἀλ-ηλῑφειν ἀλ-ηλῑμμην	ἡκ-ηκόειν ἡκούσμην
ἔλεγετο, ἔρχομαι	ἐρεῖδω
ἐλ-ήλῑθα	ἐρ-ήρεια ἐρ-ήρειαμαι
ἐλ-ηλύθειν	ἐρ-ηρέκειν ἐρ-ηρέκισμην
ἀγείρω	ἐγείρω
ἀγ-ήγερκα ἀγ-ήγερμαι	(ἐγ-ήγερκα) ἐγ-ήγερμαι
ἀγ-ηγέρκειν ἀγ-ηγέρμην	(ἐγ-ηγέρκειν) ἐγ-ηγέρμην
	ἐργήγορι ἐργήγορειν.

Obs. 1. The forms in brackets are not found in old writers.

Obs. 2. The plpft. with the Att. reduplication very seldom takes a new augment, though we always find ἡκηκόειν: so διωρῶρυκτο Xen. The

Dialects.

§. 178. The following forms of these perfects and pluperfects are found in the Dialects:

- αἰρέω, Ion. ἀρ-αίρηκα, ἀρ-αίρημαι.
 *ΑΚΩ, *acuo* (cf. ἀκή), Ep. ἀκ-αχμένος.
 ἀλδομαι, Ep. pres. perf. ἀλ-άλημαι, ἀλ-άλησθαι, ἀλ-αλημένος.
 ἀλυκτέω, pres. pft. ἀλ-αλύκτημαι.
 *ΑΝΕΘΩ, Ep. ἀν-ήνοθα.
 *ΑΡΩ (*ἀραρίσκω*) poet. ἄρ-ᾶρα (ᾶ for η, probably on account of the ρ), intrans. Ion. ἀρ-ηρα (ἀρ-αρνία Ep.) ἀρ-ήρεμαι, ἀρ-ηρεμένος.
 *ΑΧΩ (*ἀκαχίζω*), Ep. and Ion. ἀκ-ήχεμαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; Ep. ἀκ-ηχ'ῑδαι, ἀκ-ηχεμένος, ἀκαχημένος, ἀκάχησθαι.
 ἐγείρω, Ep. ἐργηγόρθασιν, ἐργήγορθε, ἐργηγόρθαι.
 *ΕΔΩ (*ἐσθίω*), Ep. ἐδ-ηδώς, ἐδ-ήδομαι.
 εἰλᾶω, εἰλαύνω, un-Attic ἐλ-ήλασμαι; Ep. ἐλ-ηλαμένος, ἐλ-ηλάδατο, ἐλ-ηλέδατο.
 *ΕΝΕΘΩ^a, Ep. ἐπ-εν-ήνοθε, κατ-εν-ήνοθε.
 ἐρεῖδω, Ep. ἐρ-ηρέδαται.
 ἐρείκω (trans.), Ion. ἐρ-ήριγμαι.

^a Buttm. Lexil. ad voc. ἐν-ήνοθε.

ἐρείπω, poet. ἐρ-ήριπα; Ep. ἐρ-έριπτο (ει being shortened into ι, cf. ἀρᾶρῖα, and above §. 177. b.), later ἐρ-ήρειπτο.

ἐρίζω, Ep. ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

ἔχω, Ep. συνοχ-ωκότε, from ὄχα (hence ὡ δαχί), ὦχα, ὄκ-ωχα (hence ὡ δαχί).

ἡμύω, Il. χ, 491 ὑπεμνήμυκε—ἡμυκε—ἐμ-ήμυκε, then strengthened ἐμνήμυκε (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλαμή, νώνυμνος from ὄνομα, δίδυμνος for δίδυμος).

δδύσασθαι, poet. ὀδ-ώδυσμαι.

οἶχωμαι, Ep. παρόφχηκεν; Ep. and Attic poet. οἶχωκα (οἶχα, οἶκωχα, then, ε being omitted for euphony, οἶκ-ωχα.)

ὄπτω (δράω), Ion. ὀπ-ωπα.

δρέγω, porrigo, poet. δρ-ώρεγμα, III. pl. δρ-ωρέχαται.

δρυνμι, poet. δρ-ωρα; Ep. δρ-ώρεται, conj. δρ-ώρηται.

Obs. The augment is used in these Epic pluperfects or not, as the metre requires, as ἡλ-ήλατο, ἡρ-ήρειστο, ἡρ-ήρει, ὥρ-ώρει.

Attic Reduplication in Aorist II.

§. 179. 1. In the Epic dialect some verbs form the aor. II. with the Attic reduplication, the reduplicated vowel, and not the vowel of the root, being augmented in the indicative; a trace of this formation yet remains in the Attic dialect in two aorists:

ἄγω, aor. II. ἤγ-αγον, infin. ἀγαγεῖν.

φέρω, (root ἙΓΚΩ,) aor. II. ἤν-εγκον, infin. ἐν-εγχεῖν.

2. The following are Epic aorists:

ἄλχω (ἀκαχίζω), ἡκ-αχον, Part. ἀκαχών, ἡκ-αχόμεν, Opt. ἀκαχοίμην.

ἀλέξω, ἡλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκεῖν, ἀλ-αλκών.

ἄρω (ἀραρίσκω), ἡραρον, Part. ἀρ-αρών, conj. ἀράρη.

ἄφω (ἀπαφίσκω), ἡπ-αφον, ἀπ-άφοιτο.

ἐνίπτω, ἐν-ἐνίπον.

δρυνμι, ὤρ-ορε.

Comp. the reduplicated present forms δνίνημι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπτεύω and λτηγέον.

3. In two Epic aorists the reduplication takes place in the middle of the word, ἐνίπτω, ἡνίπαπεν, ἐρύκω, ἡρύκακον.

Augment and Reduplication in Composition.

§. 180. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment and reduplication of the simple verb between the preposition and the verb; the prepositions ending with a vowel are elided before the augment, except περί and πρό, whereof the latter generally forms a crasis with the augment into προῦ: and ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been dropped or assimilated in composition; as,

ἀπο-βάλλω	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
	προῦβαλλον		προῦβεβλήκειν

ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι	ἐν-εγιγνόμην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
συν-σκεύαζω	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευάκειν
συν-ρίπτω	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
συν-λέγω	συν-έλεγον	συν-έλοχα	συν-ειλόχειν.

Obs. 1. In later Greek the augment is prefixed to the whole word, as *ἐπρόσθηκαν*, *ἐσυμβούλεον*. So in G. T. we find *ἐπροφήτευσαν* (Lachm. Tisch.), and Jude 14 *προεφήτευσε*.

2. Verbs compounded with *δύς* and *ἐν* take the augment,

a. before the whole compound verb, when the simple verb begins with a consonant or immutable vowel: *ἐν* however, generally, is not augmented. In G. T. the augment is used and omitted even in the same verb.

εὐ-δοκίμῶ	—	ἡν-δοκίμουν	—	ἡν-δοκίμηκα	—	ἡν-δοκίμηκειν
εὐ-ωχέομαι	—	εὐ-ωχούμην				
δυσ-τυχῶ	—	ἐ-δυστύχουν	—	δε-δυστύχηκα	—	ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν
δυσ-ωπέω	—	ἐ-δυσώπουν				

β. in the middle before the simple verb when it begins with a vowel capable of the temporal augment; as,

εὐ-εργετέω	—	εὐ-ηργέτουν	—	εὐ-ηργέτηκα
δυσ-αρεστέω	—	δυσ-ηρέστουν	—	δυσ-ηρέστηκα.

But even here the augment is omitted in several compounds of *εὐ*: so almost always *εὐεργετέω*, aor. *εὐεργέτησα*. The form *προευηγγελίστατο* occurs in G. T., Gal. iii. 8.

3. In all other compounds the augment is prefixed to the whole compound; as,

μυθολογέω	ἐμυθολόγουν	μεμυθολόγηκα
οἰκοδομέω	ἔκοδόμουν	ἔκοδόμηκα.

Obs. 2. The general principle of these rules (independently of euphony, as in the compounds of *δύς* and *ἐν*) seems to be, that when the compound verb is only a slight modification of the simple (as is generally the case in compounds of prepositions), the augment naturally belongs to that which is in reality the verb, and not to that which modifies it; but where there is no original verb, or where it is not in use, or where the compound verb is not merely a modification of the simple, but itself a new verb, expressing by the union of the two elements of which it is composed a new notion, the whole compound is treated as a simple verb with an independent meaning, and therefore has the augment. The accidental usages of dialects, the uncertain application of recognised, though as yet undefined, analogies in speaking the language, the peculiarities of certain writers, and in some cases probably the laws of euphony, have produced many anomalies, as will be seen in the following remarks.

Remarks.

§. 181. 1. The following six verbs take the augment both before the preposition and the verb :

ἀμπέχομαι	ἡμπειχόμεν	ἡμπεσχόμεν and ἡμπισχόμεν, Aor. II.
ἀμφιγνώσκω	ἡμφεγνόνουν and ἡμφιγνόνουν	
ἀνέχομαι	ἡνειχόμεν	ἡνεσχόμεν, Aor. II.
ἀνωρθόω	ἡνώρθουν	Pf. ἡνώρθωκα Aor. ἡνώρθωσα
ἐνοχλέω	ἡνώχλουν	.. ἡνώχληκα .. ἡνώχλησα
παροινέω	ἐπαρύνουν	.. πεπαρύνηκα .. ἐπαρύνησα ^a .

Obs. 1. So G. T. ἀπεκατεστάθη St. Matt. xii. 13. It occurs also in Lucian, Lucas, Theophan.

2. This analogy is followed by three verbs, derived from words which are compounded with prepositions :

διαιτάω (from διαίτα), ἐδιήτων and διήτων, pf. δεδιήτηκα, plpf. M. ἐξεδεδιήτητο.

διακονέω (from διάκονος), impf. ἐδικόνουν and διηκόνουν, pf. δεδικόνηκα^b.

ἀμφισβητέω (from ἈΜΦΙΣΒΗΤΗΣ), impf. ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἀμφεσβήτουν.

Obs. 2. It would seem in all these verbs that there was a doubt whether they were to be considered as independent compounds, or as modified simple verbs; and the augment being used by some in one place, and others in another, in course of time common usage assigned them a double augment. The derivation of διαίτα and διάκονος^c from prepositions is doubtful.

3. Exceptions to §. 180. 1.—Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before the preposition, as by virtue of their independent meaning they have the character of simple verbs. In some of them the position of the augment varies :

ἀμφιγνώσκω (γνώσκω)	Impf. ἡμφιγνόνουν or ἡμφεγνόνουν (see the rest in paragraph 1.)
ἀμφιέννυμι	Aor. ἡμφίεσα, pf. ἡμφίεσμαι
ἐπίσταμαι	Impf. ἡπιστάμην, Aor. ἡπιστήθην
ἀφίημι	... ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
καθίζω	... ἐκάθισον (old Att. also καθίζε) pf. κεκάθικα
καθεύδομαι	... ἐκαθεζόμεν and καθεζόμεν (without augm.)
κάθημαι	... ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
καθεύδω	... ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθήυδον.

4. The following verbs (though their simple forms are either obsolete, as ἀπολαύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, or exist only in poetry or some dialects,) have the augment between the preposition and the verb; as,

ἀφικνέομαι	Impf. ἀφικνούμην	Perf. ἀφίγμαι
ἐξετάζω	... ἐξήταζον	
ἀποδιδράσκω	... ἀπεδίδρασκον	
ἀπαντάω	... ἀπήντων	Aor. ἀπήνησα
ἀπολαύω	... ἀπέλανον and ἀπήλανον	Perf. ἀπολέλαικα
	Aor. ἀπέλαινα, sometimes also ἀπήλαινα.	

^a Lob. Phryn. p. 154. Damm. Lex. Hom. ii. 914.

^b Dawes Misc. Crit. 561. Valck. Dialect. 278.

^c Buttm. Lexil. p. 232.

^d Schweigh. Hdt. iii. 15.

5. An apparent exception to §. 180. 1. is formed by those verbs which, though apparently compounded with prepositions, are really only derived from words so compounded; as,

ἐναντιοῦμαι	(f. ἐναντίος)	Impf. ἡναντιούμην
ἀντιβολέω	(f. ἀντιβολή)	... ἡντιβόλουν
	Aor. ἀντιβόλησα, ἡντιβόλησα and (old Attic) ἡντεβόλησα	
ἀντιδικέω	(f. ἀντίδικος)	... ἡντιδίκουν
ἐμπεδός	(f. ἔμπεδος)	... ἡμπέδουν
ἐμπολάω	(f. ἐμπολή)	... ἡμπόλων
	Aor. ἡμπόλησα, pf. ἡμπόληκα and (in Lucian) ἐμπεπόληκα.	
προοιμιάζομαι,	(f. προοίμιον)	Pf. πεπροοιμίασμαι
ἐγγυός	(f. ἐγγύη)	Impf. ἡγγύουν, aor. pass. ἡγγυήθην,
	pf. ἐγγυήκα, ἐγγεγύημαι (generally), and ἡγγύηκα, ἡγγύημαι.	
	There is also a formation without the augment, as ἐγγυήσατο, ἐγγυηκώς &c.: also ἐνεγγύων, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγυησάμην ^a .	

Obs. 3. Homer and the tragedians avoid the augment before the preposition. Hence in Homer we find ἀντεβόλησα not ἡντεβόλησα.

6. Many verbs however, which are clearly only derivative, are augmented in the best writers according to the rule in §. 180. 1., as if they were compounded of a preposition and verb: so παρανομέω, παρηνόμουν and παρενόμουν, παρηνόμησα, pf. παρανενόμηκα, though not formed from παρά and νομέω or ἀνομέω, but derived from παράνομος: so,

διακονέω (f. διάκονος), aor. διηκόνησα, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα and δεδιακόνηκα.
 ἐγκωμιάζω (f. ἐγκώμιον), impf. ἐνεκωμιάζον.
 ἐγχειρέω (f. ἐν and χεῖρ, not χεῖρέω), ἐνεχειρίζουν: so ἐγχειρίζω, aor. ἐνεχειρίσα.
 ἐκκλησιάζω (f. ἐκκλησία), impf. ἐκκλησιάζον (without augm.), aor. ἐξεκλησιάσα.
 ἐνεδρεύω, insidior (f. ἐνέδρα), aor. pass. ἐνηδρεύθην Demosth. p. 836, 2.
 ἐπιθυμέω (f. ἐπιθυμία), aor. ἐπεθύμησα.

ἐπιτηδεύω (f. ἐπιτηδές), pf. ἐπιτετήδευκα, aor. ἐπετήδευσα.
 κατηγορέω (from κατήγορος), impf. κατηγόρουν, and pf. κατηγόρηκα.
 προθυμούμαι (πρόθυμος), impf. προύθυμούμην and ἐπροθυμούμην.
 προξενέω (πρόξενος), impf. προύξενουν, aor. προύξენησα.
 προφητεύω (from προφήτης), aor. προεφήτευσα.
 συνεργέω (σύνεργος), impf. συνήργουν.
 ὑποπτεύω (ὑπόπτος), aor. ὑπόπτευσα.

7. Verbs compounded of a noun and verb are very seldom augmented in the middle: like ἱπποτροφέω (f. ἱππότροφος), pf. ἱπποτετρόφηκα Lycurg. p. 167, 31.

Of the Inflexive Endings.

§. 182. 1. The Inflexive endings correspond to the three relations of Time, Mode and Person:—1. The Tense Characteristic.—

^a Lob. Phryn. p. 155.

2. The Modal Vowel.—3. The Personal ending—as *παιδεύ-σ-ο-μαι*: and this last is divided into the Active, Passive and Middle Ending.

Obs. Whatever convenience there may be to beginners in the forming the tenses from the present, it must not be forgotten that they are, the present as well as most of the rest, formed from the root. (See next sect.)

Of the Relation of the Tenses to the Root.

§. 183. I. Taking the root of the verb as the principle of formation, tenses may be divided into

1. Tenses derived from the pure root of the verb, by merely adding the tense termination, and if the tense admits it, the augment or the reduplication:

Aor. II. *ἔ-τυπ-ον*, *ἔ-τυπ-όμεν*
 Fut. *τύπ-σω* = *τύψω*, *τύπ-σομαι* = *τύψομαι*
 Pft. II. *τέ-τυπ-α*, plpft. *ἔ-τε-τύπ-ειν*
 Aor. II. pass. *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, fut. II. pass. *τυπ-ήσομαι*
 Aor. I. act. *ἔ-τυπ-σα* = *ἐτύψα*
 Fut. III. *τε-τύπ-σομαι* = *τε-τύψομαι*.

2. Where the root has undergone some euphonic changes:

Pft. act. *τέ-τυφ-α*
 Aor. I. pass. *ἐ-τύφ-θην*
 Fut. I. pass. *τυφ-θήσομαι*
 Pft. midd. or pass. *τέ-τυμ-μας*
 Plpft. *ἔ-τε-τύμ-μην*.

3. Where the root has been strengthened, to express present time:

Pres. *τύπτ-ω*, to express time *now* present.
 Impft. *ἔ-τυπτ-ον* which *was* present.
 Fut. *τυπτ-ήσω* which *will be* present.

On the Relation of the Tenses to each other.—Tempora, Prima and Secunda.

II. The aor. II. is the oldest form of the verb, the active form for the transitive, the passive for the intransitive meaning. In the earlier stages of a language, when its forms corresponded to the simple requirements of social life, the tense most commonly required would be one which should communicate past events. In course of time, as the want was felt, the definition of present time would naturally be expressed by a more emphatic form of the root, that is, the strengthened form; and then the notion of time present being embodied in this form, a past tense might be formed from this present, to express something which was present in past time; and, further, new past tenses might be formed from the old root by new-fashioned additions or inflexions (as in the aor. I.) to express rela-

tions of past time, already expressed more or less exactly by the tenses in existence. So that two sorts of tenses were developed, of which the (so called) *tempora secunda* are the ancient, and the *tempora prima*, the recent formation; as,

Old formation, ἔ-τυπ-ον, τύπ-σω, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν, τύπ-σομαι, ἐ-τύπ-ην, τυπ-ήσομαι, τέ-τυπ-α.

New formation, τυφ-θήσομαι, τέ-τυφ-α, ἔ-τυπ-σα, ἐ-τυπ-σάμεν, ἐ-τύφ-θην, ἐ-τύπτ-ον, τυπτ-ήσω.

Obs. 1. No verb has the whole of these tenses; pure verbs have only the *tempora prima*; mute and liquid verbs may have *tempora prima* and *secunda*; but of no verb do we find all the forms in use. The fut. III. is altogether wanting in the liquid verbs, and in some of the other classes.

Obs. 2. That which is generally called the fut. primum of the active voice, is in reality formed in most verbs directly from the root by adding the future termination, as τύπ-σω, like as in the pass. II. fut. τυπ-ήσομαι, but as there is generally no fut. formed directly from the present root, this has assumed the name of fut. primum, and is classed with the *tempora prima*, while the grammarians invented a second fut. after the analogy of liquid verbs, by adding ἔσω to the root, abbreviating and contracting it, as τυπέσω, τυπέω, τυπέω; and this, though not found in the language, has found its way into grammars as the II. future active. In some verbs we find a real I. future, formed by adding the future ending ἦσω to the present root, as τυπτ-ήσω.

The Tense Characteristic, the Tense Ending, and the Tense Root.

§. 184. 1. The tense characteristic is the consonant which stands immediately after the root of the verb. So the tense characteristic of the perfect and plpf. is κ or the aspirate; as,

πε-παίδεν-κ-α	τέ-τριψ-α (for τέ-τριβ-ά)
ἐ-πε-παίδεν-κ-ειν	ἐ-τε-τρίψ-ειν :

That of the future and aor. I., act. and midd., and fut. III. is σ; as,

παίδεν-σ-ω	παίδεν-σ-ομαι
ἐ-παίδεν-σ-α	ἐ-παίδεν-σ-αμεν.

That of the aor. I. passive is θ. The fut. I. pass., besides the charact. σ, has also the θ of the aor. I., as θησ :

ἐ-παίδεν-θ-ην	παίδεν-θ-ησομαι.
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The Futures, First Aorists, and First Perfects alone have a tense characteristic.

2. The characteristic joined to the personal ending which follows it forms the Tense Ending; so in παίδεύσω, σ is the characteristic, ω the personal ending, σω the tense ending.

3. Lastly, the root of the verb with the characteristic and the

augment is called the Tense Root, as *ἐπαίδευ-* is the tense root of the aor. I. active.

Obs. In the tenses which have no tense characteristic, tense-ending and personal-ending exactly coincide. Either name will be used as it is by the context opposed to the other tenses or to the other persons.

4. *Table of the Endings of I. Pers. Ind. of all the Tenses in the three voices.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Pres.	ω		ομαι
Impf.	ον		όμεν
Perf. I.	κα or χα (ά), see below 7.		μαι
Perf. II.	α		wanting
Plpf. I.	κειν (είν)		μην
Plpf. II.	ειν		wanting
Aor. I.	σα (α)	σάμην (άμην)	θην
Aor. II.	ον	όμεν	ην
Fut. I.	σω (ῶ)	σομαι (οὔμαι)	θήσομαι
Fut. II.	wanting	wanting	ήσομαι
Fut. III. (exactum)	wanting		σομαι

5. The future termination in *σω* and *ω* seems to be derived from the addition of the future (*ἔσω*, *ἔσομαι*) of *εἶναι* to the root of the verb, as in *μαχ-έσομαι*: so in Latin *pot-ero*, *fac-so* (*faro*). In most cases however, the *έσω* undergoes some change; either, 1. the *ε* coalesces with the preceding short vowel, as *τιμα-έσω*, *τιμήσω*—*φιλε-έσω*, *φιλήσω*; or, 2. the *ε* is wholly lost, which is the case, *a.* with all verbs which retain a short vowel in their conjugation, as *σπάω*, *σπάσω*, and all whose root ends in a diphthong or long vowel, as *παύω*, *παύσω*—*β.* with those whose root ends in a P or K letter, as *τρίβω*, *τρίψω*—or, *γ.* sometimes in a T letter, as *σπεύδω*, for euphony, *σπεύσω*; or, 3. *έσω* is lengthened into *ήσω*, as in verbs ending in *ξω* or *ψω*, as *έψω*, *έψήσω*, &c. (see §. 259.); or, 4. the *σ* is dropped and *έω* contracted to *ῶ*, as in all liquid verbs, *στέλλω*, *στέλλω*, *στέλλω*; thus is formed the Attic fut. in many pure verbs.

6. The aor. I. is also derived from the aor. of *εἶναι*, *ἔσα*, in retaining or modifying which it follows the future of its verb: the full form is very seldom found, as in *ἐμαχεσάμην*. The lengthening of the penult. of the aor. I. in liquid verbs seems to arise from a transposition and contraction analogous to that in *μείζων* from *μεγίων*, *ἀμείνων* from *ἀμενίων*: so *έτένεσα*, *έτένεα*, *έτένεα*, *έτεινα*.

7. The perfect seems to be formed from the proper perfect of *είμι*, *ἦκα*, but the *η* is always dropped, except where it has been retained in the future; the *κα* is sometimes aspirated into *χα*, as *έλοχα*, and the aspirate *χ* is sometimes replaced by an aspirated *ά*, which is thrown upon the preceding letter, as *τέτυφα*.

§. 185. 1. The iterative form of the imperf. and aor. in *σκον*^a is used in the Ionic, Epic, and after them sometimes in tragic^b authors, to signify a frequently repeated action; it is confined however to the ind. mood, and is declined as the imperfect:

εσκον	εσκες	εσκε(ν) &c.	εσκόμην	έσκου (εο, ευ)	έσκετο &c.
ασκον	ασκες	ασκε(ν) &c.	ασκόμην	άσκου	άσκετο &c.

2. It is formed by adding *σκον*, generally with the vowel *ε*, instead of *ον*, to the tense root of the imperf. and aor. II., and *ασκον* to that of the aor. I. instead of *α*.

a. Impft. *θέλ-εσκον* &c. In verbs in *άω*, *άεσκον* is contracted to *ασκον*, which is lengthened to *άασκον* for the metre. Verbs in *έω* have *εσκον* and *έεσκον*, and for the metre *είεσκον*: the termination *εσκον*, of verbs in *έω*, is found only in *κάλεσκε*, *καλέσκετο*, *οίχνεσκε*, *πωλέσκετο* Hom., *ήχεσκε* Hdt. The verbs in *ώω* have, in the old writers, no iterative form. In verbs in *μι* the modal vowel is dropped, as *τίθεσκον*, not *τίθησκον*, *δίδοσκον* &c. In the following verbs, *ασκον* is used instead of *εσκον*: *ρίπτ-ασκον*, *κρύπτ-ασκον*, *άνασει-ασκε*, *ροίξ-ασκε* from *ρίπτω*, *κρύπτω*, *άνασειώ*, *ροίξέω*.

b. Aor. II. *βάλεσκε* &c.: in the verbs in *μι* the modal vowel is dropped, as *στάσκον*, not *στήασκον*, *δόσκον*.

c. Aor. I. *έλάσασκεν*, *θρέξασκον* II. σ, 599: in *άγνώσασκε* for *άγνοήσ-ασκε*, *ση* is contracted to *ω*, as in *έβωσα*.

Obs. 1. The iterative forms are not usually augmented^c, perhaps as being originally Ionic^d, though II. ρ, 423 *ώρασασκεν*, Od. υ, 7 *έμισγέσκοντο*, II. λ, 125 *είασκε*, II. β, 271 *είπεςκεν*.

Obs. 2. The aorist iterative forms are rare. The aor. I. is not found in prose.

The Personal Ending and the Modal Vowel.

§. 186. There are two elements in the tense ending — a. The Immutable, the tense characteristic, which remains through all the moods and participials, as *σ* of the aor. I., and is only found in those tenses which have a tense characteristic. — β. The Mutable, which is composed of, 1. The Personal ending, which signifies the person and number of the verb, and naturally changes to express these varying relations; 2. The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly; thus

1. Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.	βουλεύ-ο-μαι	Conj. βουλεύ-ω-μαι
3. ... Fut.	βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-οι-το
1. ... Plur. ... Pres.	βουλευ-ό-μεθα	Conj. βουλευ-ώ-μεθα
2.	βουλεύ-ε-σθε	... βουλεύ-η-σθε
1. ... Sing. ... Aor. I. Mid.	έβουλευ-σ-ά-μην	... βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι
3.	έβουλεύ-σ-α-το	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το.

Obs. 1. In these forms *βουλευ* is the verbal root; *βουλευ*, *βουλευσ*, *έβουλευσ*,

^a Spitzner de Vers. Her. 209. Fisch ad Well. ii. 340.

^b Soph. Antig. 963.

^c Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211. Etym. Mag. v. *δομολήσασκεν*.

^d Buttm. Gr Gr. 382.

are the *tense roots*, of the present, fut., aor. I. ; the vowels α , ω , ϵ , α , η , α , α , the modal vowels ; and $\mu\alpha$, $\tau\alpha$ etc. the personal endings. The modal vowel varies not only with the moods, but in the ind. and conj. with the persons ; for the I. person it is generally α (conj. ω), for the others ϵ (η).

Obs. 2. In the present tense of verbs in ω , the ω practically represents the personal ending, and the tense ending, and the modal vowel.

General remarks on the Personal Ending and Modal Vowel.

§. 187. 1. There seem to be three stages marked out in the form and derivation of the verb.

α . When the form was μ and the modal vowel ϵ , which before μ or ν after impure roots became α , as $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\mu$. In pure roots in ϵ the modal vowel ϵ coalesced with the ϵ of the root into η , as $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ or into $\epsilon\iota$, as $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$. After a root in α , it formed η , as $\sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$. In roots in α the ϵ coalesced with the α in ω , as $\delta\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\mu = \delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$.

β . Where the form μ was dropped, and the modal α of the impure verb lengthened to ω , which became thus the personal ending, the tense ending, and modal vowel ; and this was recognised in course of time as the proper ending for an active verb.

Hence in pure roots (which evidently were the last to yield, as we may see from those which kept their place in the language) when the μ was dropped, the verbal termination ω was substituted, as $\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$.

γ . Where verbs were formed from substantives or adjectives by the addition of the modal-personal ending ω to the noun root, as $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$.

δ . These were sometimes in the Bæotic or Æolic dialects formed into verbs in $\mu\iota$, after the analogy of the old forms, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$.

§. 188. 1. The personal ending and modal vowel are generally pronounced as one syllable, as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$ not $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\text{-}\varsigma$.

2. We may observe generally that in the principal tenses the III. plur. is formed from the original form by an euphonic change, as $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ for $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$: in the historic tenses by dropping the $\tau\iota$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$.

3. The pft. and plpft. midd. have no modal vowel, but the personal ending is affixed immediately to the root, as $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$. The aor. pass. follows the aor. II. of verbs in $\mu\iota$.

4. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is the α or ϵ of the ind. lengthened into ω or η .

5. The modal vowel of the optative is ι , added to the modal

vowel of the ind. of the hist. tenses, $\sigma\iota=\sigma\iota$. The opt. plpf. which has $\epsilon\iota$ in the ind., takes the same modal vowel as the opt. impf.

6. The modal vowel of the imperative is the same as the original indicative ϵ , except aor. I. act. and middle, where it is α , as $\piαιδευ\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, which however is changed to σ in the II. sing. imp. act., as $\piαιδ\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$.

7. The principal tenses have their II. and III. dual in $\sigma\nu$, and the III. plur. in $\sigma\iota$ ($\sigma\omega$) in the act., in $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ in the middle. The historic tenses have their II. dual in $\sigma\nu$, the III. in $\eta\nu$, and the III. pl. in ν in the act., in $\nu\tau\omicron$ in the middle. The conjunctive follows the principal, the optative the historic tenses; and the analogy between the personal endings of the principal and historic tenses in the indicative and the subjunctives is very remarkable, especially in the middle voice:

Principal Tense.

S. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma$	} $\mu\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omega$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\eta$	
D. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\eta$	
P. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma$	} $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omega$	

Historic Tense.

S. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$	} $\mu\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} σ	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\tau\omicron$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\acute{\iota}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$	
D. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}$	} $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\acute{\iota}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\acute{\iota}$	
P. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\sigma}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma$	} $\nu\tau\omicron$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\acute{\iota}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$	

Obs. 1. There is some variation in the termination of the II. and III. dual of the historic tenses. In the old Epic dialect $\sigma\nu$ as well as $\eta\nu$ is found in the III. dual^a; and in the Attic writers $\eta\nu$ instead of $\sigma\nu$ is the more usual termination of the II.^b; as,

Common dialect $\sigma\nu$, $\eta\nu$

Epic ..

Attic ..

$\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\nu$ } as well as $\sigma\nu$, $\eta\nu$.

Obs. 2. The first dual does not exist in the active voice; its place is supplied by the first plural. In the middle voice it does not very often occur in the older writers^c; II. ψ , 485: Soph. Phil. 1079: Id. El. 950.

^a Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. i. 342. Irreg. Verbs, p. 239.

^b Elms. Ach. 733. 1041. Herm. CEd. Col. 1381. Monk Alc. 282. 677. Buttm. Gr. Gr. i. 342; see also Valck. Phoen. 1310.

Lenep Anal. p. 320. Dindorf. Arist. Vesp. 867. Stallb. ad Plat. Symp. p. 189 C.

^c Elms. Ach. 733. Iph. Taur. 777. Herm. Elect. 933. Athen. p. 98 A.

Table of the Modal Vowels.

	Indicative.		Conjunct.		Opt.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Person.	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Imp. Aor. II. Act. & Mid. Pres. & Fut. Mid.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	-	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	-	ο	-	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

	Indicative.			Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.
Person.	Plpf.	Aor. I. Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Perf. Act.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.
S. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	a
2.	ει	ῃ	ῃ	αι	ο	a
3.	ει	ᾶ	ε	αι	a	a
D. 1.	-	ᾶ	-	αι	-	a
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	a	a
3.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	a	a
P. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	a
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	a	a
3.	ει, ε	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	a	a

Active Voice.

Indicative.		Conjunctive.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ο-μι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ω-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-ε-σι	λέγ-εις	λέγ-η-σι	λέγ-ης
λέγ-ε-τι	λέγ-ει	λέγ-η-τι	λέγ-η
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-η-τον
λέγ-ο-μες	λέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-ω-μες	λέγ-ω-μεν
λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-η-τε	λέγ-η-τε
λέγ-ο-ντι	λέγ-ουσι	λέγ-ω-ντι	λέγ-ω-σι.

§. 189. 1. Present and Future.—a. The modal vowel of the I. sing. and I. and III. plur. ind. is ο, which is lengthened into ω in the sing. to compensate for dropping the μ: that of the other persons, is ε except in the II. and III. sing., where it is ει. The modal vowel of the I. sing. conj. pres. is ω, of the other persons η; whence it may be seen that the modal vowel of the indic. is properly short, that of the subjunctive long.

β. Personal Ending.—I. Sing.: the original μ is lost, except in the verbs in μ , and certain dialectic conjunctives (§. 190. 1.); the μ being dropped, the modal vowel ω is lengthened into ω .

2. II. Sing.: the original personal ending is σ , as in Doric $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma$. The ι is dropped, to compensate for which the modal vowel ϵ is lengthened into ϵ ; or it may be that the ι is transposed.

Obs. 1. There are two pronunciations of ς —one without a vowel after it, when it must have a vocalic sound before it—the other with a vowel after it, in which case the vocalic sound before it is not required: hence when the after vowel is dropped, its power is often transferred to the other side of the ς to produce the proper vocalic sound, so that $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\iota$ becomes $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, as $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ becomes $\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\nu$. Hence also the ι subscript in the final $\eta\varsigma$, η of the conjunctive.

3. III. Sing.: the original personal ending is τ , (Latin t); τ is dropped, and the modal vowel ϵ coalesces with ι into ϵ ; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau-\epsilon-\tau$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon$.

4. I. Plural: the original form was $\mu\epsilon\varsigma$, which becomes $\mu\epsilon\nu$, but is retained in the dialects.

5. III. Plural: the original form $\nu\tau$ (Latin nt), becomes $\nu\sigma$, and (according to §. 34.) σ , $\sigma\nu$; the omission of the ν being compensated by lengthening the modal vowel into ω , as $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\nu\tau$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\nu\sigma$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\nu\sigma$.

6. Future Optative.—See Imperfect Opt.

Obs. 2. For the modal vowel and personal ending of the pure primitive verbs in μ , see under verbs in μ .

Dialectic forms of the Ind. Pres. and Future.

§. 190. 1. I. Sing.: The Æolic, as the dialect which underwent fewest changes, and its derivatives the Epic and Doric, retain many verbs in μ , and even have this form in the I. sing. of several conjunctives, as $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega\mu$, &c.

Obs. In the Ionic conjugation in μ of pure verbs the ϵ of the root is lengthened sometimes to η after the analogy of the older verbs, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$, in the Æolic dialect to ϵ , as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\mu$: hence the form $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, Arist. Ach. 914^a.

2. The Ionic dialect inserts an ϵ before the ending of mute and liquid verbs, as $\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, &c.; but only when a long syllable precedes. This is also found in late Attic writers.

3. II. Sing.: The Doric, Æolic, and Epic use the lengthened form $\sigma\theta\alpha$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ (Theoc. XXIX. 4.) for $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. This form in the Ind. is almost entirely confined to verbs in μ , as $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ &c. It is frequently found in the conjunctive, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ Il. a, 554, more rarely in the optative, as $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega\sigma\theta\alpha$ Il. ω , 619.

Obs. 2. There are four instances of this form in the common dialect, $\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\eta\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$ or $\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu$), $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$; Epic $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha$ ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu$), and Megaric in Arist. Ach. 778 $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta\varsigma$. In Theocritus XXII. 116 we find the form $\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha\varsigma$ in some editions, but $\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha$ is the proper reading.

4. The Doric uses $\epsilon\varsigma$ instead of $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, as $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ Theocr.; the Æolic $\iota\varsigma$, ι ; and the Ionic $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$ in the future.

5. III. Sing.: The old form τ is retained in the conjunctive of some verbs in Doric, as $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\tau$, Theocr. XVI. 28. The τ was softened into σ , as in the regular conjugation of verbs in μ ; and this σ is found in the

conjunctive, as ἀγῆσι &c.; and sometimes, though but rarely, in the optative, Il. κ, 346, παραφθαίησι. The supposed present indicative forms in Homer, as παμφαίνησι (Il. ε, 6.), should be written as conjunctives (παμφαίνησι).

6. For ει in III. sing. Ind. pres. the form η occurs in Doric, though but rarely, as διδάκηη Decret. Laced. c. Timoth.^a

7. III. Plur.: The original termination ντι is retained in the Doric; the ν parag. is not allowable here. The ου also is naturally replaced by the short vowel ο, as τύποντι, τύψοντι. The Ionic ending έοντι, in III. plur. fut., is contracted in Doric to εύντι, as μενέοντι=μενεύντι, Ion. μενέουσι, Att. μενούσι. The form οισι is also used by the Æolic and Doric instead of ουσι, as ναίοισιν for ναίουσιν. The Æolic has a form ονθι, and conj. ωνθι.

8. The Doric has a future of mute verbs as if contracted from -σεω, -σεόμαι, in σῶ and σῶμαι, in declining which εο is usually contracted into εῦ and not οῦ: thus ἀρξῶ, ἀρξέις, ἀρξέι—ἀρξεῦμεν, ἀρξέιτε, ἀρξενντι, ἀρξεῦμαι—ἀρξῆ, ἀρξεται—ἀρξεύμεθα, ἀρξέισθε, ἀρξενντι: but Theocr. XVIII. 10 has ἐρψοῦμες. The common future is also found.

§. 191. Perfect Active.

Ancient Form.	Modern.
τετυφ-α-μι	τετυφα
.. .. α-σι	.. .. ας
.. .. α-τι	.. .. ε
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-τον	-
.. .. α-μεν	-
.. .. α-τε	-
.. .. α-ντι	.. .. ασι.

a. Observations.

1. The modal vowel in the ind. is ᾱ, except in the III. sing., where for the sake of distinction it is ε; in the conj. it is the same as the present conj.

2. The tense ending μι is altogether obsolete in the indicative. In the III. plur. αντι is softened to ασι, the α being lengthened to compensate for dropping the ν, as in the pres. ουσι for οντι.

Obs. The perf. conj. does not often occur, but is expressed by the part. and conj. of εἶναι, as πεφιλῆκώς ὦ, *amaverim*. The plpf. opt. is expressed generally by the participle and εἶν. The perfects which have these moods are mostly used as presents; as, πέποιθα, Conj. πεποιθῶ,—ἐπεποίθειν, Opt. πεποιθοίην: τέθνηκα, τεθνήκω—ἐτεθνήκειν, τεθνήκοιμι.

b. Dialectic Forms.

1. The Alexandrine dialect abbreviates the III. pl. ασιν into ὄν, as εἶρηκαν: so also G. T., John xvii. 7 ἔγνωκαν: Ibid. τετήρηκαν: Acts xix. 3 εἶρηκαν, &c.

2. The ᾱ of ασι(ν) is occasionally short, as, Od. λ, 304, λελόγχᾱσιν ἴσα θείοισι: where another reading is λελόγχασ'.

^a Salmas. de L. Hell p. 82.

Historic Tenses.

§. 192. Imperfect and Aorist II.

Indicative.		Optative.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
ἐλέγ-ο-μι	ἐλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-μι	λέγ-οι-μι
ἐλέγ-ε-σι	ἐλεγ-ες	λέγ-οι-σι	λέγ-οις
ἐλέγ-ε-τι	ἐλεγ-ε	λέγ-οι-τι	λέγ-οι
ἐλέγ-ε-τον	ἐλεγ-ετην	λέγ-οι-τον	λεγ-οι-την
ἐλεγ-έ-την	ἐλεγ-έτην	λεγ-οί-την	λέγ-οί-την
ἐλέγ-ο-μες	ἐλέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-οι-μες	λέγ-οι-μεν
ἐλέγ-ε-τε	ἐλέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-οι-τε	λέγ-οι-τε
ἐλέγ-ο-ντι	ἐλεγ-ον	λέγ-οι-ντι	λεγ-οι-εν

1. In the indicative the modal vowel of the I. sing. and of the I. and III. pl. is *ο* (this being the form which the modal vowel *ε* assumes before *ν*), of the other persons *ε*; the personal ending is *ν*, formed from *μι* by the omission of *ι* and the euphonic change of *μ* (which never stands at the end of a word) to *ν*: in the II. sing. *ι* of *σι* is dropped: in the III. sing. the *ι* of *τι* is dropped, and then the *τ* also, which never ends a word in Greek, though it is retained in the Latin.

2. The III. pl. *ντι* is abbreviated to *ν*: this appears in the Æolic of III. plur. the aor. of verbs in *μι*, *ἔθεν*, *ἔσταν*, &c., which was commonly lengthened in those verbs into *εσαν*; and this lengthened form occurs in the Alexandrine writers in verbs in *ω*, as *ἐσχάζοσαν* for *ἔσχαζον*.

3. A second ending of the I. person impft. and of past tenses generally (as retained in the aorist I.) seems to have been *α*; which was contracted with the old modal vowel *ε*, as retained in the II. and III. person, into *η*, as *ῆ* impf. I. sing. from *εἰμί*: so *ἐνείχῃ* from *ἐνείχεα* for *ἐνείχον* Hdt. I. 118.

4. In the common optative, the modal vowel *ι* added to the modal vowel of the ind. becomes *οι*, and this is retained throughout the persons.

5. There must also have been a bye form of the impft. and aor. II. in *ην* (retained in the primitive verb in *μι* with pure roots, as *ἐτίθην* *ἴστην*, and in *ῆν* the imperfect of *εἰμί*.) This is a mixture of the tense endings *α* and *ν*.

Obs. 1. For the II. and III. persons dual of the opt., see §. 188. *Obs. 1.*

6. Optative. The proper personal endings are *οιμι*, *οισι*, *οιτι*. The *ι* is dropped in the II. sing., *τύπτοις*; in the III. the *τι* is dropped, whence the *οι* of the opt., not being originally a termination, forms an exception to the general short quantity (for the purposes of accentuation at least) of the ending *οι*, *αι*. The softened form of *τι*, is sometimes retained, see §. 190. 5. From the old bye form in *ην* (see above 5.), was formed by insertion of the optative *οι*, which was retained in the Attic dialect an optative in *οῖην*; from this comes the III. plur. in *οῖεν* for *οῖησαν*, which completely superseded the other form *οιντι*.

Dialectic Forms.

7. The so called Attic optative terminations *ην*, *ης*, *η*, and that of the III. plur. *εν*, are used in all verbs in *μι*, and in the following verbs in *ω*:

a. Imperf. of contract verbs, as *φιλοῖην*. Very generally in the sing. of verbs in *έω* and *όω*; almost exclusively in sing. of verbs in *άω*. The III.

plur. has almost universally the common ending *οῖεν*, but *δοκοῖσαν* Æschin. In the other persons of the plur. this form is little used in verbs in *έω* and *ύω*, oftener in those in *άω*. It is only found twice in Homer, *φιλοῖη* Od. δ, 692, and *φοροῖη* Od. ι, 320.

b. All futures in *ώ*, as *άγγελοῖην* from *άγγελω*.

c. Plpft., as *έκπεφυγοῖην* Soph. &c.

d. In the aor., *σχοῖην* (from *έσχον*, *έχω*) invariably.

Obs. 3. A form of the optative *οιν* in which the tense ending of the indicative *ν* is joined immediately to the modal vowel *οι*^a, is found in the word *τρέφειν* in a verse of Euripides, *άφρων άν εἴην εἰ τρέφειν τά τών πέλας*, preserved in Etym. Magn. (693), corresponding exactly to the hist. ind. *ον*, as the *ω* of the conj. passive does to the *ο* of the ind.

8. The aor. II. has often or generally in I. sing. and II. pl. and III. plur. in the Alexandrine writers, the termination of the aor. I.: *εἶλα*, *εἶλαι*, *εἰλάμην* f. *αἰρίω* (EΛΩ)—*έκβάλαι* f. *βάλλω*—*ήλθατε* f. *έρχομαι*—*έφάγαμεν*—*εύρα* f. *εύρισκω*—*έλαβαν* f. *λαμβάνω*—*έλιπαν*, III. pl. f. *λείπω*—*εἶδα* f. *ΕΙΔΩ*, *video*. Ionic: *έπαύρασθαι* for *έσθαι*—*όσφραντο* for *ώσφροντο*. So in G, T. and LXX. So in the latter we find *ελθάτω*.

9. In G. T. the III. pl. ind. sometimes ends in *οσαν*: John xv. 22 *εἶχουσαν* for *εἶχον*. (Lachm. Tisch.) 2 Thess. iii. 6 *παρελάβουσαν* (Gries. Tisch. &c.) So in LXX.: Exod. xv. 27 *ήλθοσαν*. Cf. Josh. v. 11, &c. Exod. xvi. 24; xviii. 26^b.

Pluperfect.

§. 193. 1. The modal vowel is *ει*, originally *ε*, which is retained in the III. plur.: the personal ending of I. sing. *ειν* is a mixture of the old tense ending *α* of the historic or past tenses with the later one *ν*, the *ε* being lengthened to compensate for the dropping of the *α*. The third sing. is generally *ειν* from *ειν*. The termination *εισαν* is occasionally found even in Attic writers^a, Dem. *διηρπάκεισαν*.

2. In the opt. the modal vowel is *οι*, the personal ending *μι*. The plpft. opt. does not often occur (§. 191. *Obs.*), but is generally expressed by the part. and opt. of *εἶναι*, as *πεφιληκώς εἶην*, *amavissem*. This periphrasis is found sometimes in the ind. mood, as *ήν άπεκτονώς* Lys. And. 24, and even where the perf. has a present sense, as *ήν δεδορκώς* Eur. Alc. 121.

Dialectic Forms.

3. The modal vowel was originally *ε*, whence *ήδετε* Eur. Bacch. 1343, *έπεπόνθεμες* Aristoph. Lysistr. 1098, Elms., Dind.; and the full Ionic ending was *εα*, the *α* being an early tense ending for all the historic tenses (see §. 191. *Obs.* 1.), as *έτετεύεα*; so *πεποιθεα* Hom. Od. δ, 432, and this Ionic form is found in other persons than the I., as Od. ω, 90, *έτεθήπας*, very commonly in the III., as Hdt. I. 11, *έγεγόνεε*; after this analogy *ένειχέε* Hdt., &c.: Hdt. IX. 58 *συνηδέατε*. The contracted form of this *εα* into *η*, is the I. sing. in the old Attic, as *έπαιδεύκη* for *-ειν*, and in the later writers is used for the common III. sing. (see §. 306.)

Obs. Theocritus uses *ης* and *η* in II. and III. sing. 1^{er}f. act., as *πεπόνθης*, *όπώπη*.

^a Dobree ad Eccles. 607.

^b Cf. Winer I. p. 71.

§. 194. *Aorist I.*

Indicative.		Optative.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Bye form.
ἐλέξ-α-μι	ἐλεξ-α	λέξ-αι-μι	...	λέξει-α &c.
ἐλέξ-α-σι	... ας	λέξ-αι-σι	αις	Aor. Æol.
ἐλέξ-α-τι	... ε	λέξ-αι-τι	αι	...
ἐλεξ-ά-την	... άτην	λεξ-αί-την	...	...
ἐλεξ-ά-την	... άτην	λεξ-αί-την	...	...
ἐλέξ-α-μεν	... αμεν	λέξ-αι-μεν	...	...
ἐλέξ-α-τε	... ατε	λέξ-αι-τε	...	...
ἐλέξ-α-ντι	... αν	λέξ-αι-ντι	αιεν	...

1. The modal vowel is *α* except in III. sing., where (after the *μ* of the I., and the *τι* of the third person had been dropped) it became for distinction sake *ε*.

2. The *μ* is altogether dropped in the active voice, and the modal vowel *α* becomes also the tense ending.

Obs. In the optative *μ*, and the middle *μην*, there seem to be traces of *μ* having been the original ending of the first Aorist, but supposing this tense to be so late a formation that it belongs to a stage of the language when the *μ* was no longer a voice in general use, it may have from the first ended in *α* and formed its moods and voices after the analogy of other tenses. The Æolic optative *εια* seems to favour this view.

3. The optative was formed by adding *ι* to the modal *α*, and the III. pl. is *αιεν* after the analogy of the impft. and aor. II. (See §. 192. 6.)

4. The conjunctive follows the analogy of the present conjunctive.

5. The Æolic dialect uses the I. pers. opt. *εια*.

6. From the Æolic aor. I. opt. the following personal endings of the opt. passed into common use, and especially in the Attic dialect:

II. Pers. Sing. *ειας* for *αις*, as *παιδεύσ-ειας* for *-σ-αις*

III. - - *ειε(ν)* - *αι* - *παιδεύσ-ειε(ν)* - *-σ-αι*

III. - Plur. *ειαν* - *αιεν* - *παιδεύσ-ειαν* - *-σ-αιεν*.

7. The G. T. also has this form.

8. The less usual modal vowel *ε* is used in the Epic dialects instead of *α* *-ᾶγω, ἄξετε, ἄξέμεν, -φέρω. οἶσε, οἶσετε, οἶσέτω, οἶσέμεν, οἶσέμεναι*—*οἶσε* is also Attic.

Obs. We may observe that the aor. imperatives (see §. 195.) and the infinitive act. (§. 198.) are anomalous, which seems to point out that they belong to a different æra of the language.

§. 195. Imperative.

λέγ-ε-θι	λέγε
λεγ-έ-τω	
λέγ-ε-τον	
λεγ-έ-των	
λέγ-ε-τε	
λεγ-έ-τωσαν	

The modal vowel is *ε*, except in the aor. I. act. where it is *ο*, and aor. I. midd. where it is *α*. The personal ending in the act. was originally *θι*, which is altogether lost, except in verbs in *μι* and the aor. pass., and some old forms (see *Obs.* 2.). The aor. I. act. has *ν*, as *παίδευσ-ο-ν*: the personal ending of the pass. was *σο*, and the *σ* being dropped (see §. 196. 3.) the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ο* into *ου*. In the aor. I. midd. *ι* is added to the modal vowel, as *βούλευσαι*.

Obs. 1. The pft. imper. act. is very seldom used, and only in present perfects; as, *ἄνωγε* from *ἄνωγα*: *γέγωνε* Eur. Or. 1220: *κεκράγετε* Aristoph. Vesp. 415, from *κράζω*, and *κεχήνετε* (from *χάσκω*). Aristoph. Acharn. 133, *ὅμεις δὲ πρεσβεύεσθε καὶ κεχήνετε*, where some MSS. read *κεχήνατε*: *βεβηκέτω*, *ἐοικέτω* Lucian.

Obs. 2. The ending *θι* was retained in some perfects, being added, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root: as, *ἄνωγθι*, *ἄνωχθι*; so *κέκραχθι*, *πέπεισθι*.

Obs. 3. The old Homeric dialect abbreviates the ending *τωσαν* act., *σθωσαν* midd., into *ντων*, *σθων*; *ε* being changed in the active voice to *ο*; so that the act. form was exactly the same as the gen. pl. of the part., the pass. as the II. dual. This being especially and almost exclusively adopted by the older Attic writers^a, is called the Attic imperative, (though it is found frequently in the other dialects)^b:

Pres.	βουλευ-έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-όντων
Perf.	πεποιθ-έ-τωσαν	πεποιθ-όντων
Aor. I.	βουλευσ-ά-τωσαν	βουλευσ-άντων
Pass.	βουλευ-έ-σθωσαν	= βουλευ-έσθων.

The form *όντων* from *ήτωσαν*, III. pl. aor. I. imper. pass. (after verbs in *μι*, as *τιθέντων*) is sometimes, but very rarely, found in Attic writers, as *πεμφθέντων* Plato, for *πεμφθήτωσαν*. In some Doric inscriptions the form *τω* is found (Lat. *to*), *λεγόντω*, *legunto*^c.

Obs. 4. The full form *τωσαν* is frequently found in G. T.

^a Elms. Iph. Taur. 1480. Bornemann
Xen. Anab. i. 4. 8. Greg. Cor. p. 172.
Thom. Mag. ad v. *χρήσθων*. Mœris p. 15.

^b Greg. Cor. p. 175.

^c Ibid. pp. 173, 175.

Hemster. i. 364.

§. 196. *Middle and Passive.*

λέγ-ο-μαι		ἐλεγ-ό-μην	
λέγ-ε-σαι	λέγ-ει	ἐλέγ-ε-σο	ἐλέγ-ου
λέγ-ε-ται		ἐλέγ-ε-το	
λέγ-ό-μεσθον		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-ί-σθην	
λέγ-ό-μεσθα		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθα	
λέγ-ε-σθε		ἐλέγ-ε-σθε	
λέγ-ο-νται		ἐλέγ-ο-ντο.	

Middle and Passive Voice.

1. The modal vowels are the same as the active. The perf. and plpf. have no modal vowel, and the aorists passive follow the verbs in *μι* (see Verbs in *μι*).

2. The personal ending of the principal tenses is *μαι*, of the historic *μην*: of the conj. *μαι*: of the opt. *μην*.

Obs. 1. The ending of the I., II., III. sing. and III. plur. present is *αι* as compared with the original *ι* of the active *μι*, *σι*, *τι*, *ντι*: of the II. and III. sing. and III. plur. of the imperfect, it is *ο* as compared with the *ι* of the active.

Obs. 2. The less usual modal vowel *ε* of the aor. I. (as found in the third person act.), is often used in the middle in the Epic dialect instead of *α*: and other forms active and middle of certain aor. I. are found after the analogy of the aor. II.; as, *βαίνω*, *ἐβήσετο*, imper. *βήσεο*: *δύομαι*, *ἐδύσετο*, imper. *δύσεο*, part. *δυσόμενος*: *ικνέομαι*, *ἔξον*: *ἐλέγμην*, imper. *λέξο*, *λέξεο*: *δρυνμι*, imper. *δρσεο*: *αἰίδω*, imper. *αἰείσεο*.

3. II. Sing., the endings *σαι* and *σο*, lose their *σ* whenever the modal vowel immediately precedes; and then (except in opt.) a contraction takes place^a; as,

Pres.	βουλεύ-ε-σαι	βουλεύ-ε-αι =	βουλεύ-η
Conj.	βουλεύ-η-σαι	βουλεύ-η-αι =	βουλεύ-η
Opt.	βουλεύ-οι-σο	βουλεύ-οι-ο	
Impft.	ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο	ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο =	ἐβουλεύ-ου
Aor. I.	ἐβουλεύσ-α-σο	ἐβουλεύσ-α-ο =	ἐβουλεύσ-ω.

Obs. 3. This crasis *εαι*=*η* must have been originally written by old writers *ει*, as the Ionic *η* was not known till the archonship of Euclides^b, and it is probable that it was not written *η* till the late Attic^c, so that the old form *ει* served to distinguish the ind. from the conj. In most passages of the Tragedians the grammarians altered it into *η*, but it is generally restored in modern editions. In the MSS. of Aristoph., Plato, and Thucyd., *ει* is almost invariably found.

^a Moeris p. 116.

81, and Scheid. 389. Ellendt. Pref. vol. ii.

^b R. P. Pref. Hec. ii. Valck. Ph. 576. Lex. Soph.688. Greg. Cor. p. 119. Lennep Anal. ^c Hemsterhus. Luc. i. 428.

Obs. 4. In three verbs the Attic *ει* was the form in use, even after the form in *η* became generally adopted; as,

βούλομαι	βούλει (but conj. βούλη)
οἶομαι	οἶει (but conj. οἶη)
fut. ὀψομαι	ὀψει :

and in the contracted futures of verbs in *έω*, as *τελεῖ* II. sing. fut. not *τελῆ*, and generally in the Attic futures, *βαδιεῖ* from *βαδίζω*, &c. : so in G. T., *βούλει*, *ὀψει*, *παρέξει*.

Obs. 5. Uncontracted endings of the II. person are frequently mentioned by the grammarians, but they are not found in Attic writers, except *ἡκροᾶσο** Antiphanes (*ὀδυνάσαι* Æsch. Choeph. 374., is probably corrupt^b). They are found in G. T.^c, as *ὀδυνάσαι*, *καυχάσαι*, *κατακαυχάσαι*.

Obs. 6. In the pft. and plpft. *σαι* and *σο* remain unchanged, as these tenses have no modal vowel; where *σ* precedes the personal ending it is dropped, as *ἔψευσαι*, *ἔψευσαι*, not *ἔψευσαι*; and where a consonant precedes the termination, the III. plur. is formed by the part. with *εἰσί* in the pft. *ῆσαν* in the plpft., the terminations *νται*, *ντο* being inadmissible after the consonant.—See §. 218. *Obs. 10.*

Obs. 7. In Epic the *σαι* of the perf. have the *σ* doubled, as *κέκασσαι*, *πέπυσσαι*.

4. The pft. and plpft. having no modal vowel cannot form subjunctive moods. This defect is supplied by a periphrasis of the part. and the conj. and opt. of the verb *εἶναι*. Some few perfects and pluperfects have subjunctives in *μαι*, *μην* (see §. 241. 2.).

5. For the passive forms of aor. I. and II., see Verbs in *μι*.

Dialectic forms of the Middle and Passive.

§. 197. 1. In the I. sing. for *ο* the Doric uses *ευ*, as *βασεῖμαι* :

2. The II. sing. is often uncontracted in the Ion. and Epic dialects, as *ὀδύρεαι*, *ἔχῃαι*, *ὠδύσας*. The open form *εαι* is the regular one in these dialects; *αο* very frequently, *ηαι* occasionally, and *εο* if contracted becomes *ευ*. In Homer *εαι* is sometimes pronounced as one syllable. When, however, *ε* is the characteristic of the verb, it is frequently omitted in this person, as *φιλέαι* for *φιλέ-εαι*, *φιλέο* for *φιλέ-εο*; *εο* is in Homer lengthened to *ειο*, and *αο* is in Doric contracted to *ᾱ*, but very seldom, as *ἐπάξα*, Attic *ἐπήξω*.

3. In the III. sing. the Ionians resolved *ει* into *εε*, as *κέεται*.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects *ᾶται*, *ᾶτο*, added to the tense root, is the III. pl. for *νται*, *ντο*, instead of the periphrasis of the part. and *εἶναι*; and this not only where the consonant precedes, but even in pure verbs; *a.* very generally in the pft. and plpft., as *πεπεῖθ-αται*, *ἐπιτετράφαται* (II. β, 25.), *b.* not unfrequently in the III. pl. opt. *σχοῖατο* II. β, 98. *c.* sometimes in the III. pl. and aor. II. imperfect *οντο*, the *ο* being changed to *ε*, as

* Lex. Seguer. p. 98.

^b Lobeck Phryn. 360. Mœris p. 116.

^c Winer Gr. p. 70.

ἐβουλέατο for ἐβούλοντο. In verbs in έω, άω, the η becomes ε, as οἰκέαται for ᾠκνται. The Epic preserved the η, as πεποτήαται; in the Epic άκαχεάτο the ε is lengthened into ει. The α of ανται also was changed to ε in Ionic, as πεπτιάται for πέπτανται, ἐδυνάτο for ἐδύναντο; so also in verbs in μι we find έαται, έατο and (the α being replaced by the ν), ενται, εντο for ανται, αντο, as ιστέατο for ισταντο, τιθέαται for τιθίνται. Sometimes by Hdt. in aor. II., as ἐγένεατο, ἐνυθέατο, ἐπικέατο.

Obs. 1. The α of this termination is aspirated, so that the preceding consonant, if a tenuis, becomes an aspirate, as τεπύπάται becomes τετύφαται.

5. The III. pl. aor. I. pass. is in Dor. and also in Ep., and the poets abbreviated to εν, as ἐγράφεν for ἐγράφησαν. So in Tragedy, very rarely, Eur. Hippol. 1247 ἔκρυφθεν. Cf. Aesch. Pers. 1000, Arist. Vesp. 662 κατένασθεν. This is the regular form in the III. pl. aor. opt., as βουλευθεῖεν.

Obs. 2. The forms in νται, ντο, are also found in Homer: so δεδάκρυνται, εἶρυντο.

Infinitive.—Active, Middle, and Passive.

§. 198. 1. The modal vowel, act. and midd. is the same as in the III. sing. ind.: except in aor. I. act. and midd., where it is α of the I. person sing., not the ε of the III.; as,

Pres. Fut. Aor. II. Act. εἰ, as βουλεύ-εἰ-ν, βουλεύσ-εἰ-ν, λιπ-εἶ-ν

.. .. Mid. ε, as βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βουλεύσ-ε-σθαι, τυπ-έ-σθαι

Perf. A. ε, as βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι

Aor. I. Act. and Midd. α, as (βουλεύσ-α-ι) βουλεύσ-αι, βουλεύσ-α-σθαι.

2. The original active ending was ε-μεναι, as it is found in Homer and the Doric and Aëolic dialects: this was abbreviated into εναι, or into εμεν. The form ειν from ε-μεν (μ being omitted and εε contracted into ει) is found as early as the Epic dialect, as τυπτ-έ-μεναι, τυπτ-έ-μεν, τύπ-τειν; and in the aor. II. and contract verbs it is έειν and εῖν: the form ναι is abbreviated to ε in the aor. I., τύψ-α-ναι, τύψ-α-ι=τύψαι, which last is always the form of the aor. I.; the perf. act. retained the old abbreviation ναι, τετυφ-έ-ναι.

Obs. 1. In verbs in έω and άω the characteristic ε or α coalesces with the modal vowel, so as to form α-εμεναι or ε-εμεναι into ήμεναι, as in Homer ἀρήμεναι, which was abbreviated to ήναι, as in the aor. pass. φορήναι, the old formation from ἐφόρην, or according to another Doric abbreviation of ήμεναι, ήμεν, as τυπήμεν. In ἀγινέ-μεναι, Od. υ, 213, the modal vowel ε is dropped instead of contracted.

Obs. 2. The termination έναι first appears in Herodotus.

3. The pass. ending is σθαι, which in the pft. is attached to the root without any mood vowel; the σ being dropped except in pure verbs.

4. The Doric further abbreviated έμεν into εν; as, άγεν f. άγειν: λαμβά-νεν, λέγεν, άμελγεν, fut. άρμόσεν: aor. II. ιδέν for ιδείν: λαβέν, &c.: and Theocrit. into ην, as χαίρην, λαβήν, είπήν, εύρήν.

5. The Doric abbreviates the aor. pass. ήμεν, ήναι, into ήν, but only when a long syllable precedes, as μεθύσθην for ήναι. The inf. pft. act. in Doric and Aëolic varies between ην and ειν, as τεθνάκην, γεγάκειν^a.

^a Müller Dor. ii. 501.

6. The infinitives in *ειν* are in Ionic *έειν*. The Epic poets use both forms, as suits the metre.

7. The modal vowel is altogether lost in the forms *ᾄ-μεναι* from *ᾄω*, II. φ, 70, *ἔδ-μεναι* — *ἔδ-μεναι*, *δειδί-μεν* — *τεθνᾶ-μεναι*, *οὐτά-μεναι*, *ἄρδ-μεναι* Hes. Op. 22.

8. The aor. pass. follow in their infinitive the aorist of the verbs in *μι*.

Participle.

§. 199. 1. The modal vowel is the same as that of the I. sing. ind.

2. The active ending is *vs*, Latin *ns*; in aor. I. it is *s* (the *v* having been dropped before *s*), in the other tenses *v* (the *s* having been dropped after *v*); the passive ending is *μενος*, aor. pass. *εις*, after verbs in *μι*. In the pft. act. the termination is *s*, with which the modal vowel coalesces, as *βεβουλευκαῶς*, *βεβουλευκῶς*.

3. In Dor. the diphthong *ου* before *σ* becomes *οι*, and *α*, *αι*, as *τύπτοισα*, *τύψαις* for *τύπτουσα*, *τύψας*.

4. The Epic dialect lengthens the accentuated *ο* into *ω*, as *τεθνηῶτος* = *τεθνηότος*.

5. The part. of the pft. act. sometimes has in Doric *v* inserted, as *πεφρικόντες* for *πεφρικότες*.

General Dialectic Variations.

§. 200. 1. The forms *μεθον*, *μεθα*, I. dual and plur., are in the poetic dialect lengthened to their original forms *μesthon*, *μestha*; and the Doric retains the I. pl. *μες* instead of *μεν*.

2. The long vowel of the conj. is in the Epic dialect shortened for the verse, or rather the short forms *ο*, *ε*, are older than *ω*, *η*, and were used by Homer, like the digamma, when the verse required it. A lengthened form of the conj. is also found in Homer, as *θέωμεν* for *θῶμεν*. The *ε* of the aor. II. pass. is also lengthened into *ει*, as *δαμείω*, *δαμείτε* for *δάμητε*, see Dialects of Verbs in *μι*.

3. The dual endings *την*, *σθην*, and I. sing. *μην*, are in Dor. *ταν*, *σθαν*, *μαν*: and sometimes, but very seldom, the *ην*, in the aor. pass. of verbs in *ω*, is in Dor. *αν*, as *ἐτίπαν*.

Regular Conjugation of Verbs in *ω*, exhibited in a pure Verb: *βουλεύω*, I advise.

§. 201. 1. As the pure verbs in *ω* have no *tempora secunda*, these will be supplied from two mute verbs, *τρέβω*, I *rub*, *λείπω*, I *leave* (root ΛΙΠ), and one liquid verb, *φαίνω*, I *show* (root ΦΑΝ).

2. The forms which are distinguishable only by their accent have an asterisk attached. These should be carefully observed by the student.

3. The accent of each form should be attended to. This will be treated of below. As a general rule, the accent is as far back as the laws of accentuation allow. Those forms which vary from this rule have a † attached.

4. When the paradigm has been thoroughly mastered, it will be useful to separate each form into its component parts, in the following order: e. g. ἐβουλευσάμην: 1. Verbal root, βουλευ. 2. Augment (or Reduplication) ἐ-βουλευ. 3. Tense characteristic (aor. I. midd.) σ, ἐ-βουλευ-σ. 4. Tense root, ἐβουλευσ. 5. Modal vowel (aor. I. midd.) α, ἐβουλευσ-α. 6. Personal ending (aor. I. midd.) μην. 7. Tense root, with modal vowel and personal ending, ἐβουλευσάμην, *I advised myself, or deliberated.*

Obs. The participles may be learnt with their respective tenses, though their forms are adjectival rather than verbal.

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.			
		<i>Indicative.</i>		Subjunctive of Present. <i>Conjunctive.</i>	
Present. <i>I advise.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ω	βουλεύ-ω	ω	βουλεύ-ω
		2. ει-ς	βουλεύ-εις	η-ς	βουλεύ-ης
		3. ει	βουλεύ-ει	η	βουλεύ-η
	Dual 2.	ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	η-τον	βουλεύ-ητον
		3. ε-τον	βουλεύ-ετον	η-τον	βουλεύ-ητον
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	βουλεύ-ομεν	ω-μεν	βουλεύ-ομεν
		2. ε-τε	βουλεύ-ετε	η-τε	βουλεύ-ετε
		3. ουσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν)	βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)
Imperfect. <i>I did advise.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-ν	ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-μι	βουλεύ-οιμι
		2. ε-ς	ἐ-βούλευ-ες	οι-ς	βουλεύ-οις
		3. ε(ν)	ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)	οι	βουλεύ-οι†
	Dual 2.	ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλευ-έτην	οί-την	βουλευ-οίτην
		3. ἐ-την	ἐ-βουλευ-έτην	οί-την	βουλευ-οίτην
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν	ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	οι-μεν	βουλεύ-οιμεν
		2. ε-τε	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	οι-τε	βουλεύ-οιτε
		3. ο-ν	ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-εν	βουλεύ-οιεν
Perfect I. <i>I have ad-vised.</i> Tense root : βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	α	βε-βούλευ-κ-α	ω	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω
		2. ας	βε-βούλευ-κ-ας	ης	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ης
		3. ε(ν)	βε-βούλευ-κ-ε(ν)		&c.
	Dual 2.	α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		(See §. 190. Obs.)
		3. α-τον	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον		
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν	βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν		
		2. α-τε	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε		
		3. ᾱσι(ν)	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱσι(ν)		
Pluperfect I. <i>I had ad-vised.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	ει-ν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν ^a	οι-μι	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι
		2. ει-ς	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	οι-ς	βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις
		3. ει	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει		&c.
	Dual 2.	εἰ-την	ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-εἴτην		
		3. εἰ-την	ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-εἴτην		
	Plur. 1.	ει-μεν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειμεν		
		2. ει-τε	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε		
		3. ει-σαν	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εισαν or εσαν ^b		
Perf. II. Plpf. II.		πέ-φην α, <i>I have appeared</i> ; ας, ε(ν) &c., as the ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, <i>I had appeared</i> ; εις, ει &c., as the			

^a Old Attic η, §. 192. 2.^b εσαν more usually, §. 192. 2.

		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ε έ-τω ε-τον έ-των ε-τε έ-τωσαν όντων	βούλευ-ε, advise. βουλευ-έτω βουλεύ-ετον βουλευ-έτων βουλεύ-ετε βουλευ-έτωσαν οι βουλευ-όντων	ειν βουλεύ-ειν	ω-ν (ο-ντσα) ουσα ο-ν βουλεύ-ων βουλεύ-ουσα βουλεύ-ον† gen. οντος ούσης as adj. in ων
ε (βε-βούλευ-κ-ε)		έ-ναι βε βουλευ- κ-έναι	ώς gen. ότος υία ... υιάς ός ... ότος βε-βουλευ-κ-ώς† βε-βουλευ-κ-υία† βε-βουλευ-κ-ός† gen. κ-ότος†
Perfect I. Pluperfect I.			

ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Aorist I. <i>I advised</i> (indefinite when). Tense root : ἐ-βούλευ-σ-	Sing. 1.	α ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α	Optative of Aorist. αι-μι βουλεύ-σ-αιμι
		α-ς ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας	αι-ς βουλεύ-σ-αις or ειας
		ε(ν) ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)	αι βουλεύ-σ-αι* or ειε(ν)
	Dual 2.	ά-την ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άτην	αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην
		ά-την ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άτην	αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν	αι-μεν βουλεύ-σ-αμεν
		α-τε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε	αι-τε βουλεύ-σ-ατε
		α-ν ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν	αι-εν βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or ειαν
			Conjunctive of Aorist, as expressing some mental act present in past time. ω βουλεύ-σ-ω η-ς βουλεύ-σ-ης
Aorist II. ἐλιπ-		ο-ν ἔ-λιπ-ον ε-ς ἔ-λιπ-ες &c., as impf.	οι-μι λῖπ-οιμι optative. ω λῖπ-ω conjunctive.
Future βουλευ-σ-		ω βουλεύ-σ-ω ει-ς βουλεύ-σ-εις &c., as the present.	οι-μι βουλεύ-σ-οιμι (as an historic tense, see §. 406. 6.

MIDDLE.

Present. <i>I advise myself.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-μαι βουλεύ-ομαι	ω-μαι βουλεύ-ωμαι
		ε-αι βουλεύ-η, Att. -ει	η-αι βουλεύ-η
		ε-ται βουλεύ-εται	η-ται βουλεύ-ηται
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον βουλευ-όμεθον	ώ-μεθον βουλευ-ώμεθον
		ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον
	Plur. 1.	ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον	η-σθον βουλεύ-ησθον
		ό-μεθα βουλευ-όμεθα	ώ-μεθα βουλευ-ώμεθα
		ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε	η-σθε βουλεύ-ησθε
	3.	ο-νται βουλεύ-ονται	ω-νται βουλεύ-ωνται
Imperfect. <i>I did advise myself.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ό-μην ἐ-βουλευ-όμην	οί-μην βουλευ-οίμην
		ε-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-ου	οι-ο βουλεύ-οιο
		ε-το ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο	οι-το βουλεύ-οιτο
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον	οί-μεθον βουλευ-οίμεθον
		έ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην
	Plur. 1.	έ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	οί-σθην βουλευ-οίσθην
		ό-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα	οί-μεθα βουλευ-οίμεθα
		ε-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε	οι-σθε βουλεύ-οισθε
	3.	ο-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο	οι-ντο βουλεύ-οιντο

PARTICIPLES.		
<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
<p>ο-ν βούλευ-σ-ον ά-τω βουλευ-σ-άτω α-τον βουλεύ-σ-ατον ά-των βουλευ-σ-άτων</p> <p>α-τε βουλεύ-σ-ατε ά-τωσαν βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν ογ ά-ντων βουλευ-σ-άντων</p>	<p>α-ι βου-λεῦ-σαι*†</p>	<p>(α-ντς) ᾱς (α-ντσα) ᾱσα α-ν gen. αντος</p> <p>βουλεύ-σ-ᾱς βουλεύ-σ-ᾱσα βουλεύ-σ-άν†</p>
<p>ε λίπ-ε &c., as im- perative of pres.</p>	<p>εἶ-ν λιπ-εῖν</p>	<p>λιπ-ών, οὔσα, όν† gen. όντος &c.</p>
	<p>βουλεύ-σ-ειν</p>	<p>βουλεύ-σ-ων &c. as of present.</p>
<p>ε-ο βουλεύ-ου έ-σθω βουλευ-έσθω</p> <p>ε-σθον βουλεύ-εσθον έ-σθων βουλευ-έσθων</p> <p>ε-σθε βουλεύ-εσθε έ-σθωσαν βουλευ-έσθωσαν ογ έ-σθων βουλευ-έσθων</p>	<p>ε-σθαι βουλεύ-ε-σθαι</p>	<p>ό-μενος ο-μένη ό-μενον</p> <p>βουλευ-όμενος βουλευ-ομένη βουλευ-όμενον</p>

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		<i>Indicative.</i>	Subjunctive of Perfect. <i>Conjunctive.</i>
Perfect. <i>I have ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μαι βε-βούλευ-μαι σαι βε-βούλευ-σαι τοι βε-βούλευ-ται μεθων βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον μεθα βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε βε-βούλευ-σθε νται βε-βούλευ-νται	βεβουλευ-μένος ὦ &c.
Pluperfect. <i>I had ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην σο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο το ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το μεθον ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην μεθα ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε ντο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	Subjunctive of Pluperfect. <i>Optative.</i> βε-βουλευ-μένος εἴην &c.
Aorist I. <i>I advised myself.</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: ἐ-βουλευσ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	ἀ-μην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμην ο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ω α-το ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατο ἀ-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθον ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην ἀ-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀσθην ἀ-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-σ-ἀμεθα α-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθε α-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αντο	Aorist Optative. αἰ-μην βουλευ-σ-αίμην αι-ο βουλεύ-σ-αιο αι-το βουλεύ-σ-αιτο αἰ-μεθον βουλευ-σ-αίμεθον αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-μεθα βουλευ-σ-αίμεθα αι-σθε βουλεύ-σ-αισθε αι-ντο βουλεύ-σ-αιντο Aorist Conjunctive. ω-μαι βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι &c. η-αι βουλεύ-σ-η &c., as conj. of present.
Aorist II.	Sing. 1. 2.	ἐ-λίπ-όμην, <i>I have left my- self</i> , as impf. indic.	λίπ-οίμην, λίπ-οι &c., as opt. of impf. λίπ-ωμαι, λίπ-η &c., as conj. of pres.
Future.		βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I will advise myself.</i> βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
Fut. III. Tense root: βε-βουλευσ-		βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have advised myself.</i> βε-βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as present indic.	βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.

	PARTICIPLES.	
	Infinitive.	Participle.
<i>Imperative.</i> σο βε-βούλευ-σο σθω βε-βουλεύ-σθω σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθων βε-βουλεύ-σθων σθε βε-βουλεύ-σθε σθωσαν βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, οἱ σθων βε-βουλεύ-σθων	σθαι βε-βουλεύ- σθαι†	μένος μένη μένον βεβουλευ-μένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον†
α-ι βούλευ-σ-αι* ά-σθω βουλευ-σ-άσθω α-σθον βουλεύ-σ-ασθον ά-σθων βουλευ-σ-άσθων α-σθε βουλεύ-σ-ασθε ά-σθωσαν βουλευ-σ-άσθωσαν, οἱ ά-σθων βουλευ-σ-άσθων	α-σθαι βουλεύ-σ- ασθαι	ά-μενος α-μένη ά-μενον βουλευ-σ-άμενος βουλευ-σ-αμένη βουλευ-σ-άμενον
λιπ-ού λιπ-έσθω &c., as imper. of pre- sent.	λιπ-έσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, ομήνη, όμενον
	βουλεύ-σ- εσθαι	βουλευ-σ-όμενος, ομήνη, όμενον
	βε-βουλεύ- σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμε- νος.

PASSIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Historic Tense. Optative.
Aorist I. <i>I have been advised.</i> Tense root: <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ.</i>	Sing. 1.	ην ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ην	είην βουλευ-θ-είην
		ης ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ης	είης βουλευ-θ-είης
		η ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-η	είη βουλευ-θ-είη
	Dual 2.	ήτην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην	ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειήτην
		ήτην ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην	ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειήτην
	Plur. 1.	ημεν ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ημεν	ειήμεν βουλευ-θ-ειήμεν and είμεν
		ητε ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητε	είητε βουλευ-θ-είητε and είτε
		ησαν ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ησαν	είεν βουλευ-θ-είεν
	Subjunctive of Principal Tense. Conjunctive.		
	ὦ βουλευ-θ-ὦ, <i>I may have</i>		
	ῆς βουλευ-θ-ῆς [<i>been ad-</i>		
	ῆ βουλευ-θ-ῆ [<i>vised.</i>		
	ῆτον βουλευ-θ-ῆτον		
ῆτον βουλευ-θ-ῆτον			
ῶμεν βουλευ-θ-ῶμεν			
ῆτε βουλευ-θ-ῆτε			
ῶσι(ν) βουλευ-θ-ῶσι(ν)			
Future I. Tense root: <i>βουλευ-θη-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
	2.	βουλευ-θή-σ-η, Att. <i>ει</i> &c., as the present. indic.	
Aorist II. Tense root: <i>ἐ-τρίβ-</i>	Sing. 1.	ἐ-τρίβ-ην	είην τριβ-είην
	2.	ἐ-τρίβ-ης &c., as the aor. I.	είης τριβ-είης &c., as of aor. I.
			ὦ τριβ-ὦ
			ῆς τριβ-ῆς &c., as of aor. I.
Future II. Tense root: <i>τριβ-η-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι	τριβ-η-σ-οίμην &c., as fut. I.
	2.	τριβ-ή-σ-η, Att. <i>ει</i> &c., as the future I.	
Verbal adjective : βουλευ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, <i>advised.</i>			

The Tenses throughout the Moods.

	Subj.							Subj.					
	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.		Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ω	ε	ω		ειν	ων	Impf.	όμεν			οίμην		
Impft.	ον				οιμι		Fut.	σομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Fut.	σω or ω				ειν	ων		ούμαι					
Pft. I. II.	ά or κα	ε	ω		έναι	ός	Pft.	μαι	σο	Part. & δ		θαι	μένος
Pipft.	ειν				οιμι		Pipft.	μην			Part. & εἰην		
Aor. I.	σα or α	ον	ω		οιμι	αι	Aor. I.	άμην	αι	ωμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	όμενος
Aor. II.	ον	ε	ω		οιμι	ειν	Aor. II.	όμεν	ου	ωμαι	οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Middle.							Passive.						
Pres.	ομαι	ου	ωμαι		εσθαι	όμενος	Aor. I. II.	ην	ητι	ω	είην	ῆναι	είς
							Fut. I. II.	ήσομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος

PARTICIPLES.		
Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ητι βουλεύ-θ-ητι ήτω βουλευ-θ-ήτω ητον βουλεύ-θ-ητον ήτων βουλευ-θ-ήτων ητε βουλεύ-θ-ητε ήτωσαν βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν ογ έντων βουλευ-θ-έντων	ήναι βουλευ-θ-ήναι	είς, είσα, έν βουλευ-θ-είς† βουλευ-θ-είσα† βουλευ-θ-έν† genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-είσης βουλευ-θ-έντος
	βουλευ-θή-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμενος, η, ον
ητι τρίβ-ηθι ήτω τριβ-ήτω, as aor. I.	τριβ-ήναι	τριβ-είς† &c., as aor. I.
	τριβ-ή-σ-εσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον.
βουλευ-τέος, τέα, τέον, to be advised.		

Obs. 1. The fut., though a principal tense, has no conjunctive, being in itself an expression of future probability. The optative properly belongs to the future as an historic tense, (the proper form whereof would have been *ἐβούλευσον*, standing to the future as the impft. to the present, and the plpft. to the pft.), and expresses something which in past time was about to happen, *consulturus eram*. Had this historic future form existed, there would probably have been no fut. opt. form.

Obs. 2. The aor. has an optative form as an historic tense, and also a conjunctive form as used for the pres. or pft. (See *Syntax*, §. 403, 404.)

Futurum Atticum.

§. 203. 1. When the future ends in *σω, σομαι*, preceded by *α, ε, ι*, the *σ* is dropped and the vowels *ε* or *α* coalesce with the *ω* into *ῶ*, or with the *ο* into *οῦ*: *ε* and *ει* become *εῖ*—*α* and *αι* become *ᾱ*; *ῶ, εῖς* &c. become *ῶ, εῖς* &c.; as *ἐλάω* (commonly *ἐλαύνω*), *ἐλά-σ-ω*, fut. Att. *ἐλῶ, ᾱς, ᾱ, ᾱμεν, ᾱτε, ᾱσι(ν)*; *βιβάζω, βιβῶ, ᾱς, ᾱ* &c.—*τελέω, τελέ-σ-ω*, fut. Att. (Ion. *τελέω, εῖς, εῖ, εῖς*, &c.) *τελῶ, εῖς, εἰ, οὔμεν, εἴτε, οὔσι(ν), τελέ-σ-ομαι (τελέομαι), τελοῦμαι, εἰ, εἴται* &c.—*κομίζω, fut. κομίσω, fut. Att. κομῶ, ιεῖς, ιεῖ, ιοῦμεν, ιεῖτε, ιοῦσι(ν), κομιοῦμαι, ιεῖ, ιεῖται, ιοῦμεθα* &c.: so in G. T. as Acts vii. 43. *μετοικῶ*. In the forms in *ω* we must suppose that the root originally ended in some consonant which was changed or lost for euphony, but the *ι* retained, as *κομιδ- κομίδσω*, fut. *κομισ-έσω*, then *κομῖέω*, and *κομῶ*, not *κομῷ*. The Epic and Ionic dialects resolve it into *ιέω* and *ιέομαι*; and Hdt. sometimes uses the *ευ* instead of *ου*, as VIII. 62 *κομιεύμεθα*.

Obs. The form *ῶ* from verbs with *α* in the root is resolved into *οω*: as *κρεμῶ* II. η, 83.

2. It is used only in the indicative, infinitive, and participle, never in the optative.

3. Of the verbs in *έω* and *άω* the following only have this future: *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *τελέω, καλέω*, and sometimes *ἀλέω*, (Epic *δαμάα, δαμόωσι* from *δαμάω, περῶ, περᾶν* from *πέρνημι, ἀητιάω, ἀντιάας, &c.* from *ἀντιάω*); all in *άννυμι*, as *σκεδάάννυμι, σκεδάσω, σκεδῶ, σκεδάσομαι, σκεδῶμαι, and ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφιέσω, ἀμφιῶ*; all in *ίζω* form it: some in *ᾶζω* sometimes, as *δικᾶν, κατασκῶσι, ἐξετῶμεν*, very commonly *βιβάζω (πελᾶτε, πελῶσι, πελᾶν* from *πελάζω* in tragic chorus).

Accent of Verbs.

§. 204. 1. The accent is thrown as far back as the nature of the last syllable permits; as, *βούλευε, βουλεύομαι, παῦε, τύπτε, βούλευ-σων, παῦσον, τύψων*, but *βουλεύεις, βουλεύειν*.

So in compound verbs:

φέρει	πρόσφερε	λείπε	ἀπόλειπε	δῶμεν	ἐνδόμεν
φεύγε	ἐκφεύγε	οἶδα	σύνοιδα	ἦμαι	κάθημαι.

Obs. All monosyllables long by nature are perispomena, except *φῆς, χρή*.

2. In composition, however, if the accentuated syllable of the first part of the compound is retained, the accent is not thrown back beyond it; as, *παρέσχον*, (not *πάρεσχον*), *παράσχες, ἀνέσχον, ἐπίθες, περίθες, ἀπόδος, ἀνέστην*. When the second part of the compound is itself compounded, it retains the accent, as *συνέκδος*: an augmented syllable retains its accent in composition, as *ἦν, παρήν—εἶχον, προσεῖ-χον—ἦγον, ἐξῆγον*.

3. When an accentuated augment is dropped, its accent rests, in compound verbs, on the preposition, if not too far from the end, as *προσέλειπε, πρόσλιπε*; in simple verbs, on the next radical syllable, as *ἔβαλε, βάλε*; and in monosyllables, long by nature, it is always the circumflex, as *ἔβη, βῆ*, but *φθᾶν* &c.

Exceptions to this general Rule.

§. 205. 1. Accent on *ultima*. *Perispomena* :

α. Aor. II., inf. act., as *λιπεῖν* : aor. II., imper. midd., as *λαβοῦ, θοῦ*, but *ἴκου* Orest. 1231.

β. Fut. act. of liquid verbs, as *ἀγγελῶ* (for *έω*), the fut. Att. (see §. 203. 1.): aor. I. and II., conj. pass., as *τυφθῶ, τυπῶ* (*έω*) in all their dissyllabic persons.

2. *Oxyton* :

α. Aor. II., part. act., as *λαβών* : all participles ending in *ς* (gen. *τος*.) except the aor. I. act. which is *paroxyton*, as *παιδεύσας* ; as, *τετυφώς, τυφθείς, τυπείς, ιστάς, ἐπιβάς, τιθείς, προδούς*. Fem. sing. and plural, and Dat. pl. are *properispomena*.

β. The five following aor. imperative, *εἰπέ* (and *εἰπόν* *Theocr. XIV. 11.), *ἔλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ* and *λαβέ*.

Obs. 1. In composition, the accent of the aor. II. imperative act. and midd. is thrown back, according to the general rule, as *ἐκβαλε, ἐκβάλου* ; but not in the inf. or part., as *ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκβαλόν*. In verbs in *μι*, the accent of aor. II. imper. midd. is thrown back only when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, as *ἀπόθου*, but *προσθού*.

3. The accent is on the *penultima*, which is *paroxyton* or *properispomenon*, according to the properties of the penultima and ultima.

α. All infinitives in *ναι* (except the old forms in *μεναι*, which are *propar.*) and in *μεν* ; all inf. perf. midd. ; inf. aor. I. act. and aor. II. midd. : as, *ιστάναι, στήναι, ἐκστήναι, τιθέναι, θείναι, ἐκθεῖναι, διδόναι—τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι—τυπτέμεν—τετύφθαι, πεπαιδεῦσθαι, τετιμῆσθαι, πεφιλήσθαι—φυλάξαι, παιδεῦσαι, τιμῆσαι, φιλῆσαι, μισθῶσαι—λιπίσθαι, ἐκθέσθαι, διιδύσθαι, ἀποθέσθαι*.

β. Optatives in *αι* and *οι*, *paroxyton* (see §. 46. 1), as *παιδεύσαι*.

γ. Participle of the pft. midd., *paroxyton*, as *τετυμμένος*.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect many pft. infin. and part. midd. used in a present sense are *propar.*, as *ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος* f. *ἀλάομαι*.

δ. III. plur. pres. of verbs in *ημι* (root *ε*), *ωμι, υμι* : *properispomenon*, as, *τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῶσι*. So the trisyllabic persons of verbs, of which the dissyllabic forms are *perispomena*, as *τυφθῶ, τυφθῆτε*.

Obs. 3. All the contracted syllables of verbs are circumflexed, if the accentuation of the word before contraction admits of it, as *καλῶ, καλοῦμαι* f. *έω, έομαι* (see §. 43. *Obs. 4.*), but *έφίλει* (imperf.), *φίλει* (imper.) from *έφίλεε, φίλεε*, not *έφιλεῖ, φιλεῖ*.

Obs. 4. Verbs are divided in respect of the accentuation of the I. sing. pres. into α. Barytons, as *τύπτω* ; β. *Perispomena* or *Contract*, as *φιλῶ*.

*Division of Verbs in ω according to their characteristic, and
Remarks on the Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 206. 1. Verbs in *ω* are divided into pure, whereof the charac-

* Schæf. Greg. Cor. p. 341. Theocr. Gaisf. xiv. 11. Sim. Frag. lxx. Gaisf. Herm. Emend. Gr. Gr. 286. n. Buttm. Exc. Plat. Meno. p. 70. Lobeck Phryn. p. 348.

teristic is a vowel: and impure, whereof the characteristic is a consonant.

2. *Pure* verbs are divided into:

a. Uncontracted, whereof the characteristic vowel is not α , ϵ or \omicron , as παιδεύ- ω , τι- ω , λύ- ω , (baryton.)

b. Contract, whereof the characteristic vowel is α , ϵ or \omicron , as τιμά- ω , φιλέ- ω , μισθό- ω , (perispomena.)

3. *Impure* verbs are divided into:

a. Mute, whereof the characteristic is a mute, as λείπ- ω , πλέκ- ω , πείθ- ω .

b. Liquid, whereof the characteristic is a liquid, as ἀγγέλλ- ω , νέμ- ω , φαίν- ω , φθείρ- ω .

§. 207. The natural order of considering the verb would be to take first the earlier forms in μ ; but as these older forms assume in the language, as it has come down to us, the character of anomalous verbs, it will be a more practical view of the matter to violate the rule of *seniores priores*, and to consider them in the following order:

1. Those primitive mute verbs in ω which after the disuse of the ending μ became the regular form of the active verb.

2. Those verbs, which after this analogy were formed from substantives or adjectives, as τιμάω, φιλέω, βουλεύω, and with these will be classed those primitive verbs with pure roots which lost the μ , as αἰρέω.

3. The primitive pure verbs in μ which retain that ending in the common dialect.

Obs. Most of these primitive pure verbs retain traces of their old form, in having one or more of those tenses which pure verbs in ω do not form.

Impure Verbs: i. e. verbs whose characteristic is a consonant.

§. 208. 1. Impure verbs are capable of forming the secondary tenses; and one of the most remarkable features of these verbs is the change which the root experiences in the formation of the several tenses: this arises from

a. The strengthening the primitive root by the insertion of a consonant, as τύπτ- τ - ω root ΤΥΠ, κράζω root ΚΡΑΓ: or even of an entire syllable, as ἀμαρτ(άν) ω root ΑΜΑΡΤ.

b. Or the strengthening the radical vowel of the root, as φεύγω root ΦΥΓ, λήθω root ΛΑΘ, τήκω root ΤΑΚ.

c. Or by a change of the radical vowel, as in the different tenses, τρέφω, ἐτράφην, τέτροφα: so in English, *speak, spake, spoken*.

d. Or by their having a reduplicated syllable prefixed, as πετ, πι-πετ, contracted into πίπτω.

2. We distinguish therefore two roots in these verbs, the original and simple root (*primitive*), which is found in the aor. II. or pft. II., and the secondary strengthened root (*derived*), which

is found in the pres. and imp. ; in the other tenses sometimes the one, sometimes the other is found :

Aor. II. ξ-τύπ-ον	Pres. τύπ-τ-ω	Fut. τύψω (τύπ-σω) and τυπτήσω
— ξ-λίπ-ον	— λείπ-ω	— λείψω (λείπ-σω)
— ξ-κράϋ-ον	— κράζ-ω	— κε-κράζομαι (γ-σομαι)
— ἐ-φάν-ην	— φαίν-ω	— φαν-οὔμαι
— ἐ-φθάρ-ην	— φθείρ-ω	Perf. II. ξ-φθορ-α.

§. 209. We must therefore have recourse to the II. aorist, (or in pure verbs to the future,) and cutting off from it the tense terminations and augment, derive from it those tenses which retain the pure root in one or more shapes : so ΕΥΡ or ΕΥΡΕ is the root of εύρίσκω, whence the future εύρ-ήσω, &c ; while the present serves as the theme for those which have the strengthened root, so ΦΥΓ, present root Φεύγ, fut. φεύγω, &c. And verbs are spoken of as having *two* or *more* themes, as the formation of their tenses marks the existence of one or more roots, besides the form of the present : thus φεύγω is a verb of two, εύρίσκω may be considered a verb of three themes. In some cases there are two present forms in existence, though one is but rarely used, as λανθάνω and λήθω.

Obs. The primitive root is almost invariably short.

Strengthening of the root to form the present.

§. 210. A consonant is annexed to the simple root :

τύπτω, aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην
τάσσω, - - - ἐ-τάγ-ην.

Obs. 1. This derived root is used only in the pres. and impf. ; in all the other tenses the primitive root, with some few exceptions, returns : as,

Pr. τύπτω, impf. ἔτυπτον, aor. II. pass. ἐτύπην, fut. τύψω (for τύπ-σω) but also τυπτήσω ; this serves to distinguish the aor. II. from the imperfect in the indicative and optative, and from the present in the conjunctive and imperative.

2. Or the short vowel of the root is lengthened : as,

ǣ into η in *Mute verbs*, as (ξ-λαῖθ-ον) λήθω
- - αι - *Liquid* - - (ἐ-φάιν-ην) φαίνω
- - ει - - - (ἐ-φθάρ-ην, φθερ-ῶ) φθείρω
ε - ει - - - (ῶ-φελ-ον) ὀφείλω, (κτενῶ) κτείνω
ι - ῑ - *Mute* - - (ξ-λίπ-ον) λείπω
ῑ - ῑ - - - (ἐ-τρίβ-ην) τρίβω
ῡ - ῡ - - - (ἐ-φρύγ-ην) φρύγω
ῡ - ευ - - - (ξ-φύγ-ον) φεύγω.

Obs. 2. In the mute verbs strengthened by a vowel, the present form is the theme for the tenses, except the aor. II., as $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$.

Obs. 3. Verbs whose characteristic is not strengthened have no aor. II. in use, as it would not be distinguished from the impf. (Except such verbs as $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, where the radical vowel undergoes changes in the inflexion, as $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\phi\alpha$, by which the aor. II. is distinguished from the impf. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\omicron\nu$.)

§. 211. Impure verbs are divided into :

1. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a π letter, which in the present is either strengthened by adding τ or lengthening the vowel ; or remains unchanged :

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	π Strengthened by	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$	π	adding τ	$\pi\tau$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$	π	lengthening the vowel	π	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\omega$
wanting	π	unchanged	π	$\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\text{-}\omega$
β				
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$	β	adding τ	$\pi\tau$	$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$	β	lengthening ι into ϵ	β	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$	β$	..... \acute{\iota}$ into $\acute{\epsilon}$	β	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\text{-}\omega$
ϕ				
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$	ϕ	adding τ	$\phi\tau=\pi\tau$	$\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$
wanting	ϕ	unchanged	ϕ	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\text{-}\omega$

Obs. 1. In ($\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\alpha\phi\text{-}\tau\omega$) ϕ is changed to its leno π (see §. 22. 2.), to compensate for which the incipient τ is changed to θ .

2. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a κ letter, which is either unchanged in the present, or strengthened by lengthening the vowel or by the insertion of σ , to which the radical consonant assimilates itself ; the $\sigma\sigma$ is sometimes modified into ζ , and afterwards replaced by $\tau\tau$, which in many verbs is the only form used :

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\alpha$ Pft. II.	κ	adding σ	$\kappa\sigma=\sigma\sigma$	$\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$
wanting	κ	unchanged	κ	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\omega$
γ				
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	γ	adding σ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma\sigma=\sigma\sigma \\ \tau\tau \\ \gamma\sigma=\zeta\omega \\ \gamma\gamma\sigma=\zeta\omega \end{array} \right.$	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	γ	adding σ		$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\gamma\gamma$	adding σ		$\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$
wanting	$\gamma\gamma$	unchanged		$\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$	γ	lengthening υ into $\epsilon\upsilon$	γ	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\text{-}\omega$
			γ	$\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omega$
χ				
wanting ($\beta\eta\chi$)	χ	adding σ	$\chi\sigma=\sigma\sigma$	$\beta\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$
wanting	χ	unchanged	χ	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omega$

Obs. 2. There are two verbs whose radical letter is κ , which is strengthened by τ , $\piέκτω$, $τίκτω$; see Anomalous Verbs.

3. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a T letter, which is unchanged, or else strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or adding σ , with which it is assimilated or coalesces:

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	τ	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
wanting	τ	unchanged	τ	$\deltaνύτ-ω$
wanting	$\tau\tau$	unchanged	$\tau\tau$	$\piλάττ-ω$
δ				
Strengthened by				
$\xi-φραδ-ον$	δ	adding σ	$\delta\varsigma=\zeta$	$\phiράξ-ω$
wanting	δ	unchanged	δ	$\xiρείδ-ω$
θ				
$\xi-λαθ-ον$	θ	lengthening a to η	θ	$\lambdaήθ-ω$
$\xi-πιθ-ον$	θ	lengthening i to ϵ	θ	$\πείθ-ω$

Obs. 3. One verb with θ adds σ to its root, and is assimilated to it, $κορύσσω$, Ep. $\kappaε-κόρυθ-μαι$.

4. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a liquid λ , μ , ν , or ρ , which is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or in verbs with λ by doubling the liquid; and in some in μ and ν the root remains unchanged.

λ				
$\xi-σφάλ-ην$	λ	adding λ	$\lambda\lambda$	$\sigmaφάλλ-ω$
μ				
wanting	μ	unchanged	μ	$νέμ-ω$
ν				
$\xi-φάν-ην$	ν	lengthening a into α	ν	$\φαίν-ω$
$\kappaέ-κρί-κα$	ν	lengthening \tilde{i} into $\tilde{\iota}$	ν	$\κρίν-ω$
wanting	ν	lengthening ϵ into ϵ	ν	$\τείν-ω$
wanting	ν	unchanged	ν	$μέν-ω$
ρ				
$\xi-σπάρ-ην$	ρ	lengthening ϵ into ϵ	ρ	$\σπείρ-ω$
$\deltaρ-όμην$	ρ	lengthening a into α	ρ	$\αῖρ-ω$

5. There is another mode of forming the present, by the old reduplication as found in the verbs in μ , as $\gammaεν$, $\gammaι-γεν$, $\gammaιγένω$ contracted $\gammaίγνω$, Latin *gigno*, $\gammaνω$, $\gammaί-γνω$, $\gammaιγνώσκω$, $\πετ$, $\piι-πετ$, $\πίπτω$.

Obs. 4. Two verbs with μ are strengthened by the addition of ν : aor. II. $\xiκαμον$, pres. $\kappaάμνω$, fut. $\kappaαμούμαι$: aor. II. $\xiταμον$, pres. $τέμνω$, fut. $τεμῶ$.

§. 212. As the pure characteristic is employed in the formation of most of the tenses of those verbs whose root has been strengthened, it is necessary, in order to understand their real formation, to know the radical letters of each verb, whether discovered from the aor. II. or perfect II., or in strengthened liquid verbs the future; or from the simple substantive, as $\kappaαλύπτω$ from $\kappaαλυβή$, $\alphaπτω$ from $\alphaφή$: for which purpose the following observations may be useful.

1. All verbs in **πτω** have for their root a **Π** letter (π, β, φ), except **πίπτω**.

2. Verbs in **σσω** or **ττω** have for their radical a **Κ** letter (κ, γ, χ), except the following:

ἀρμόττω (**ἀρμόζω**), fut. -όσω.

βλίττω, fut. **ίσω**.

βράσσω (**βράζω**).

ἐρέσσω, **ττω**, fut. **έσω**.

ιμάσσω, **άσω**.

κνώσσω, **ώσω**.

λεύσσω, fut. **λεύσω**, aor. **έλευσα**, but both forms are doubtful.

λίσσομαι, Hom., **λίτομαι**, aor. **ελισάμην**, **ελιτόμην**.

νίσσομαι, **νείσσομαι**, fut. **νείσομαι**.

πάσσω, fut. **άσω**.

πλάσσω, fut. **άσω**.

πίσσω, fut. **ίσω**.

So also verbs in **ώττω** (Ion. **ώσσω**); as, **λιμώττω**, **όνειρώττω**, **ύνπνώττω**, though **όνειρωγμός**, **όνειρωξις** seem to point to a **κ** letter as the radical.

3. The following in **σσω** fluctuate between the **κ** and the **τ** sound:

ἀφύσσω (poet.), fut. **ύζω**, aor. **ήφύσα**, **ήφυσάμην**.

κορύσσω, fut. **κορύζω**, Ep. pft. **κεκορυθμένος**, aor. I. midd. **έκορυσσάμην**.

νάσσω, fut. **νάζω** &c., pf. pass. **νένασμαι**, verbal adj. **ναστός**.

4. Of verbs in **ζω**, with a **Τ** letter (generally **δ**), there are but few primitives:

ζίσομαι poet., **καθέζομαι**: **ίζω**, **καθίζω**: **σχίζω**, **χέζω**; but there are many derivatives in **άζω** and **ίζω**, as **έθίζω**, **εικάζω**, &c.

5. Most verbs in **ζω** with a **Κ** letter, (generally **γ**), for their pure characteristic, are *onomatopoetica*, expressing the notion of a sound or voice; as,

αιάζω, fut. **αιάζω**; **ἀλαλάζω**: (**ηὐδάξατο**, **αὐδάσασθαι** from **ΑΥΔΑΣΟΜΑΙ** in Ion.); **βάζω**, fut. **βάζω**, III. pf. midd. or pass. **βέβακται**; **βρίζω** (**βρίζαι**); **δαίζω**; **ελελίζω**; **ἐναρίζω**, *spolio*; **κοίζω**, fut. **κοίζω**; **κράζω**, **κρώζω**; **μαστίζω**; **οδάζω**; **οἰμώζω** (fut. **ξω** and **ξομαι**); **όλολύζω**; **ρέζω**; **ρύστάζω**; **στάζω**, **σταλάζω**; **στενάζω**; **στηρίζω**; **στιίζω**; **συρίζω**; **σφάζω** (Att. **σφάπτω**); **σφύζω**; **τρίζω**; **φλύζω**.

6. The following six in **ζω** fluctuate between a **τ** and **κ** sound:

ἀρπάζω, Att. fut. **ἀρπάσομαι**, **σω**: aor. **ήρπασα**, **ήρπάσθην**, &c.: (Epic and common dialect, **ἀρπάξω** and **-άσω**, &c.: aor. II. pass. **ήρπάγην**). **βαστάζω**, fut. **άσω**: aor. **έβαστάχην**.

διστάζω, hence the verbal subst. **δισταγμός** and **διστασις**.

μύζω (poet. and dial.), aor. **έμυξα**; **έμυσα**, Hippocr.

νυστάζω, fut. **άσω** and **άζω**.

παίζω, fut. **παιζοῦμαι** and **παίζομαι**: aor. Att. **έπαισα**: pf. pass. Att. **πέπαισμαι**.

Obs. **Συρίζω** cannot be placed in this class, as it has another form, **συνρίττω**. The older form, **συρίζομαι**, belongs to **συρίζω**, and the more modern, an un-Attic form, **συρίσω**, to **συρίττω**.

7. The following three in **ζω** have **γγ** for their pure characteristic:

κλάζω, perf. **κέ-κλαγγ-α**: fut **κλάγξω**: aor. **έκλαγγα**.

πλάζω, fut. **πλάγξω**, &c.: aor. pass. **έπλάγχθην**.

σαλπίζω, fut. **ίγξω**, &c.: (later also **-ίσω**, &c.)

Change of Vowels.

§. 213. The lengthening the vowel to strengthen the root seems to be part of that system of formation, wherein the radical vowel of the aor. II. undergoes certain changes in the present and the II. perfect, and sometimes in the I. pft. Grammarians have usually considered the vowel of the present to be the radical vowel, and that of the aor. II. to have been changed from it, whereas the reverse is the case, though for the convenience of conjugating the verb from the present as a starting point, we may retain this system of viewing the aor. II. as formed from the present, instead of *vice versa*.

1. *ǎ* in the root.

Present.			Aor. II. <i>ǎ</i> .	Perf. II.
η in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λήθω	ἔλαθον	η: λέληθα
α } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	{ θάλλω	ἔθαλλον poet.	τέθηλα
αι }	-	{ φαίνω	ἔφαίνην	πέφηναι
ε in <i>Mute verbs</i>	-	τρέφω	ἔτράφην	ο: τέτροφα
ε } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	{ στέλλω	ἔστάλην	—
ει }	-	{ φθείρω	ἔφθάρην	ἔφθορα
2. <i>ǎ</i> —aor. II. <i>ǎ</i> .				
ει in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λείπω	ἔλιπον	οι: ἔλοιπα
3. <i>ǎ</i> —aor. II. <i>ǎ</i> .				
ευ in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	φεύγω	ἔφυγον	ευ: πέφευγα

Remarks on the Change of Vowels.

§. 214. 1. Most mute and liquid verbs with monosyllabic roots, whose present vowel is *ε*, have *α* in the aor. II., in some verbs to distinguish that tense from the imperfect.

τρέπ-ω, aor. II. <i>ἔ-τραπ-ον</i>	στέλλ-ω, aor. II. <i>ἔ-στάλ-ην</i>
τρέφ-ω, - <i>ἔ-τράφ-ην</i>	φθείρ-ω, - <i>ἔ-φθάρ-ην</i>
στρέφ-ω, - <i>ἔ-στράφ-ην</i>	κτείν-ω, - <i>ἔ-κταν-ον</i>
βρέχ-ω, - <i>ἔ-βράχ-ην</i>	τέμν-ω, - <i>ἔ-ταμ-ον</i>
δέρ-ω, - <i>ἔ-δάρ-ην</i>	

But not polysyllables, as ἡγγελην, ὤφελον, ἀγερέσθαι.

2. Some verbs of this class retain the *ε* in aor. II. pass., as the termination prevents its being confounded with the imperf., as

βλέπω, imperf. *ἔ-βλεπ-ον*, aor. II. pass. *ἔ-βλέπ-ην*.
λέγω, (in-compos.), aor. II. pass. *κατε-λέγ-ην*. So also
λέπ-ω, *ἔ-λέπ-ην*.

πλέκ-ω, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

φλέγω, ἐ-φλέγ-ην.

ψέγω, ἐ-ψέγ-ην.

3. The following verbs, though the root has been strengthened by the addition of a consonant, also admit of this change of vowels:

κλέπτω, aor. II. ἐκλάπην;

τέμνω, aor. II. ἔταμον old Attic, and ἔτεμον.

Obs. 1. Πλήττω only admits this change in its compounds, as

ἐ-πλήγ-ην

ἐξε-πλάγ-ην

κατε-πλάγ-ην.

4. Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root take *ä* in the pft. I. act., the pft. midd., and the aor. I. passive as well as the aor. II.; as,

στέλλω, fut. στελ-ῶ pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην

φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα ἔ-φθαρ-μαι aor. ἐ-φθάρ-θην.

But not the polysyllabic verbs, as ἡγγέλκα, ἡγγέλθην from ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγέγμαι, ἡγήρθην from ἀγείρω. Cf. 1.

5. Those mute and liquid verbs which have *ε* in the radical syllable of the present, and those liquid verbs which have *ει*, take *ο* in the II. pft., and mute verbs with *ει* take *οι*; as,

δέρκομαι (poet.), δέδορκα

δέρω, δέδορα

ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα

φθείρω, ἔφθορα

λείπω, λελοίπα

πείθω, πέποιθα

σπείρω, ἔσπορα

στέργω, ἔστοργα.

Obs. 2. The following anomalous verbs undergo a similar change of vowel:

(ἔθω, Ep.), εἴωθα, (for εἴθα), εἰωθέναι, εἰωθώς: plpft. εἰώθειν.

ἜΙΔΩ, *video*, οἶδα.

ἜΙΚΩ, *εἰκα*, plpf. ἐώκειν.

ἔλπω (poet.), ἔολπα, plpf. ἐώλπειν.

ἜΡΓΩ, *εὐργα*: plpf. ἐώργειν.

ρήγ-νυμι, ἔρρωγα.

6. The following take *ο* after this analogy in the I. pft.

κλέπτω, I. pft. κέκλοφα, but pft. midd. κέκλεμμαι (also κέκλαμμαι).

λέγω, I. pft. ξυνείλοχα, ἐξείλοχα: but pft. midd. συνείλεμμαι.

πέμπω, I. pft. πέπομφα: but πέπεμμαι.

τρέπω, I. pft. τέτροφα (the same as the II. pft. of τρέφω) and τέτραφα; (this *ä* in the perf. is anomalous, and probably is only allowed here to distinguish it from τέτροφα from τρέφω.)

Obs. 3. So also ἀγίοχα (*ἄγω*), ἐδήδοχα (*ἔδω*). ἐνήνοχα (*ἐνέκω*), πέπτωκα from πίπτω, ἔωκα Dor. for εἶκα from ἔημι, βεβόλημαι (*βῆλλω*) δεδοκημένος (*δέκομαι*), ἄωρτο (*αἶρω*), ἔοργα (*ρέζω*), ἐπώχατο II. μ, 310, from ἐπέχω.

7. The following dissyllabic mute verbs with *ε* for their present vowel take, like the liquids of this class, *α* in pft. midd. or pass., but not in the aor. I. pass.: as,

στρέφω, pft. midd. ἔστραμμαι, but aor. I. pass. ἐστρέφθην } ἀφθην Ion. and

τρέπω - - τέτραμμαι, but - - ἐτρέφθην } Dor.

τρέφω, - - τέθραμμαι, but - - ἐθρέφθην

κλέπτω, see 6.

Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.

§. 215. 1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary in having no tense characteristic, so that the tense ending is annexed immediately to the simple root, as *ἐλπ-ον*, but *ἐπαίδευ-σ-α*: and in some verbs by changing the vowel of their present, as *στρέφω*, *ἐστράφ-ην*, *στραφ-ήσομαι*, but *ἐ-στρέφ-θην*.

2. The II. pft. lengthens the short vowels, *ι* into *ῑ*, *α* into *ᾱ* or (after *ρ* or a vowel) into *ᾶ*, *υ* into *ευ*, and the diphthongs *αι* into *η*, *ει* into *οι*, see §. 213.

<i>κράζω</i>	aor. II. <i>ἔ-κραγ-ον</i>	II. pft. <i>κέ-κράγ-α</i>
<i>φρίσσω</i>	root <i>ΦΡΙΚ</i> (<i>ι</i>)	- - <i>πέ-φρίκ-α</i>
<i>θάλλω</i>	fut. <i>θαλ-ῶ</i>	- - <i>τέ-θηλ-α</i>

So *πέφηνα*, *πέφευγα*, *λέληθα*.

3. The aor. II. act., midd. and pass., and the II. pft. act., can be formed only from the verbs which belong to the primitive language (so not from derivatives in *έω*, *άω*, *όω*, *εύω*, *άζω*, *ίζω*, *αίνω*, *ύνω* &c.), and in most of these the simple root has been strengthened in the present, so that there is a difference between the impf. and aor. II. act.: and in those verbs where these two tenses either cannot be distinguished at all, as in verbs with the simple root in the present, or only by the different quantity of the same vowel, as in liquid verbs in *νω*, the aor. II. passive alone is in use, this being distinguished by the ending from the impf.; as,

<i>γράφω</i> impf. <i>ἔγραφον</i>	aor. II. act. <i>waitung</i>	aor. pass. <i>ἐγράφην</i>
<i>κλίνω</i> - <i>ἐκλῖνον</i>	- - -	- - <i>ἐκλινην</i> .

§. 216. 1. There is no verb which has all the forms of the aor. I. and also all of the aor. II. except *τρέπω*.

<i>ἔτραπον</i>	<i>ἐτραπόμην</i>	<i>ἐτράπην</i>
<i>ἔτρεψα</i>	<i>ἐτρεψάμην</i>	<i>ἐτρέφθην</i> ;

of which however the aor. I. middle is seldom used, except in phrases such as *τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγήν*. And there are very few verbs of which the aor. II. act. and pass. are both in use. There are some few exceptions, mostly in poetry, as *ἔτυπον* and *ἐτύπην*, *ἔλιπον* and (II. π. 507) *λίπεν* (*ἐλίπησαν*), *ἤγγε-λον* and *ἤγγελην*, Ep. *ἔτμαγον* and *ἐτμάγην*.

2. Few verbs have both the aorist forms in the same voice. Where both forms really do exist, either

a. They have a different signification, the aor. I. transitive, the aor. II. intransitive; or,

β. They belong to different dialects, ages, or species of composition, as originally the aor. II. was not much in use as a passive tense. So the old Attic prefers the full form of the aor. I. pass.^a, the later Attic the less emphatic aor. II.; for example, *ταχθῆναι* and *ταγήναι*. On the other hand, some verbs form properly only the aor. II. pass., and the aor. I. pass. is found only in the poets, especially the Tragedians.

3. In some verbs both forms exist, mostly where the aor. I. supplies the place of the perfect not in use.

<i>ἀπηλλάχθην</i> and <i>ἀπηλλάγην</i>	<i>συνελέχθην</i> and <i>συνελέγην</i>
<i>ἐβλάφθην</i> - <i>ἐβλάβην</i>	<i>ἐφλέχθην</i> - <i>ἐφλέγην</i>
<i>ἐβρέχθην</i> - <i>ἐβράχην</i>	<i>ἐστρέφθην</i> - <i>ἐστράφην</i>
<i>ἐφθην</i> - <i>ἐφθασα</i>	<i>ἤξα</i> - <i>ἤγαγον</i>

Thucyd. and Xen.

4. Some verbs which in the later dialects had an aor. I., have only the aor. II. in the old pure Attic: so

ἔλιπον, later ἔλειψα	ᾤλισθον later ᾤλίσθησα
εἶλον - ἥρησα	ἔβλαστον - ἐβλάστησα
ἐβίων - ἐβίωσα.	

On the other hand, of βλέπω the Attic used the aor. I. only, not ἐβλαβον.

5. The poets use the aor. II. of many verbs which are not found in prose; as,

	<i>Prose.</i>	<i>Poetry.</i>
ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγελον (sometimes also in prose)
κτείνω	ἔκτεινα	ἔκτανον and ἔκταν
πείθω	ἐπεισα	ἐπιθον, ἐπιθύμην
τύπτω	ἔτυψα	ἔτυπον
ἄλλομαι	ἡλάμην	ἡλόμην
αἶρω	ἡρα, ἡράμην	ἀροίμην Opt.; in Homer also ἀρόμην, ἀρωμαι, ἀρέσθαι.

Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 217. 1. Impure verbs may be arranged into four Conjugations, according to the characteristic of the present, and the formation of their tenses; three of Mutes (Π letter, K letter, T letter), and one of Liquid verbs; each containing some verbs whose characteristic is that of the simple root, and others where it has been strengthened by a consonant.

Mute Verbs.

2. The regular mute verbs are arranged according to their characteristic into the three classes of the mute letters, each class being subdivided into verbs with the simple, and verbs with a strengthened root.

1. Verbs with a Π letter:

Simple root,

β, π, φ,—as τρέβ-ω, πέμπ-ω, γράφ-ω

Strengthened by τ,

πτ,—as βτ, βλέπτ-ω (ΒΛΑΒ), πτ τύπτ-ω (ΤΥΠ).

φτ, δρύπτ-ω (ΔΡΥΦ).

Fut. ψω
(= βσ, πσ, φσ)
Perf. φα
(= βά, πά)

2. Verbs with a K letter:

Simple root,

γ, γγ, κ, κτ, χ,—as ἄγ-ω, πλέκ-ω, τεύχ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as γσ κράζ-ω (ΚΡΑΓ), κσ φρίσσω-ω

(ΦΡΙΚ), χσ βήσσω-ω (ΒΗΧ).

Fut. ξω
(= γσ, κσ, χσ.)
Perf. χα
(= γά, κά.)

3. Verbs with a T letter:

Simple root,

δ, τ, ττ,—as ἄδ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, πείθ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or λ,—as δσ, φράζ-ω (ΦΡΑΔ), τσ, λίσσω-μαι

(ΛΙΤ), θσ, κορύσσω-ω (ΚΟΡΥΘ).

Fut. σω. (the τ letter being dropped.)
Perf. κα.

Obs. 1. It has been usual to make four conjugations of mute verbs by making one of double letters $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , and for the convenience of learners this has its advantages; but if we are to consider the verb with relation to its root, we must distinguish between the $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , which have a κ letter, and those which have a τ letter, as the one form their future $\xi\omega$, pft. in $\chi\alpha$, the others in $\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 2. These double letters $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, ζ , are the only characteristics which do not at once give the future and perfect—we can only know them by ascertaining their radical letter in the aor. II. or pft. II., or some cognate substantive.

Obs. 3. Verbs which are formed from the root by the reduplication might be classed as a separate conjugation; but as they have been generally classed under irregular verbs, the same arrangement is maintained. It must not however be forgotten that they are governed by regular analogies.

Formation of the Tenses of Mute Verbs.

§. 218. 1. The mute verbs form their tenses, except the principal, by adding the tense endings (§. 184. 4), to the simple root, or, where the radical vowel has been lengthened to a diphthong, to the present root; in the fut. and aor. of verbs with a Π or K sound, the characteristic of the tense and of the root coalesce; in other verbs the T sound is dropped.—(See §. 25.) The imperfect is always formed from the present root.

2. The future ending is always $\sigma\omega$, with which the radical letter coalesces in Π and K verbs, but is dropped in T verbs, as may be seen above, §. 217. 2. 3.

3. The I. perfect and plpft. are formed by adding $\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ (aspirated) to the K and Π , $\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ to the T verbs; but before κ the T letter is dropped: before μ and τ in the pft. midd. or pass. it becomes σ , and is wholly lost before the tense endings which begin with σ ; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$; $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$; but $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$, (except the Homeric $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ from $\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.)

4. The vowels α , ι , υ , of T verbs are short before the σ or κ of the tense endings; as, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$; $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, fut. $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$; $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$; $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$ &c.

5. The changes which the mutes undergo in endings beginning with σ , θ , μ , τ , and the aspirated endings $\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, are regulated by the rules for the change of consonants (§. 22. sqq.).

Obs. 1. The characteristic π , when preceded by μ , in the pft. midd. or pass. is dropped; as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\mu\alpha\iota$), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\alpha\iota$ &c., inf. $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\theta\alpha\iota$, part. $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\acute{\mu}\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$: so $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\mu\alpha\iota$). So when $\gamma\gamma$ precedes μ , one of them is dropped: $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\omega$, $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$), $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$, $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ &c. inf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$, part. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$: so $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$) $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$ &c.

Obs. 2. In the old poetic dialect the T letter is retained before the μ of the pft. midd., as *πέφραδμαι, κεκόρυθμαι, κέκαδμαι*.

Obs. 3. In the verbs ending in *-ένδω* or *-ένθω*, the T letter and the ν are both dropped, to compensate for which the ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$, as *σπένδ-ω*, fut. (*σπένδ-σω*), *σπεύσω*, aor. *ἔσπεισα*, pft. *ἔσπεισμαι*. So *πενθ-* forms *πείσομαι*, fut. of *πάσχω*.

Obs. 4. Verbs with a T letter have, in the common dialect, no aor. II., though it is sometimes found in the Epic dialect, as *φράζω* (*ΦΡΑΔΩ*), aor. II. *ἔπέφραδον*.

Obs. 5. The root of *ψύχω* is *ψυγ* not *ψυχ*, whence the aor. II. is formed with γ : *ἐψύγην, ψυγήναι*.

Obs. 6. On the change of vowel in some secondary tenses and pft. I. and pft. midd., see §. 213.

Obs. 7. On the Attic fut. of verbs in *άζω* and *ίζω*, as

βιβάζω fut. *βιβάσσω*=*βιβῶ, ἄς, ᾶ, ὦμεν* &c.

κομίζω . . *κομίσσω*=*κομῶ, εἰς, εἶ, ἰοῦμεν*, see §. 203. 1.

Obs. 8. *Σώζω* has in Attic the pft. *σέσωμαι*, from the Epic *σώω*.

Obs. 9. Mute and liquid verbs: the endings beginning with σ drop the σ if preceded immediately by a mute or liquid (§. 29. 4.), as

κεκρύφθαι for *κεκρύπσθαι*

πεπλέχθαι for *πεπλέξθαι*

ἔσφαλθε for *ἔσφαλσθε*.

Obs. 10. The regular formation of III. pl. pft. and plpft. midd. or pass. *νται, ντο*, is not admissible in impure verbs whether mutes or liquids, as thereby too many consonants would be brought together. To obviate this the Attics mostly use a periphrasis of the nom. pl. part. with the III. pl. pres. of *εἰμί* (*εἰσὶ*) for the pft., and III. pl. imp. *ἦσαν* for plpft. Some old Attic writers however used the Ionic form, wherein the ν is exchanged for α , throws its aspirate on the preceding K or Π letter; as,

τρίβ-ω *τέ-τριμ-μαι* III. pl. *τετρίφεται* (for *τέτριβνται*) plpft. *έτετρέφατο*

πλέκ-ω *πέ-πλεγ-μαι* . . *πεπλέχεται* (for *πέπλεκνται*)

τάσσ-ω *τέ-ταγ-μαι* . . *τετάχεται* (for *τεταγνται*)

σκευάζω *έ-σκεύασ-μαι* . . *έσκευάδαται* (for *έσκευανται*)

χωρίζω *κε χώρισ-μαι* . . *κεχωριδαται* (for *κεχώριδνται*).

The periphrasis with *εἶναι* is also occasionally found in Ionic, and even both forms are found in the same verb: Hdt. VII. 62 *έσκευάδατο*, Id. 66 *έσκευασμένοι έσαν*.

Obs. 11. The following perfects in *δαται* are used by Homer, though the characteristic of the verb is not δ : *εἰράδαται* from *ράϊνω*, *εἰληλάδατο* from *εἰλάω*, *ἀκηχέδαται* from *ἀχομαι*, where others read *ἀκηχέαται*.

Obs. 12. *Ἀπικάται* from *ἀφίγμαι*, in Hdt., is the only word in which a tenuis is retained before *αται*.

Obs. 13. The mute verbs whose root is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, form their fut. and I. pft. from the present and not from the simple root, while liquid verbs thus strengthened form them from the simple root. The aorist II. is of course always formed from the simple root.

§. 219. Conjugation of Mute Verbs.

Radical letter—Π sound.

1. The Present characteristic is π , β , ϕ or $\pi\tau$: Fut. $\psi\omega$ ($\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\beta\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\phi\text{-}\sigma\omega$): Pft. $\phi\alpha$ ($\pi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}$, $\beta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}$): Pft. Pass. or Midd. $\mu\alpha\iota$ or $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$:

π	τέρπω	τέρψω	*τέτερφα	*τέτερμαι
β	τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαι
φ	γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
πτ	τύπτω	*τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι.

all conjugated like *τρίβω*. The characteristic consonant is changed to π or μ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22. sqq.

ACTIVE.					
Pres.	Ind. τρίβ-ω	Imper. τρίβ-ε	Conj. or Opt. τρίβ-ω	Inf. τρίβ-ειν	Part. τρίβ-ων
Perft. I.	τέτριψ-α	wanting	τετριψ-ω	τετριψ-έναι	τετριψ-ώς
Plpft.	έτετριψ-ειν		τετριψοιμι		
Fut.	τρίψ-ω		τρίψοιμι	τρίψειν	τρίψων
Impft.	έτριβ-ον		τριβ-οιμι		
Aor. I.	έτριψα	τρίψων	τρίψω τρίψαιμι	τρίψαι	τρίψας
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	τρίβο-μαι	τρίβ-ου	τρίβ-ωμαι	τρίβ-εσθαι	τρίβ-όμενος
Pft.	τέτριμμαι (τέ-τριβ-μαι)	τέτριψο (τέ-τριβ-θο)	τετριμμένος ὤ	τετριφθαι	τετριμμένος
S. 1.	τέ-τριμ-μαι				
2.	τέ-τρι-ψαι	τέ-τρι-ψο			
3.	τέ-τριπ-ται	τε-τρίφ-θω			
D. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τέ-τριφ-θον			
3.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τε-τρίφ-θων			
P. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θε	τέ-τριφ-θε			
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι εισί ογ τε-τρίφ-αται	τε-τρίφ-θωσαν ογ τε-τρίφ-θων			
Plpft.	έτετριμ-μην		τετριμμένος εἶην		
S. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μην				
2.	έ-τέ-τρι-ψο				
3.	έ-τέ-τριπ-το				
D. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	έ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
3.	έ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
P. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	έ-τέ-τριφ-θε				
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι ἦσαν				

* The forms with an asterisk are not in common use.

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Fut.	τρίψομαι		τρίψοίμην	τρίψεσθαι	τρίψόμενος
Impft.	ἐτρίβ-όμην		τρίβοίμην		
Aor. I.	ἐτρίψάμην	τρίψαι	τρίψωμαι	τρίψᾶσθαι	τρίψάμενος
			τρίψαίμην		
Fut. III.	τετρίψομαι		τετρίψοίμην	τετρίψεσθαι	τετρίψόμενος

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἐτρίφθην (ἐτρίβ-θην)	τρίφ-θητι	τρίφ-θω Opt. τρίφ-θείην	τρίφ-θῆναι	τρίφ-θείς
Fut. I.	τρίφ-θήσομαι		τρίφ-θησοίμην	τρίφ-θήσεσθαι	τρίφ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἐτρίβην	τρίβ-ηθι	τρίβ-ῶ τρίβ-εῖην	τρίβ-ῆναι	τρίβ-εῖς
Fut. II.	τρίβ-ήσομαι		τρίβ-ησοίμην	τρίβ-ήσεσθαι	τρίβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective : (τρίβ-τός =) τριπτός, (τρίβ-τέος =) τριπτέος.

Radical letter—κ sound.

§. 220. 1. The present characteristic is γ, γγ, κ, κτ or χ : Fut. ξω (χ-σω, κ-σω, γ-σω) : Pft. χα (κ-ά, γ-ά or χα) : Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι :

κ	πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
γγ	σφίγγω	σφίγξω	ἔσφιγχα	ἔσφιγμαι
κτ	τίκτω	τέξω	*τέτεχα	τέτεγμαι
γ	λέγω	λέξω	*λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
χ	τρέχω	θρέξω	*τέτρεχα	*τέτρεγμαι

all conjugated like πλέκω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic consonant is sometimes changed to γ or χ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	Imper. πέ-πλεξ-ο πε-πλέχ-θω πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέχ-θων πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλέχ-θωσαν or πέ-πλεχ-θων	Conj. πεπλεγμένος ὦ Inf. πέ-πλεχ-θαι Part. πε-πλεγ-μένος Opt. πεπλεγμένος εἶην
Impf.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην		
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ά) πέ-πλεχ-α	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι πέ-πλεκ-σαι = ξαι πέ-πλεκ-ται πε-πλέγ-μεθον πέ-πλεχ-θον πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέγ-μεθα πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλεγμένοι εἰσὶ Ion. πε-πλέχ-αται		
Plpf.	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἐ-πε-πλέγ-μην		
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι		
Aor.	ἔ-πλεξα	ἐ-πλεξάμην		
Ft.III.		πε-πλέξομαι		
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.	(ἐ-πλέκ-θην) ἐ-πλέχ-θην			
Future I.	πλεχ-θήσομαι			
Aorist II.	ἐ-πλάκ-ην			
Future II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			
Verbal adjective : πλεκ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέον.				

So verbs with the double γ, as τέγω, except that they retain one γ, the other being changed or retained according to the laws of euphony; as, ἐτέγξω, τέτεγμαί, τέτεγξαι &c. So

ἔσφιγμαι	
ἔσφιγξαι	ἔσφιγξο
ἔσφιγκται	ἐσφίγχθω
ἐσφίγμεθον	
ἔσφιγχθον	ἔσφιγχθον
ἔσφιγχθον	ἐσφίγχθον
ἐσφίγμεθα	
ἔσφιγχθε	ἔσφιγχθε
ἐσφιγμένοι εἰσὶ	ἐσφίγχθωσαν or ἐσφίγχθων

2. The Present characteristic is *σσ, ττ*, or sometimes *ζ*: Fut. *ξω* (*γσω, κσω*): Pft. *χα* (*γά, κά*): Pft. Pass. or Midd. *γμαι*:

<i>σσω</i>	} <i>τάσσω</i>	<i>τάξω</i>	<i>*τέταχα</i>	<i>τέταγμαι</i>
<i>ττω</i>				
<i>ζ</i>	<i>σφάζω</i>	<i>σφάζω</i>	<i>*ξσφαχα</i>	<i>ξσφαγμαι</i>

declined like *τάσσω*, and through the moods like *τρίβω*. The same change of radical consonants takes place as in the last paradigm.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	τάσσω, Att. τάττω	τάσσομαι		Conj. τεταγμένος ᾶ Inf. τέ-ταχ-θαι Part. τε-ταγ-μένος
Impf.	ἔ-τασσο-ον	ἔ-τασσο-όμεν		
Perf.	(τέ-ταγ-ά) τέ-ταχ-α	τέ-ταγ-μαι τέ-ταξ-αι τέ-τακ-ται τε-τάγ-μεθον τέ-ταχ-θον τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάγ-μεθα τέ-ταχ-θε τε-ταγ-μένοι εἰσὶ		
		Imper. τέ-ταξ-ο τε-τάχ-θω τέ-ταχ-θον τε-τάχ-θων τέ-ταχ-θε τε-τάχ-θωσαν or τε-τάχ-θων		

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
Plpf.	ἔ-τε-τάχ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τάγ-μην	Opt. τεταγμένος εἶην
Fut.	(τάγ-σω) τά-ξω	τάξομαι	
Aor.	ἔ-τα-ξα	ἔ-ταξ-άμην	
Ft.III.		τε-τάξ-ομαι	

PASSIVE.	
Aorist I.	(ἔ-τάγ-θην) ἔ-τάχ-θην
Future I.	ταχ-θήσομαι
Aorist II.	ἔ-τάγ-ην
Future II.	ταγ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective : τακτός, ἡ, ὄν, τακτέος, ἑα, ἑόν.	
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Radical letter—T sound.

§. 221. The present characteristic is, τ, ττ (σσ), δ, θ; sometimes ξ (δσ), Fut. σω, Pft. κα, Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι:

τ	ἀνυτω	ἀνύσω	*ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
ττ σσ	πλάττω	πλάσω	*πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι
δ	ψεύδω	ψεύσω	*ἔψευκα	ἔψευσμαι
θ	πλήθω	πλήσω	*πέπληκα	*πέπλησμαι
ξ	φράζω	φράσω	*πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

are conjugated like ψεύδω, and declined through the moods like τρέβω. The characteristic is dropped before σ (see §. 25.) or κ, (§. 218. 3.) and before μ or θ is changed to σ (§. 22. sqq.)

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω	ψεύδ-ομαι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἔ-ψευδ-όμεν	ἔ-φραζ-ον	ἔ-φραζ-όμεν	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα) ἔ-ψευ-κα	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι) ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	(πέ-φραδ-κα) πέ-φρᾶ-κα	(πέ-φραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plpf.	ἔ-ψεύ-κειν	ἔ-ψεύσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φρᾶ-κειν	ἔ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω) ψεύ-σω	ψεύ-σομαι	(φράδ-σω) φρᾶ-σω	φρά-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἔ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φρᾶ-σα	ἔ-φρα-σάμην	
Ft. III.				πε-φρά-σομαι	

Obs. Κορύσσω forms its future anomalously, as if its characteristic were a K letter, κορύξω, but the aor. I. is ἐκορυσσάμην.

PASSIVE.			
Aor. I.	(ἔ-ψεύδ-θην)	ἔ-ψεύσ-θην	(ἔ-φράδ-θην) ἔ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I.		ψευσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι
Verbal adjective : (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, τέα, τέον φραστέος.			

Declension of Perfect Middle or Passive.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἔψευσ-μαι	Imper. ἔψευ-σο ἐψεύσ-θω	Inf. ἐψεύσ-θαι Part. ἐψευσ-μένος, η, ον.
	2.	ἔψευ-σαι		
	3.	ἔψευσ-ται		
Dual	1.	ἐψεύσ-μεθον	ἔψευσ-θον ἐψεύσ-θων	
	2.	ἔψευσ-θον		
	3.	ἔψευσ-θον		
Plur.	1.	ἐψεύσ-μεθα	ἔψευσ-θε ἐψεύσ-θωσαν or ἐψεύσ-θων	
	2.	ἔψευσ-θε		
	3.	ἐψευσ-μένοι εἰσὶ		

Liquid Verbs.

Formation of the Tenses.

§. 222. 1. Verbs with a liquid consonant as their characteristic, form the future and aor. I. without the tense characteristic σ , but the perfect has the tense characteristic κ ; as,

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. I. ἔ-σφηλ-α, pft. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

Obs. The terminations ῶ, οὔμαι, of the fut. are formed by the omission of σ and a contraction (as the circumflex denotes) from -έσω, έώ, ῶ, -έσομαι, έομαι, οὔμαι, as σφαλ-έσω, σφαλ-έώ=σφαλ-ῶ. These forms are inflected throughout, as the pres. active or middle of verbs in έώ. These verbs form no fut. III.

2. The present and imperfect of all these verbs (except some few with the radical vowel ϵ) have been strengthened either by doubling the λ , as σφάλ-λ-ω, inserting ν after the pure root, as τέμ-ν-ω, or lengthening the radical vowel, as in all verbs in ἔνω, ἔνωω, ἔρω, κρίν-ω, ἀμύν-ω, κτείν-ω, φαίν-ω (ΣΦΑΛ, TEM, KPIN(ι), 'AMTN(υ), KTEN, ΦAN); but in some verbs with the radical vowel ϵ there is no change, as μέν-ω, νέμ-ω.

3. The whole of the tenses are formed from the simple root; the vowel however of the aor. I. act. and midd. being lengthened:

Σφάλλ-ω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. II. pass. ἐ-σφάλ-ην, fut. σφαλήσομαι, pf. I. act. ἔ-σφαλ-κα, perf. midd. or pass. ἔ-σφαλ-μαι, fut. I. pass. σφαλ-θήσομαι, aor. I. act. ἔ-σφηλ-α (inf. σφήλ-αι).

Τεκμαίρ-ομαι, fut. τεκμαρ-οὔμαι, pft. τε-τέκμαρ-μαι, aor. I. ἐ-τεκμηρ-άμην, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τεκμάρ-θην.

Τίλλ-ω, fut. τίλ-ῶ, midd. τίλ-οὔμαι, aor. I. ἔ-τῖλ-α, inf. τῖλ-αι, pf. act. τέ-τιλ-κα, pf. midd. or pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τίλ-θην.

4. As but few liquid verbs form the aor. II., the simple root is found from the future, according to the radical vowel of which liquid verbs are divided into four classes :

Class I. (ǣ in the Fut., η in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -άλλω, -άμνω, -αίρω, -αίνω.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.
σφάλλ-ω	σφαλ-ῶ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
κάμν-ω	καμ-οὔμαι	
τεκμαίρ-ω	τεκμαρ-ῶ	ἔ-τέκμηρ-α
φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α

Class II. (ε in the Fut., εἰ in the Aor. I.) Verbs with the simple root in Pres. and those in -έλλω, -έμνω, -είρω, -εἴνω.

μέν-ω	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἤγγειλ-α
τέμν-ω	τεμ-ῶ	
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	ἔ-τειν-α
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔφθειρα

Class III. (ι in the Fut., ἰ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ἰλλω, ἰνω.

τίλλ-ω	τίλ-ῶ	ἔ-τίλ-α
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	ἔ-κρίν-α

Class IV. (υῖ in the Fut., υῖ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῦρω, -ῦνω.

σύρ-ω	σύρ-ῶ	ἔ-σύρ-α
ἁμύν-ω	ἁμύν-ῶ	ἤμυν-α.

Obs. 1. The verbs of Class I. take *a* instead of *η*, in the aor. I., in Doric (except *ἐκάθηρα*, Theocr. V. 119) and the following verbs in the common dialect—in αἴνω, ἰσχναίνω, ἰσχνᾶναι, κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδαναι, κερδᾶναι, κοιλαίνω, (ἐκοιλᾶνα), λευκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω;—all in -ραίνω, (except τιτραίνω, τιτρήναι,) as περαίνω, fut. περανῶ, aor. ἐπέρᾶνα, inf. περᾶναι, ὑφαίνω, (Att. ὑφᾶνα, ὑφηναι,)—αἰνώ, as πιαίνω, πιᾶναι, μαινώ, (μιῆναι, seldom μιᾶναι). The verb σημαίνω has σημῆναι (the usual Attic form) and σημᾶναι. So also αἶρω, ἀλλομαι have the form in *ā*, ἀραι, ἀλασθαι, which, however, in the indicative is changed by the augment into *η*, as ἤρα, ἡλάμην. In Epic and Ion. the *η* is used.

Obs. 2. The following verbs take in all the poetic dialects a form of the fut. and aor. I., of which the *σ* of *έσω* is retained and the *ε* dropped, after the analogy of mute verbs, so that the ending is *σω*, *σα* : κέλλω (poet.), κέλω, ἐκέλσα—κύρω (poet.), κύρσω, ἔκυρσα—ὄρω (ὄρ-νυμι), ὄρω, ὠρσα, always—φύρω, (old Greek and poetic,) φύρσω, ἔφυρσα, fut. πεφύρσομαι; but aor. II. pass. ἐφύρην Lucian, and pft. midd. (or pass.) πέφυρμαι; in prose φυνάσσω, ἐφύρσα, ἐφυρασάμην, ἐφυνάβην, πεφύραμαι. So also ἀέρω Panayasis from αἰρώ,—ἤρσα from ἄρω,—ἔρσα Hippocrat. from εἶρω,—ἔρσαι (Hom. ἀπόερα) from ἔρρω,—κέρσω from κείρω, τέλσαι from τέλλω,—φθέρσω, Hom. for φθερῶ.

Obs. 3. The futures φᾶνῶ, ἄρῶ, in Attic poetry, are contractions from φαενῶ from φαεῖνω, and ἀερῶ from αἰέρω: the *a* in φᾶνοῦμαι from φαίνω is always short.

§. 323. 1. The perf. I. of verbs, with the characteristic *ν*, ought to

end in γκα (§. 26.), as μεμίαγ-κα (from μαίνω for με-μίαν-κα), πέφαγκα (from φαίνω), παρώξυγκα (from παροξύνω), but as this was not euphonic it was avoided in good Greek, sometimes by dropping the ν sound entirely, as κερέρδακα from κερδαίνω; sometimes the perf. I. was supplied by the II., as ἔκτονα from κτείνω; or as in the verbs in ἐνω, the perf. I. was either entirely disused, or formed from a future in ἦσω without any contraction, as μεμένηκα (μένω), so κέρδεκα.

Obs. 1. In these forms it has been usual to supply a new root in ἐω; but as ἦσω is a legitimate form of the future in several verbs which have no traces of a form in ἐω, as ἐψήσω, τυπτήσω, it seems better to consider it as a different formation from the root.

2. Three verbs with ν for the characteristic drop the ν in the pft., and plpft. midd. and in the aor. I. pass., as well as in the pft. act.:

κρίνω	κέκρῖκα	κέκρῖμαι	—ἐκρίθην
κλίνω	κέκλικα	κέκλιμαι	—ἐκλίθην
πλύνω	πέπλυκα	πέπλυμαι	—ἐπλύθην.

Τείνω and κτείνω drop the γ and suffer a change of vowel, as

τέτᾱκα	τέτᾱμαι	ἐτάθην
ἐκτάκα (and ἔκτακα)	ἐκτᾱμαι	ἐκτάθην (ἐκτάνθην late writers).

This last may be referred to the root κτά as preserved in κατακτάς from κατάκτημι: the Attics used the II. pft. act. ἔκτονα for ἔκτακα, τέθνηκα and ἀπέθανον (with ὑπό and a gen.) for ἔκταμαι and ἐκτάθην.

Obs. 2. Κρίνω, κλίνω, κτείνω and πλύνω sometimes retain the ν in the aor. I. pass., as ἐκλινθην, ἐπλυνθην: so G. T. ἀπεκτάνθη ἀποκτανθῆναι: in poetry this often occurs for the metre.

3. On the formation of the pft. middle or pass. we may observe,

α. When σθ follows a liquid the σ is dropped as in muter verbs, as ἡγγέλθαι (for ἡγγέλ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι.

β. In verbs in αίνω and ύνω, the ν is generally dropped before endings beginning with μ, and σ inserted in its stead, as φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι—πε-φά-σ-μεθα—περαίνω πεπέρασμαι—ράίνω ἔρρασαι—παχύν-ω πεπάχυσμαι—μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι—λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι εἰσίν—μαίνω μεμίασμαι; but in some of these verbs the ν sound remains, being assimilated to the μ, as ξηραίν-ω, ἐξήραμ-μαι (and ἐξήρασμαι) (for ἐξήραν-μαι); παροξύνω, παρώξυμαι, αἰσχύν-ω ἥσχυμμαι; lastly, in a very small number of verbs the ν is dropped without the insertion of σ, but in this case the short vowel of the root becomes long: τραχύν-ω, τε-τράχῡ-μαι (besides τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυμμαι.) Of course in the other personal endings (except those beginning with σθ) the ν remains unchanged, as πέφασ-μαι πέφαν-σαι πέφαν-

ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ανσαι, -ανται, ἤνυχυμαι, -υνσαι, ννται.—See the Paradigm of φαίνω.

Obs. 3. Κεχέιμανται (for -ννται) Pind. Pyth. IX. 32, and κέκραν-ται for αννται Eur. Hipp. 1255, are instances of the III. pl. pft. midd. being the same as the III. sing. This confusion was prevented in other verbs by the periphrasis with εἰσί.

Obs. 4. On the change of ε into α in the I. perf. act. and aor. I. pass., and in the aor. II. of dissyllabic liquid verbs with ε in fut., see §. 214. 4. Polysyllables such as ἀγγέλλω, ὀφείλω, ἀγείρομαι retain the ε; as, ἤγγελλον, ἤγγελην, ἔγγελκα, ἤγγελθην—ὠφελον—ἀγήγερμαι, ἠγέρθην. The other polysyllables form only the fut. act. aor. I. act. and pass., and, indeed, these are the only tenses of the above mentioned verbs which are commonly found.

4. In the pft. II., which however is formed in only a few verbs, the short radical vowel is lengthened as in aor. I. act., as φαίν-ω, aor. I. ἔ-φην-α, pf. II. πέ-φην-α; except in verbs with ε in the fut. which change the ε to ο, as σπείρ-ω, fut. σπερ-ῶ, pf. II. ἔ-σπορ-α.

§. 224. Paradigm of Liquid Verbs: ἀγγέλλω.

ACTIVE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conjunctive.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἄγγελλε	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Pft.	ἤγγελ-κα		ἤγγέλ-κω	ἤγγελέναι	ἤγγελκώς
			Optative.		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ		ἀγγελοῖμι or ἀγγελοῖην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς - ἀγγελοῖης		οὔσα, οὖν
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοῖ - ἀγγελοῖη		
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοῖτην - ἀγγελοῖήτην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοῖμεν - ἀγγελοῖημεν		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοῖτε - ἀγγελοῖητε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν - ἀγγελοῖεν		
Impf.	ἤγγελλ-ον		ἄγγελλοιμι		
Plpft.	ἤγγελ-κειν		ἤγγελ-κοιμι		
Aor. I.	ἤγγειλ-α	ἄγγειλον	ἄγγειλω Conj. ἄγγείλαμι Opt.	ἄγγεῖλαι	ἄγγεῖλας
Pft. II.	ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω				
Plpft.	ἔ-φθόρ-ειν				
Aor. II.	ἤγγελ-ον	ἄγγελε	ἄγγελω Conj. ἄγγελοιμι Opt.	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελών, οὔσα, ὦ

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλωμαι	ἀγγέλλεσθαι	ἀγγελλόμενος
Impf.	ἡγγελλ-όμην		ἀγγελλοίμην		
			Conj.		
Pft. S. 1.	ἡγγελ-μαι		ἡγγελ-μένος ᾧ	ἡγγελ-(σ)θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος
2.	ἡγγελ-σαι	ἡγγελ-σο			
3.	ἡγγελ-ται	ἡγγελ-θω			
D. 1.	ἡγγελ-μεθον				
2.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θον			
3.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θων			
P. 1.	ἡγγελ-μεθα				
2.	ἡγγελ-θε	ἡγγελ-θε			
3.	ἡγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἡγγελ-θωσαν or ἡγγελ-θων			
Plpft.	ἡγγέλ-μην		Opt. ἡγγελμένος εἶην		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι		ἀγγελ-οίμην	ἀγγελ-εἶσθαι	ἀγγελ-ούμενος
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἶ		ἀγγελ-οῖο		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται		ἀγγελ-οῖτο		
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθον		ἀγγελ-οίμεθον		
2.	ἀγγελ-εἶσθον		ἀγγελ-οίσθην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εἶσθον		ἀγγελ-οίσθην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθα		ἀγγελ-οίμεθα		
2.	ἀγγελ-εἶσθε		ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦνται		ἀγγελ-οῖντο		
Aor. I.	ἡγγειλ-άμην	ἄγγειλαι	ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι C. ἀγγεῖλ-αίμην O.	ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	ἀγγειλ-άμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγελ-όμην	ἀγγελ-οῦ	ἀγγελ-ῶμαι C. ἀγγελ-οίμην O.	ἀγγελ-έσθαι	ἀγγελ-όμενος

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἡγγέλ-θην	ἀγγέλ-θητι	ἀγγελ-θῶ C. ἀγγελ-θείην O.	ἀγγελ-θῆναι	ἀγγελ-θείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελ-θήσομαι		ἀγγελ-θησοίμην	ἀγγελ-θήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγέλ-ην	ἀγγέλ-ητι	ἀγγελ-ῶ C. ἀγγελ-εῖην O.	ἀγγελ-ῆναι	ἀγγελ-εῖς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελ-ήσομαι		ἀγγελ-ησοίμην	ἀγγελ-ήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-ησόμενος

Verbal adjective : ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

Conjugation of each of the four classes of Liquid Verbs.

§. 225. a. Verbs with *ä* in the Fut., as σφάλω and φαίνω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἐ-σφαλλ-όμεν	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἐ-φαιν-όμεν
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πέ-φay-κα)	πέ-φασ-μαι
Plpf. I.	ἐ-σφάλ-κειν	ἐ-σφάλ-μην	(ἐ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἐ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, neuter sense.	
Plpf. II.			ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν, neuter sense.	
Future	σφαλ-ῶ, εἰς, εἰ	wanting	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οὔμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α		ἔ-φην-α	ἐ-φην-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἐ σφάλ-θην	ἐ-φάν-θην	A. II. ἐ-σφάλ-ην	ἐ-φάν-ην
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι	φαν-θήσομαι	F. II. σφαλ-ήσομαι	φαν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective : σφαλ-τέος, τία, τέον, φαν-τέος.				

Inflection of the Perfect Middle.

§. 226. With σ, as φαίν-ω : with μμ, as ξηραίν-ω : with ᾱ, as τείν-ω.

Ind. S. 1.	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἐ-ξήραμ-μαι	τέ-τᾶ-μαι
2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἐ-ξήραν-σαι	τέ-τᾶ-σαι
3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἐ-ξήραν-ται	τέ-τᾶ-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τέ-τᾶ-μεθον
2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾶ-μεθα
2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσὶ	τέ-τα-νται
Imp. S. 2.	(*πέ-φαν-σο)	*(ἐ-ξήραν-σο)	τέ-τᾶ-σο
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἐ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω
D. 2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξηράν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
P. 2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν οἱ	ἐ-ξηράν-θωσαν οἱ	τε-τά-σθωσαν οἱ
Inf.	πε φάν-θαι	ἐ ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι
Fut.	πε-φάσ-μένος	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾶ-μένος

§. 227. β. Verbs with ε in the Fut., as ἱμεῖρ-ω (Ion. and poet.), and στέλλ-ω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἱμεῖρ-ω	ἱμεῖρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἱμεῖρ-ον	ἱμεῖρ-όμεν	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἔ-στελλ-όμεν
Perf. I.	*ἱμερ-κα	ἱμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Plpf. I.	*ἱμέρ-κειν	ἱμέρ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-κειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α from φθεῖρ-ω.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-φθόρ-ειν	
Future	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἱμεῖρ-α	ἱμεῖρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἱμέρ-θην	ἔ-στάλ-θην	A. II. ἔ-στάλ-ην	
Fut. I.	ἱμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II. σταλ-ήσομαι	
Verbal adjectives : ἱμερ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, ἱμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τέος.				

Obs. The pft. midd. is inflected like ἡγγεῖλαι (§. 224.).

§. 228. γ. Verbs with ῖ in the Fut., as τίλλω, and where the ν is dropped in the Pft. as κλῖν-ω.

Pres.	τίλλ-ω	κλῖν-ω
A. & M.	τίλλ-ομαι	κλῖν-ομαι
Perf.	τέ-τιλ-κα	κέ-κλῖ-κα
A. & M.	τέ-τιλ-μαι	κέ-κλῖ-μαι
Fut.	τίλ-ῶ	κλῖν-ῶ
A. & M.	τίλ-οῦμαι	κλῖν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-τίλ-α	ἔ-κλῖν-α
A. & M.	ἔ-τίλ-άμην	ἔ-κλῖν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-τίλ-θην	ἔ-κλῖ-θην
Fut. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	κλῖ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.		ἔ-κλῖν-ην
Fut. II. P.		κλῖν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjectives : τιλ-τός, ἡ, ὄν τιλ-τέος, τέα, τέον κλι-τός, ἡ, ὄν κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον.		

Obs. 1. The pft. midd. τέτιλμαι is inflected like ἡγγεῖλαι; §. 229, κέκλιμαι like τέταμαι, §. 226, or the pft. midd. or passive of pure verbs.

§. 229. Verbs with *υ* in the Fut., as *σῦρω*, *μολύνω*; and where the *υ* is wholly dropped in the Pft. midd., as *πλύνω*.

Pres. A. & M.	σῦρ-ω σῦρ-ομαι	μολύν-ω μολύν-ομαι	πλύν-ω πλύν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	σέ-συρ-κα σέ-συρ-μαι	(με-μόλυ-κα) με-μόλυσ-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	σῦρ-ῶ συρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-ῶ μολύν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-σῦρ-α ἔ-σῦρ-άμην	ἔ-μόλυν-α ἔ-μόλυν-άμην	ἔ-πλύν-α ἔ-πλύν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-σύρ-θην	ἔ-μόλυν-θην	ἔ-πλῦ-θην
Fut. I. P.	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι	πλῦ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.	ἔ-σύρ-ην		
Fut. II. P.	συρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal adjectives : συρ-τός, -τέος, μολυν-τέος, πλυ-τός, πλυ-τέος.			

Obs. 2. The pft. midd. *σέσυρμαι* is inflected like *ἤγγελμαι* (§. 224.), *με-μόλυσμαι* like *πέφασμαι* (§. 226.), *ἤσχυμαι* (from *αἰσχύνω*) like *ἐξήρημαι* (§. 226.), *πέπλυμαι* like *τίταμαι* (§. 226.).

§. 230. Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs are divided into Barytone, and Contract (or Perispomena):

2. They are either primitive verbs with pure roots, which have lost their declension in *μι* in the present, but retain some of its characteristics in the conjugation, as the long vowel in the tenses for instance, which obtained as a general rule in the *μι* conjugation.

3. Or they are verbs derived from adjectives and substantives which form their tenses with the long vowel, after the analogy of the older verbs of the last paragraph, so that all pure verbs of both classes are conjugated in the same way.

§. 231. Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

1. The tense endings (*σω* fut., *σα* aor., *κα* pft.) are affixed immediately to the verbal root, in which, as a general rule, no change takes place, as *παῖδεν-σω*, *πεπαῖδεν-κα*.

2. The short charact. vowel of the pres. and impf. *ι*, *υ*, in baryton pure verbs, and *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, in contracts, are in the other tenses lengthened:

ι into ῑ, as τίω, τί-σω, ἔ-τίσα, τε-τίσομαι, τέ-τιμαι, &c.

υ into ῡ, as κωλύ-ω, κωλύ-σω, κε-κώλυ-μαι

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, (φιλῶ), φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, (μισθῶ), μισθώ-σω, με-μισθω-κα

ᾱ into $\begin{cases} \eta, \text{ as τιμά-ω, (τιμῶ), τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα} \\ \bar{\alpha}, \text{ as ξάω (ξῶ), ξά-σω A. εἶ\bar{\alpha}-σα.} \end{cases}$

Obs. ᾱ is lengthened into $\bar{\alpha}$ when preceded by ε, ι, ρ: as,

ἐά-ω ἐά-σω—μειδιᾶ-ω μεδιά-σομαι—φωρά-ω φωρά-σω: but ἐγγνᾶ ο ἐγγν-ῆσω—βοάω βοήσομαι ἐβοήσα.

Obs. 1. Analogous to these are ἀλοά-ω, fut. in old Attic ἀλοά-σω, but later ἀλοή-σω: ἀκροάσομαι, fut. ἀκροάσομαι, aor. ἤκροασάμην.

Obs. 2. Exceptions: χρίω, χρίσω &c. perf. midd. or pass. κέχρησμαι, aor. ἐχρήσθην; and χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην.

3. Pure verbs do not form the aor. II. or II. perf., though many of the primitive pure verbs have traces of these tenses.

§. 232. Many primitive pure verbs retain the short vowel of the simple root (contrary to §. 231. 2.) either in all or some of their tenses; and most of such verbs take in the pft. midd. or pass., and aor. I. pass. σ.

Baryton pure Verbs, with the short vowel in the future.

1. ῑ in the tenses.

ἐπαίω, aor. ἐπήϊσα(ῑ), Hdt. and Apollonius. The simple αἰώ is only found in the present and imperfect.

χρίω, (touch slightly, sting), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρῖσα, inf. κρίσαι, pft. pass. κέχρισμαι, inf. κεχρίσθαι, aor. I. ἐχρίσθην;

(but, χρίω (anoint), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρῖσα, inf. κρίσαι, midd. ἐχρίσάμην, pf. pass. κέχρισμαι, κεχρίσθαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην.)

2. ῡ.

α. The following in ῡω retain the short vowel in the aor. and fut. act. and middle:

ἀνύω (old Attic ἀνύτω), fut. ἀνύσω: aor. ἤνυσα: pass. with σ.

ἄρύω (old Attic ἀρύτω), ἀρύσω, ἤρυσσα, ἤρυσάμην: pass. with σ.

μύω, fut. μύσω: aor. ἔμυσσα: pf. μέμυκα.

πτύω, fut. πτύσω: aor. ἐπτύσσα: pass. with σ.

τανύω (poet.), fut. τανύσω: pass. with σ.

ἐρύω, εἰρύω (Ion. and poet.), fut. ἐρύσω (Epic ἐρύω), pf. pass. εἶρυμαι: middle ἐρύομαι, fut. ἐρύσομαι, (Epic ἐρύομαι): aor. εἶρυσάμην: but ῥύομαι(ῡ), ῥύσομαι, ἐρρυσάμην (though Il. ο, 29, ῥυσάμην, hence the double σ in ἐρρυσσαστο).

εἰλύω (Hom.). εἰλῶσω, εἰλῶμαι, but εἰλῶσα Ath. VII. p. 293 D.

ἰδρύω, (later ἰδρύνω, ἰδρῦσα): usually fut. ἰδρύσω: aor. ἰδρῦσα: pf. pass. ἰδρύμαι: aor. ἰδρῦσθην, seldom ἰδρύνθην.

Also the following obsolete verbs: ἀφύω (ἀφύσσω), aor. ἤφυσσα,—ἐλκῶ

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short Vowel in the fut.* 233

(ἐλκω), aor. ἐλκύσα,—κύω, (κυνέω), ἐκῦσα,—μεθύω (μεθύσκω, which only occurs in pres. and imperf.), μεθύσω,—γάνυμαι, fut. γανύσσεται.

b. Some dissyllables in *ῶ* lengthen the vowel in the fut. and aor. act. and middle, and some of them in the pft. and plpft. active, resuming the short vowel in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. passive: as

θύω fut.	θύσω	aor.	ἔθῦσα	pf.	τίθῦκα τίθῦμαι	aor. pass.	ἐτόθην
λύω -	λύσω	-	ἔλῦσα	-	λελύκα λελύμαι	-	ἐλύθην
δύω -	δύσω	-	ἔδῦσα	-	δέδῦκα δέδῦμαι	-	ἐδύθην

c. The III. fut., when the vowel is long in the fut. active and short in the pft. middle or passive, resumes the long vowel, as λελύσομαι.

§. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short vowel in the fut. §c.*

1. *ᾶ*ω, fut. ᾶσω, aor. ᾶσα.

a. The verbs in *ᾶ*ω preceded by λ, retain the short α in the fut. and aor. act. and midd.: as,

γελᾶω, fut. γελᾶσομαι (seldom γελᾶσω): aor. ἐγέλᾶσα: passive with σ.

ἐλᾶω, (generally ἐλαίνω), fut. ἐλᾶσω (Att. ἐλῶ), &c.

θλᾶω, θλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κλᾶω, κλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

χαλᾶω, χαλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

And the following:

δαμᾶω (generally δαμάζω), *domo*: aor. ἐδάμᾶσα.

περάω, *I bring to sell*, fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα (but περάω, *I pass through*, intrans., fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα).

σπάω, σπάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

σχᾶω, σχᾶσω, &c.

b. So in the poetic dialect, δᾶω, δᾶσομαι, δᾶφω (ἀφάσσω) aor. ἤφασα Hdt. III. 69, ἰδᾶομαι. So verbs in -άννυμι, as κεράννυμι, κερᾶσω; in -ημι, as πέρνημι, περάσω, περῶ; and βαίνω, in the pft. and aor. pass. of its compounds.

2. *έ*ω, fut. έσω.

a. αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ἠδεσάμην: aor. pass. ἠδέσθην.

ἀκέομαι, ἀκέσομαι, ἠκεσάμην; perf. ἤκεισμαι.

ἀλέω, ἀλέσω, Att. ἀλῶ: pf. pass. ἀλήλεσθαι (§. 177. 2.).

ἀρκέω, ἀρκέσω: pass. with σ.

ἐμέω, fut. έμέσω, &c. ἐμήμεκα: pass. ἐμήμεσμαι (§. 177. 2.).

ζέω (generally intrans. and ζέννυμι trans.), ζέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κοτέω, κοτέομαι (poet.).

ναικέω (poet. and Ion.), ναικέσω, &c.

ξέω, ξέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

τελέω, fut. Att. τελῶ: pass. with σ.

τρέω, τρέσω, &c.

χέω, fut. χέω and χέομαι, aor. ἔχεα.

b. Here also belong ἀρέ-σκω, fut. ἀρέσω: ἀχθομαι, ἀχθήσομαι: μάχομαι, μαχέσομαι: νέμω, aor. pass. ἐνεμέθην and -ήθην: and those in -έννυμι, as σβέννυμι, σβέ-σω.

c. The following have in some tenses the short, in others the long vowel :

αἰνέω, fut. αἰνέσω : aor. ἤνεσα : pf. ἤνεκα : aor. pass. ἤνέθην : pf. pass. ἤνημαι.
αἰρέω, aor. I. pass. ἤρεθην : but αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, fut. γαμῶ : aor. ἔγημα : pf. γεγάμηκα : aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, ἐδησίμην : but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην : fut. III. δεδήσομαι, which is used for the un-Attic δεθήσομαι.

καλέω, fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ : aor. ἐκάλεσα : pf. κέκληκα, κέκλημαι : fut.

III. κεκλήσομαι : aor. pass. ἐκλήθην : fut. midd. καλοῦμαι : aor. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, Ion. and old Att. ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα : but ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα : pf. πεπόθηκα, -ημαι : aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην.

πονέω, fut. πονήσω, &c. (*I shall labour*) : πονέσω (*I shall feel pain*) : pf. πεπόνηκα in both senses.

d. Here belong εὔρισκω—κῆδομαι, ἐκηδεσάμην poet., but κηδήσω (*I shall grieve a person*) II. ω, 241 κέκηδα—ᾤζω.

3. ὁω, fut. ὄσω.

ἄρόω, fut. ἄρόσω : aor. ἤροσα : pf. pass. ἀρήρομαι (§. 177. 2.) : aor. ἡρόθην.

§. 234. Anomalous Tenses of certain Pure Verbs.

1. Two verbs in ᾠω or αἰώ take in their tenses αυ :

καίω (Att. κᾶω not contracted) : fut. καύσω : aor. ἔκαυσα : pf. pass. κέκαυμαι : aor. I. pass. ἐκαύθην (aor. II. Ion., and later ἐκάην) : verbal adj. καυστός, καυστός, καυτός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω (not contracted) : κλαύσομαι, &c.

2. These five verbs (which express a gliding motion) form their tenses with ευ :

θέω, *I run*, fut. θεύσομαι or θευσοῦμαι.

νέω, *I swim*, fut. νεύσομαι or νευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *I sail*, fut. πλεύσομαι, generally πλευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπλευσα : pf. pass. πέπλευσαι : aor. ἐπλεύσθην : verbal adj. πλευστός.

πνέω, *I breathe*, fut. πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπνευσα : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην.

ῥέω, *I flow*, fut. ῥεύσομαι : aor. ἔρρευσα. Neither of these forms are used in Attic Greek, but ῥύσομαι, ἔρρύν, pf. ἔρρύηκα.

Obs. 1. Χέω, *I pour*, does not follow this analogy throughout : fut. χέω, χέομαι (later χεῶ), ἔχεα, ἐχεάμην, pf. act. ἐχέχκα : pf. pass. ἐχέχμαι : aor. ἐχύθην. The forms in ευ are only Epic ; fut. χεύω : aor. ἔχευα.

Obs. 2. The υ in these forms is probably a relic of the digamma (see §. 8. 3. d.).

The Conjugation of the Fut., Aor., Pft., and Plpft. Pass.

§. 235. General Rule : Pure verbs with a long vowel, or those which lengthen the short vowel in the future, and aorist I., affix

the tense endings in the fut. and aor. pass. and in the pft. and plpft. pass. or midd. immediately to the root: as

	τιμά-ω	
ἐ-τιμή-θην		τε-τίμη-μαι
τιμη-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην

2. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic, in all their tenses insert σ between the root and the tense ending; as,

	τελέ-ω	
ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην		τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
τελε-σ-θήσομαι		ἐ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

§. 236. Exceptions.

1. a. Verbs with a long vowel which insert σ :

ἀκούω	βύω (un-Att.) βυνέω	ἐναύω	κελεύω	κυλίω
λείω	νέω (un-Att.) νήθω	ξύω	παίω	παλαίω
πλέω	πρίω	πταίω	σειώ	
ῥω, aor. ὕσθην, fut. ὕσομαι (in use for ὕσθήσομαι).				

φρέω, (existing only in its compounds, as εἰσφ., ἐκφ.) fut. φρήσω, &c.: midd. φρήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐφρήσθην.

χῶ	χράω	χρίω	ψαύω.
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β. The following vary between the formations with and without σ :

γεύω, pf. pass. γέγευμαι (Eur. Hipp. 663.), but aor. pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. (Cf. γεῦμα), but γευστέον, γευστικός.

δράω, fut. δράσω, &c.: pft. δέδρακα: pft. pass. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

θραύω, τέθραυμαι (Plat. τέθραυμαι), ἰθραύσθην.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, κέκλαυμαι and κέκλαυσμαι.

κλείω, κέκλειμαι, Att. κέκλημαι and κέκλεισμαι: aor. ἐκλείσθην.

κολούω, pf. pass. κεκόλουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκρούσθην.

νέω (I hear), fut. νήσω, &c.: pf. pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι: verbal adj. νητός.

ψάω, ἔψημαι and σμαι, ἐψήθην and σθην.

γ. The following take σ in the aor. I., but not in the pft.:

μυμήσκω (MNA-Ω)	μέμνημαι	ἐμνήσθην
παύω	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύσθην
πνέω	πέπνυμαι (poet.)	ἐπνεύσθην
ποθέω	πεπόθηναι	ἐποθέσθην
χράομαι (χρῶμαι)	κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην.

2. Pure verbs with a short vowel in the tenses which nevertheless do not insert σ .

δύω, θύω, λύω (§. 232. 2. b.), ελάω (§. 233. 1. a.), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω (§. 233. 2. c.), ἀρώω (233. 3.), χέω (§. 234. Obs. 1.). σεύω, ἱσσύμαι, εἰσσύθην &c.

Paradigm of the Conjugation of Pure Uncontracted Verbs.

§. 237. 1. Verbs without σ , and with the long vowel in all the tenses.

Τίω, I honour (poet.)

Active.

		<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Conj. or Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίω	τίε	τίω	τίειν	τίων
	Fut.	τίσω		τίσοιμι	τίσειν	τίσων
	Perf.	τέτικα	τέτικε	τετίκω	τετίκηναι	τετίκώς
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	ἔτιον		τίοιμι		
	Plpft.	ἐτετίκειν		τετίκοιμι		
	Aor.	ἔτισα	τίσον	{ τίσαιμι τίσω	τίσαι	τίσῶς

Middle.

Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίομαι	τίου	τίωμαι	τίεσθαι	τιόμενος
	Fut.	τίσομαι		τίσοίμην	τίσεσθαι	τίσόμενος
	Perf.	τέτιμαι		τετιμένος	τετίσθαι	τετιμένος
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	ἐτιόμην		τιόίμην		
	Plpft.	ἐτετίμην		τετιμένος		
	Aor.	— σο &c.	τίσαι	{ τίσωμαι τίσαιμην	τίσασθαι	τισόμενος

Passive.

Aor.	ἐτίθην	τίθητι	{ τιθῶ τιθείην	τιθῆναι	τιθείς
Fut.	τιθήσομαι		τιθησώμην	τιθήσεσθαι	τιθησόμενος

2. The verbs with a short vowel, which lengthen it in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Midd., but retain it in the other tenses, are conjugated like *τίω*, without σ , except that the vowel must be marked and pronounced short in all the tenses but the aor. and fut. act. and midd.; as, *λύω*, *λύσω*, *ἐλύσα*, *λέλυκα*, *ἐλελύκειν*, *λέλυμαι*, *ἐλελύμην*, *ἐλύθην*, *λύθήσομαι*.

3. The exceptional verbs (§. 235. 1.) with a long vowel, which insert σ in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. pass., are conjugated like $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$ in all the other tenses :

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Perf.	κεκέλευσμαι	κεκέλευσο	κεκελευσμέ- νος $\tilde{\omega}$	κεκελεῦσθαι	κεκελευσμέ- νος
Plpft.	έκεκελεύσ- μην		κεκελευσμέ- νος εἶην		
Aor.	έκελεύσθην	κελεύσθῃτι	{ κελεύσθω κελευ- σθείην	κελευσθῆναι	κελευσθείς
Fut.	κελευσθήσο- μαι		κελευσθησού- μην	-σθήσεσθαι	-σθησόμενος

4. Verbs with a short vowel, and retaining it throughout the conjugation, form the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., the aor. and fut. pass., like $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, with σ ; the other tenses, like $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$, substituting therein the short for the long vowel.

Contract Verbs.

§. 238. A contract verb is a pure verb of which the characteristic is α , ϵ , or \omicron , with which the modal vowel coalesces. As the modal vowel follows this characteristic immediately in the present and imperfect only, of course these are the only tenses in which any contraction can take place. Most of these verbs lengthen the short characteristic in their conjugation, and follow the rules of the baryton (or uncontracted) pure verbs (§. 234. 237.).

1. With a long Vowel

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	PRESENT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Ind.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔτε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Conj.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ᾶς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῆς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιν(ά-η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imp.	Sing. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)ᾶ	φίλ(ε-ε)εἰ	μίσθ(ο-ε)οῦ
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-τω	φιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-τω	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-τω
	Dual 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-των	φιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-των	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-των
	Plur. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶτε	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔτε
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-τωσαν or τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-ντων	φιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-ντων	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-ντων
Infin.		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Part.		τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
		Γ. τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος τιμ(α-ού)ῶ-σης	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος φιλ(ε-ού)οῦ-σης	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος μισθ(ο-ού)οῦ-σης
IMPERFECT.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)θουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφίλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	Dual 1.			
	2.	ἐτιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-την	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)εἰ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-την
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-την	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)εἰ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-την
	Plur. 1.	ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφίλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφίλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οὔτε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-ται τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῇ φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-ται φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθον φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθον φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθον φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθα φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθε φιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οἶ μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-ται μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-μεθον μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθα μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε μισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-ται τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ-σθε τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῇ φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-ται φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθε φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οἶ μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-ται μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθε μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθω τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθον τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθων τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθε τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθωσαν or τιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθων	φιλ(έ-ου)οὔ φιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-σθω φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθον φιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-σθων φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθε φιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-σθωσαν or φιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-σθων	μισθ(ό-ου)οὔ μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθω μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθον μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθων μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθε μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθωσαν or μισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον G. τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένου τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μενος φιλ(ε-ο)οὔ-μένη φιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μενον φιλ(ε-ο)οὔ-μένου φιλ(ε-ο)οὔ-μένης	μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μενος μισθ(ο-ο)οὔ-μένη μισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μενον μισθ(ο-ο)οὔ-μένου μισθ(ο-ο)οὔ-μένης
IMPERFECT.		
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ῶ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾷ-το ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾷ-σθε ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)οὔ ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-το ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθον ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οὔ-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οὔ-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)οὔ ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-το ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθον ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οὔ-μεθα ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οὔ-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οὔ-ντο

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	IMPERFECT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οἷς	μισθ(ό-οις)οἷς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-την
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-την
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Attic Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ην	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ης	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-η	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-η
	Dual 2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ήτην
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ήτην
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ητε	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ητε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Conjugation of the other tenses.				
φωρά-ω, tenses with α. §. 231. Obs.	Ind. Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plpft.	ἔτετιμήκειν ἐπεφωράκειν	ἐπεφίληκειν	ἔμεμισθώκειν
	Future	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor. I.	ἐτίμησα ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
PASSIVE.				
Aorist. I.		ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
Verbal adjective : τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρῶ-τέος				

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-ο τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-το τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ντο
Conjugation of the other Tenses.		
τετιμήμαι πεφωράμαι	πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
έτετιμήμην έπεφωράμην	έπεφιλήμην	έμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι	φιλήσομαι	μισθώσομαι
έτιμησάμην έφωρασάμην	έφιλησάμην	έμισθωσάμην
Fut. III. τετιμήσομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	μεμισθώσομαι
PASSIVE.		
Fut. I. τιμηθήσομαι φωραθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	μισθωθήσομαι
φιλητέος, τέα, τέον μισθωτέος, τέα, τέον.		

ACTIVE.

2. With a short Vowel

ACTIVE.			
Tense.	Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτέλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπακα	τετέλεκα	ἤροκα
Pluperfect	ἔσπακειν	ἐτετέλεκειν	ἤρόκειν
Future	σπάσω	τελέσω (Att. τελῶ.)	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπασα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἐσπά-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives : σπα-σ-τέ-ος, τέα, τέον			

REMARKS.

§. 239. 1. The Attic dialect uses more especially the contract forms of these verbs.

2. Except verbs with a monosyllabic root, such as πλέ-ω, πνέ-ω, of which only the contraction ει (from εει or εε) is in use; as,

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι(ν).

Conj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλείητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Impr. πλεί : inf. πλείν : part. πλέων.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλείοιμι.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλεόμεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι : part. πλεόμενος : impf. ἐπλεόμην.

3. The verb δέω^a, *I bind*, admits the contractions in all its forms; as, τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος—διαδοῦμαι—κατέδουν; but δεῖ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *I am in want*, only the contractions in ει, like πλέω, πνέω, &c., so τὸ δέον—δέομαι—δεῖσθαι; the open form of ει (εε) is also used in δέομαι, as δέεται, δέεσθαι^b. So we find the resolutions of a disused contraction, πλέει Thucyd. IV. 27, and ἔπλεε Xenoph. Hell. VI. 2. 27^c. In later writers the open form was found also in other words of this class^d; but κατέχεε, Arist. Nub. 74, is the aor. not the imperfect.

4. Many words vary from the general rules for contraction :

a. Ae and aei into η and η (instead of and φ) :

ἷ(ά-ω)ῶ, ζῆς, ἦ, ἦτον, ἦτε : inf. ζῆν : impr. ζῆ : impf. ἔζων, ης, η, ἦτην, ἦτην, ητε.

πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. πεινῆν, &c.

διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, διψῆς, &c. : inf. διψῆν.

ἱμ(ά-ω), inf. ἱμῆν.

κν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. κνῆν.

σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. σμῆν.

ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, ψῆν.

^a Lobeck Phryn. p. 220.

^b Schæfer Greg. p. 431.

^c Lobeck Phryn. p. 221.

^d Lobeck Phryn. l. c. Thom. Mag. p. 366. notes.

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.			
Character. α.		Character. ε.	Character. ο.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶμαι ἔσπ(α-δ)ῶ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἔσπά-σ-μην, σο, το &c. σπάσσομαι ἔσπασάμην		τελ(έ-ο)οὔ-μαι ἔτελ(ε-δ)οὔ-μην τετέλε-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἔτετελέ-σ-μην, σο, το &c. τελέσομαι ἔτελεσάμην	ἀρ(ό-ο)οὔ-μαι ἤρ(ο-δ)οὔ-μην ἀρ-ήρομαι, σαι, ται &c. ἀρ-ηρόμην, σο, το &c. ἀρόσομαι ἤροσάμην
PASSIVE.			
Future	σπα-σ-θήσομαι	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἀροθήσομαι
τελε-σ-τέος		ἀρο-τός.	

χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι : so ἀποχρῶμαι, inf. ἀποχρῆσθαι.
 ἀπόχρη (abbreviated from ἀποχρῆ, Ion. ἀποχρᾶ), ἀποχρῆν, impf. ἀπείχρη.
 χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, χρῆ, χρῆν : so also θῆσθαι, from ΘΑΩ, but the Ionians
 said σμάται, κνάν, χρᾶσθαι.

b. Οο and οε into ω (instead of ου), and οη into ῶ (instead of οί) :

ριγ(ό-ω)ῶ, inf. ριγῶν : part. ριγῶντος and ριγῶσα : conj. ριγῶς, ριγῶ,
 &c. : impf. ἐρρίγων : opt. ριγῶην. So the Ionic verb, ἰδρῶω,
 ἰδρῶσι, ἰδρῶην, ἰδρῶσα, ἰδρῶντες.

Obs. On the bye form of the opt. in ην, see §. 192. 5 and 7.

5. Λούω, though properly not a contract verb, is contracted in all those forms of the imperfect act., and of the pres. and imperfect midd., in the ending of which there is ε or ο ; as, ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλούμεν for ἐλούομεν : midd. λούμαι, λούται, λούσθαι, ἐλούντο, &c. , as if from a root ΛΟΕΩ, whence in Homer λοέσσαι, λοίσσασθαι, λοίσσεσθαι.

6. The absence of the ι subscript in the infin. of verbs in άω is remarkable, ἀειν=άν not ᾶν. This is by some supposed to arise from the inf. being the Doric εν instead of the common ειν.

7. The analogies of the conjugation in εω are followed by—all the contract forms of futures in έω §. 203. 1, and 244—all II. persons in εαι, ηαι, εο—inf. aor. II. act. in εειν—conj. aor. pass. in έω, είω.

8. The ν paragogic is not added to a contraction : ἥσκειν, Il. γ. 388, is a contraction from ἥσκειν, the ν having been added before the contraction. —(See Spitzner ad loc.)

Dialects.—Epic.

§. 240. The contract forms are used, though far more rarely than in the Attic dialect.

Verbs in *αω*.

1. The open form *αε*, *αο* is used only in some particular words and forms:

- a. In *διψάνων*, *διψάοντα*, *πεινάνων*, whose penultimate vowel is long.
- b. Forms in *αων* preceded by a short syllable; as, *πέραων*, *κατεσκίαων*.
- c. Verbs with monosyllabic roots; as, *ἔχραε*, *ἐχράετο*, *ἐπέχραον*, *λάε*, *λάων*, *φάε*.
- d. Some other forms, especially *ναιετάω*, as *ναιετάουσι*, *ναιετάων*, *ναιετάοντες* (except *ναιετάασκον*, *σκε*). 'And also, *δοιδιάει*, *δοιδιάουσι*, *ἰλάονται*, *κραδάνων*, *ὕμοστιχάει*, *οὔται*, *ὑλάει*, *ὑλαον*, *ὑλάουσιν*, *ὑλάοντο*.

2. In some verbs the (afterwards so called) Ionic change of *α* into *ε* is found; as, *μενοίνεον* from *μενοινάω*, *ἦντεον* from *ἀντάω*, *ὀμόκλεον* from *ὀμοκλάω*.

3. The contracted vowel is, for the metre, often resolved and sometimes lengthened: *ᾱ* into *ᾱᾱ* or *ᾱᾱ*—*ω* into *ωω* or *ωω*; (but *ᾱ* before a personal ending beginning with *τ* is never thus resolved, as *ὀράται*, *ὀράτω*, never *ὀράαται*):

(<i>δράεις</i>)	<i>δῶρε</i>	<i>δράας</i>	(<i>δράω</i>)	<i>δῶ</i>	<i>δρόω</i>
(<i>δράεσθαι</i>)	<i>δράσθαι</i>	<i>δράασθαι</i>	(<i>δράουσα</i>)	<i>δῶσα</i>	<i>δρόωσα</i>
(<i>μενοινάει</i>)	<i>μενοινᾶ</i>	<i>μενοινᾶ</i>	(<i>βοάουσι</i>)	<i>βοῶσι</i>	<i>βοόωσι</i>
(<i>ἔαης</i>)	<i>ἔᾶς</i>	<i>ἔᾶς</i>	(<i>δράοιμι</i>)	<i>δρῶμι</i>	<i>δρόωμι</i>
(<i>μνάη</i>)	<i>μνᾶ</i>	<i>μνᾶ</i>	(<i>δραουσι</i>)	<i>δρῶσι</i>	<i>δρώωσι</i> .

Irregular: *ναιετάωσα* for *ώωσα*, *δρῆται* for *δράται*, *δρῆτο* III. sing. imp.: the form *γελαιώντες* is from *γελαιάω*, not *γελάω*^a.

4. In the following dual forms *αε* is contracted into *η* instead of *α*: *προσαυδήτην*, *συλήτην*, *συναυδήτην*, *φουτήτην* for *-άτην*.

5. In the following forms, in which *ω* is followed by two consonants, or has the *ι* subscript, *ο* is introduced after the *ω*, the *ι* subsc. (if there is one) being annexed to the *ο*, so that *ω* becomes *ωο*, *φ* becomes *φωο*; as, *ἡβῶντα* for *ἡβῶντα*, *ἡβῶοιμι*, for (*ἡβάοιμι* =) *ἡβῶμι*: also before *μ*, Od. *ο*, 400 *μνώμενος*.

6. On the Epic inf. *ἡμεναι*, *ἦναι*, of verbs in *εω* and *αω*, see §. 198. 2. The corresponding form *ώμεναι*, is not found.

7. A contraction used in the Epic and Ionic dialects (never in the Attic), is that of *οη* into *ω*, but not in the present tense: as, *βῶσαντι* for *βοήσαντι* from *βοάω*: so *ἐπιβῶσομαι*, *ἐπιβῶσόμεθα*—*ἀγνώσασκε* for *ἀγνοήσασκε* from *ἀγνοέω*—*ἀλλογνώσας* for *ἀλλογνοήσας*, Hdt.; cf. §. 12. Obs. 2. So also *βοάω*, in Ionic, has fut *βῶσομαι*, aor. *ἔβωσα*, pf. pass. *βεβωμένος*, aor. pass. *ἔβῳσθην*—*νόέω*, pf. *ἐννεώκασι* for *ἐννεοήκασι* from *ἐννοέω*, *ἐννώσας*, plpf. pass. *ἐνένωτο* Hdt. I. 77. Cf. *ὀγδώκοντα* for *ὀγδοήκοντα*.

8. In *χρεώμενος* Il. *ψ*, 834, and *μεμνῆτο* Il. *ψ*, 361, an *ε* has been inserted before the contract *ω*, see §. 243. 4.

^a Liddell and Scott ad voc. Thiersch 210. 70. Obs.

Verbs in *έω*.

§. 241. 1. The forms in which *ε* is followed by *η, η, ω, φ, οι, ου*, are not contracted, as *φιλέωμεν, φιλέοιμι* (except *ναικεύσι* II. v, 254, *οίχνεύσι* &c., *είσοιχνεύσαν* Od. ζ, 157.), but the open forms, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable. The other forms are either contract or open, as the verse requires, but *εο* is contracted into *ευ*; as, *αἰρεύμην, αὔτευν, γένευν*; except *ἐπόρθουν* II. δ, 308, *ἀνερρίπτουν* Od. ν, 78. The *ευ* for *ου* is sometimes found in the Tragic Chorus.

2. The *ε* is sometimes lengthened into *ει* instead of being contracted: as, *φιλείω, φιλείομεν, φιλείειν, φιλείη, δκνείω, τελείει, πενθείετον, ναικείεσκε, πλείειν*.

3. In the II. sing. pres. and midd. *εε* is either contracted into *ει*, as in the III. sing., as *μυθέ-εαι=μυθείαι*, like *μυθείται, νείαι*, like *νείται*, or one *ε* is elided, as *μυθείαι, πωλείαι*. This elision almost always takes place in Ionic and Epic in the II. sing. impft. ind. and present imperative, the accent in all cases remaining on the penultima, as *φοβέο, άέέο, αἰτέο, έξηγέο*, for *φοβέου, &c.*; Theognis (73.) has the analogous form *ανακοιnéο* from *ανακοινέω*.

4. In the following two, *εε* is contracted into *η* instead of *ει*: *δμαρτήτην, άπειλήτην*.

5. Homer uses the open *εον* of the impft. I. sing. and III. plur. as one syllable.—So also the open participle *άελπτεόντες* II. η, 310.

Verbs in *έω*.

§. 242. 1. Three forms of the verbs in *έω* are found in the Epic dialect:

a. The regular contraction, as *γουνούμαι, γουνούσθαι*.

β. The uncontracted form *οο* lengthened into *ωο*, becoming the same as the forms of the verbs in *άω* (§. 240. 5.), *ιδρώοντα, ιδρώουσα, ίπνώοντας* (so *ήβώοντα*).

γ. A lengthened form of the contracted diphthong *ου* (from *οο* or *οου*) into *οω*, and of *οι* into *οφ*, (after the analogy of verbs in *άω* §. 240. 3.), as if the contraction had been *ω* instead of *ου*, and *φ* instead of *οι*; as, (*άρόουσι*) *άροῦσι άρώωσι* (cf. *όρώωσι*)—*δηϊόοντο δηϊούντο δηϊώοντο* (cf. *όρώωντο*) (*δηϊόοιεν*) *δηϊόοιεν δηϊόωεν* (cf. *όρώωεν*).

Obs. All these lengthened forms *ωο, οω, οφ*, are limited to the cases in which *ου* or *ω* is followed by two consonants, or has the *ι* subscript. Thus *άροίς, άροί, άρόυτε*, and the inf. *άροῦν*, do not admit them.

Ionic Dialect.

§. 243. 1. The verbs in *έω* are, as a general rule, not contracted, except the common contraction of *εο* and *εον* into *ευ*; as, *φιλέωμεν* for *φιλέομεν=φιλοῖμεν, έφιλευν* for *έφιλεον=έφιλον, φιλεύ* for *φιλέον=φιλού, φοβεῦ=φοβέο, ποιεῦ=ποιέο*. So also Doric *φιλεῦντι* for *φιλοῦσι*.

2. The open forms of II. sing. pres. and impft. midd., *έη, άη, όη, έου, άου, δου*, (as *φιλέη, τιμάη, μισθόη—έφιλέον, έτιμάον, έμισθόον*.) are not employed in any of the dialects, and are only given in the tables to explain

the contracted forms. Of these persons the Ionic uses the regular contracted forms of verbs in *άω* and *όω*, as *τιμᾶ*, *μισθοῖ*, *τιμῶ*, *μισθοῦ*; but in verbs in *έω* (as also in the baryton verbs) not the *η*, *ου*, but the *εαι*, *εο* (§. 196. 3.), as *τύπτ-εαι*, *έτύπτ-εο*, *φιλέ-εαι*, *εφίλέ-εο*.

3. In the verbs in *άω* the regular contract forms are used: but in the open forms *α* is changed to *ε*, as *όρέω*, *όρέομεν* for *όράω*—*χρέεται*, *χρέονται* for *χράεται*, &c.

4. The open form *αο* is often lengthened to *εω*, as *χρέωνται*, *έκτέωντο*, *όρέωντες*, *πειρεώμενος* for (*χράονται*) *χρῶνται*, &c.

5. From this change of *α* into *ε*, it follows that the Ionians also sometimes contracted *αο* and *αου* into *ευ* (like *εο* and *εου*), as *εἰρώτευν* for *εἰρώταον*, *γελεῦσα* for *γελάουσα*, *ἀγαπεύντες* for *ἀγαπάοντες*. So often in Doric, *γελεῦντι* for *γελάοντι*=*γελάουσι*. This contraction *ευ* for *ου* obtained also in verbs in *όω*, as *δικαίεῦσι* for (*δικαίουσιν*) *δικαίουσι*, *δικαίεῦν*, *ἐδικαίευν* from *δικαίω*, *στεφανεύνται* from *στεφανώ*.

6. Some Ionic writers, as Hippocrates, use *η* for *ᾱ*, as *όρῆν*, &c.; but Herodotus usually retains the *α*, except where *ι* precedes it, as *θυμῆται* for *θυμῆται*.

7. The Epic lengthened form *ωω* of verbs in *άω*, is but seldom found in prose, as *κομῶωσι*, *ἡγορῶωντο* (Hdt. VI. 11.).

Doric Dialect.—(See also §. 243. 1. and 5.)

§. 244. 1. Contrary to the genius of the Doric, *αε* and *αει* are contracted into *η* without the *ι* subsc., as *τιμῆτε* for *τιμάετε*=*τιμάτε*, *όρῆν* for *όρᾶν*, so *έτίμη*.

2. The infinitives of verbs in *άω* and *όω* have the forms *αις* and *οις* besides *ῆν* (Dor. for *ᾶν*) and *οῦν*, as *γέλαις* for *γελᾶν*, *ὑψοις* for *ὑψοῦν* (the *ς* of the inf. *ῆιμες* Dor. for *εἶναι*, is analogous to this). The verbs in *έω* have two inf.; the old shorter form *έν* from *έμεν*, like other verbs, as *ποιέν* for *ποιεῖν*—or *ῆν* after the analogy of verbs in *άω*, as *φιλήν* for *φιλέειν*=*φιλεῖν*.

Obs. The form *ῆν* is not found in Pindar^a.

3. The contraction *αο*, *αου*, *αω*, into *ᾱ*, is more properly Æolic than Doric, as *πεινάμες* for *πεινώμεν* (*πεινᾶμεν*), *πεινᾶντι* for *πειν(ᾱ-ου)ῶσι*, *γελᾶν* for *γελ(ᾱ-ων)ῶν*, *φυσᾶντες* for *φυσ(ᾱ-ο)ῶτες*.

4. It is remarkable, that in the Doric, especially the new Doric of Theocritus, the broad *ᾱ* is frequently admitted into the forms of verbs in *έω*, as *ἐπόνᾶσα* for *ἐπόνῆσα* from *πονέω*, *ἐφίλᾶσα* for *ἐφίλησα* from *φιλέω*. In Pindar also this occurs, though more rarely^b; some verbs, as *κρατέω*, *οἰκέω*, *μυθέω*, never admit the *α*. For the Doric *ευ* for *ου*, see §. 243. 1. and 5.

5. In Theocr. II. 89 we find *ἔρρειν* for *ἔρρεον*. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 225 *πνεῦν* is doubtful.

^a Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. i. 260.

^b Ibid. i. 258.

*Peculiarities in the formation of some Verbs both Pure and Impure.**Future.*

§. 245. 1. *Futurum Doricum*.—The circumflexed fut. is used by the Doric in verbs which have the tense characteristic σ ; as, τυψῶ, εἶς, εἰ, οὔμεν, εἶτε, οὔντι, τυψοῦμαι (see §. 190. 8.): and this Doric fut. is used by other dialects in the following verbs, but only in the midd. voice with an active sense:

πλέω	Fut. πλεουσῶμαι and πλεύσομαι
πνέω	.. πνεουσῶμαι .. πνεύσομαι
νέω	.. νεουσῶμαι .. νεύσομαι
θίω	.. θεουσῶμαι .. θεύσομαι
κλαίω	.. κλαουσῶμαι .. κλαύσομαι
φεύγω	.. φευξοῦμαι .. φεύξομαι
παίζω	.. παιξοῦμαι .. παίξομαι
χέζω	.. χεσοῦμαι
πίπτω	.. πεσοῦμαι (ΠΕΤΩ)
πυνθάνομαι	.. πευσοῦμαι (usually πεύσομαι).

Homer also uses ἔσσειται (Il. β, 393.) for ἔσσειται.

2. Some verbs form their future without the tense characteristic σ . This is declined as the present:

ἔδ-ω, Epic (common form, ἐσθίω), fut. ἔδ-ομαι

πίν-ω (ΠΙΩ), fut. πί-ομαι

χέ-ω, fut. χέω, χεῖς, χεῖ. Fut. midd. χέομαι.

Obs. So Epic βέομαι or βείομαι, *I shall live*, II. pers. βέη. perhaps from βαίνω, *I walk*, i. e. *I live*. So ἐκγεγάονται fut. from ΓΑΩ: and so from ΔΑΩ, δῆω, δῆεις, δῆομεν, δῆετε, and from ΚΕΙΩ (κείμαι), κείω or κέω, κείμεν, κείων, κέων, both forms are Homeric.

3. The fut. in οῦμαι without σ is used in

μάχ-ομαι, fut. μαχ-οῦμαι (formed from the Ion. μαχ-έσσομαι)

ἔλ-ομαι (ἘΔΩ), fut. (ἐδ-οῦμαι) καθ-δ-οῦμαι

So θανοῦμαι from θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ).

4. Some impure verbs form a future in ἦσω, directly from the strengthened pres., as τυπτήσω from τύπτ-ω, the regular fut. from the root being τύπσω=τύψω.

§. 246. We find a future act. formed from the pft. active, analogous to the fut. III. pass., but only of those verbs whose perfects act. have a present sense:

θνῆσκω, *I die*. Pft. τέθνηκα, *I am dead*. Fut. III. τεθνήξω or ξομαι, *I shall be dead*.

κλάζω, *I sound*. .. κέκλαγχα, *I sound*. . . . κεκλάγξω - ξομαι, *I shall sound*.

ἵστημι, *I place*. .. ἕστηκα, *I am standing*. . . . ἐστήξω, - ξομαι, *I shall stand*.

So in Epic from χαίρω, κεχάρηκα, κεχαρήσω and κεχαρήσομαι, *I shall rejoice*.

§. 247. Aorist I.

1. The following three verbs in ω have not the tense characteristic σ , in the aor. I. (see also §. 271.):

χέω, aor. I. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -χε-α. Conj. χέω. Inf. χέαι. Imp. χέον, χεάτω &c. Aor. I. midd. ϵ -χε-άμην.

εἰπεῖν (aor. II.), aor. I. εἶπ-α.

φέρω (ΕΓΚΩ), aor. I. ἤνεγκ-α.

And also in poetry:

κά-ω (καί-ω Ion.), aor. I. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -κη-α Epic, and abbreviated $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -κε-α tragic. (The lengthened forms in ϵ are Epic: κείαι, κείον, κείομεν, κείαντο, κείαντες, κειάμενος.)

σεύ-ω, aor. I. ἔσ-σευ-α (Epic σεύα, σεύατο).

So Epic ἀλέασθαι, ἀλείασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

2. Πίπτω=πι-πέτω, has an aor. I. ἔπεσα, (the σ being dropped after τ , as in ἦνυσα from ἀνύτω), in Alexandrine writers, and it is found also in a chorus in Eur. Troad. 291 προσέπεσα and Alc. 471. πέσειε ^a, and perhaps Hdt. VI. 21.

b. Aorist II.

3. Χέζω forms the aor. II. with a tense characteristic σ , ἔχesson: in ἔπεσον the σ is not the tense character., but is the τ of the root as found in the Doric aor. II. ἔπετον.

4. The aor. II. ἐκάην, ἐδάην, ἐρρύην, ἐφύην from καίω, δαίω, ῥέω, φύω, are not active forms but passive or rather neuter, after the analogy of verbs in μ .

c. Perfect Middle or Passive.

5. Some verbs which in the root have $\epsilon\upsilon$ shorten it to υ in the pft. midd. or passive, as

πεύθομαι, poet. for πυνθάνομαι, πέπυσμαι.

σεύω (poet.), midd. and pass. ἔσσῶμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐσσῶθην.

τεύχω (poet.), pft. τέτυγμαι, aor. ἐτύχθην.

φεύγω, pft. poet. πεφυγμένος.

On the contrary, ζεύγ-νυμι (aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην). Pft. ἔζευγ-μαι.

Obs. 1. Χέω follows this analogy: κέχῡκα, κέχῡμαι. While in Homer, on the contrary, we find υ in πέπνῡμαι from πνέω, πνεύσομαι.

6. The following perfects and pluperfects which have an independent present sense, and are therefore less often supplied by the aor. I., form their conj. and opt. in the regular form instead of the usual periphrasis with ω and εἶην:

κτά-ομαι, I acquire. Pft. κέκτημαι, I possess. Conj. κέκτωμαι, η, ηται.

Plpft. ἐκεκτήμην. Opt. κεκτῆτο οἱ κεκτώμην, ῶ, ῶτο.

μυμήσκω (MNAΩ), I remind. Pft. μέμνημαι, I remember. Conj. μέμνωμαι, η, ηται. Plpft. ἐμεμνήμην. Opt. μεμνήμην, ηο, ητο οἱ μεμνώμην ῶ, ῶτο (Ion. μεμνεώμην) and Xen. Anab. I. 7. 5 μέμνοιο.

βάλλω (BAA). Perf. βέβλημαι. Conj. only διαβέβλησθε.

τέμνω (TMA). Pft. τέτμημαι. Conj. only ἐκτέτμησθον.

καλέω. Pft. κέκλημαι. Plpft. ἐκεκλήμην. Opt. κεκλήμην, ηο, ητο.

^a Cf. Monk ad loc.

In Homer also Od. σ, 238. is found the form λελύτο (III. pers. opt.) for λελύοιτο, after the analogy of πήγνυτο, δαίνυτο.

Obs. 2. These forms were formerly accented as properisp., where the last syllable allowed it, as κεκῶμαι, κεκῆμην, κεκῆσο &c.; but as no contraction has taken place either in κεκῶμαι or κεκῆμην, which are formed from κέκτημαι and ἐκεκῆμην, (as τύπτωμαι, τυπτοίμην from τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην,) this accentuation seems erroneous.

Obs. 3. The ι subscr. in these optatives is the regular optative modal vowel.

Syncope in the formation of Verbs.

§. 248. Some few verbs, in some of their forms, drop the radical vowel: this is most common in poetry and after a reduplication; as,

a. in the Present.

γίγνομαι, for γι-γένομαι, root ΓΕΝ.

ἴσχω, (σέχω), for σι-σέχω, the σ being dropped.

μῖμνω, poet. for μι-μένω.

πιπράσκω, for πι-περάσκω from περάω.

πίπτω, for πι-πέτω, root ΠΙΤ.

b. in the Perfect.—See also the next Paragraph.

βάλλω, ΒΑΛ: pft. βέβληκα. Pft. midd. βέβλημαι. Aor. pass. ἐβλήθην.

δαμάω (δαμάζω) (ΔΑΜΩ). Fut. δαμάσω. Aor. ἐδάμασα. Pft. δέδμηκα. Pft.

midd. or pass. δέδμημαι. Aor. pass. ἐδήμην, ἐδάμην.

δέμω (mostly poet. and Ion.), (ΔΕΜΩ). Aor. ἔδειμα. Midd. ἐδειμάμην.

Pft. δέδμηκα. Perf. midd. or pass. δέδμημαι.

θνήσκω (θάν-σκω), aor. ἔθανον. Pft. τέθνηκα.

καλέω (poet. κικλήσκω, like θνήσκω). Fut. καλώ. Pft. κέκληκα.

κάμνω, aor. ἔκαμον. Pft. κέκμηκα.

μέλω, *cura sum*, Epic μέμβλεται for με-μέ-ληται See §. 29.

πετάννυμι, Pft. πέπταμαι.

τέμνω, aor. ἔτεμον. Pft. τέτμηκα.

c. in the Aorist II.

κέλομαι, Epic ἐκεκλόμην.

τέτμον, ἔτετμον defective Epic aorist, conj. τέ-τμης, from ΤΕΜΩ.

ΦΕΝΩ, Epic ἔφεφρον for ἐπέφενον.

So where there has been no reduplication (Poetic):

ἀγείρω, Epic. Aor. II. midd. ἀγέροντο, ἀγέρεσθαι, Epic part. ἀγρόμενος.

ἐγείρω, aor. ἡγρόμην (inf. ἐγρέσθαι also prose).

ἔρχομαι, aor. II. ἦλθον inf. ἐλθεῖν &c. from ἙΛΕΥΘΩ.

ἔπω, aor. II. act. ἔσπον, midd. ἐσπόμην, σποῦ &c.: so ἔσπον (ἔσπετε Hom.)

from ἔπω, *I say*.

ἔχω, ἔσχον, aor. II., for ἔσεχον from σέχω.

πέλομαι, imp. ἔπλευ, ἔπλετο, part. περιπλόμενος—it is however found also in prose.

πέτομαι, fut. πετήσομαι; generally πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτίσθαι.

Obs. Ἔσπον is for ἔσ-επον, from σίπω, the aspirate being interchanged with σ, (as in ἔξ, *sex*, ὕς, *sus*.) And this syncopated form of aor. II. gave rise to a corresponding root, ΕΣΠ with the aspirate restored, whence in the middle ἐσπόμην with the aspirate, which was the indicative in common use, while the Epic alone employed the other moods and participials, ἐσπίσθαι, ἔσπωμαι; but the original syncopated form σπέσθαι (for σπέεσθαι) was retained by the Epic in the moods of the compounds, as ἐπι-σπίσθαι, not ἐφespίεσθαι. So also ἔχω (ἔχω), σίχω, ἔσεχον, ἔσχον.

Metathesis in the formation of Verbs.—(See §. 29.)

§. 249. 1. In the common dialect:

σκέλλω, σκελέω, pft. ἔσκληκα. Fut. σκλήσομαι.

τλήσομαι, aor. ἔτλην, root ΤΑΛ.

2. In poetry:

ἁμαρτάνω, aor. II. ἤμαρτον; Epic ἡμῆροτον (for ἡμοτον), see §. 29. 5.

βλώσκω (for μλώσκω=μόλε-σκω see §. 29. 5.), aor. ἔμολον. Pft. μέμβλωκα (for μέμλωκα).

δαρθάνω, aor. ἔδαρθον; Epic ἔδραθον.

δέρκομαι (δέδορκα), aor., especially in Epic, ἔδρακον, elsewhere ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχθην.

θρώσκω (θόρε-σκω), root ΘΟΡ-, as in aor. II. ἔθορον.

πέρθω, aor. II. poet. ἔπραθον.

ἔπορον, πορεῖν, πορών (poet. defect.). Pft. πέπρωται, πεπρωμένος.

τέρπω, aor. II. pass. ἐτάρπην and ἐράπην.

Obs. When by this metathesis two vowels are thrown together, they coalesce, as

In the inflexions of the following verbs:

κερά-ννυμι (poet. κέρα-ω), fut. -ᾶσω. Pft. midd. κέκρᾱ-μαι for κε-κρέαμαι (Ion. κέκρημαι). Aor. pass. ἐκράθην (Ion. ἐκρήθην).

πιπράσκω (for πιπρεάσκω from περάω whence) fut. περᾶσω: Pft. πέπρᾱκα, πέπρᾱμαι. Aor. pass. ἐπράθην. Fut. πεπράσομαι (Ion. η for ᾶ).

στορέ-ννυμι, bye form στρώννυμι (for στορέ-ννυμι), στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι, ἔστρωθην.

πελάζω, appropriating, Trag. πελάθω, πλάθω. Aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην; poet. Attic ἐπλάθην. Aor. II. Attic ἐπλάμην. Pft. midd. Attic πέπλῳμαι.

And in the present: θράττω (ταράσσω, θραάσσω, θράσσω), an Attic form of ταράττω. Aor. I. ἔθραξα. Part. θράττον. So πράσσω (περάσω, πρεάσσω, πράσσω), πράττον, πράγμα^a.

Irregular Verbs^b.

§. 250. 1. Verbs are called Regular when the tenses are formed according to the general rules, the simple root being either unchanged in the present, or strengthened according to the general analogies given in §. 210 sqq.

^a Buttm. Lexil. 491.
Buttm. Irregular Verbs.

^b Carmichael's Greek Verbs. Edinburgh, MDCCLXI.
Veitch. Irreg. Verbs. Edinb. 1848.

2. Hence Irregular verbs are divided into

1. *Those of which the root has in the pres. and imperf. undergone some anomalous change.*

2. *Those whose tenses are, either really or apparently, not formed according to the general rules.*

a. Anomala.—Where the root has undergone such changes, that the connection between the present and the other tenses is seemingly lost, as βλώσκω and μολεῖν, πίπτω and ἔπεσον: or where some change has taken place in the root which is not referable to any general principle, as δάκνω (δακ), fut. δήξομαι.

β. Defectiva.—Where some of the tenses which would naturally be formed from the verb not being in use, the notion which they ought to express is supplied by the tenses of some other verb, cognate in sense, whereof the present is generally obsolete, as φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα.

γ. Abundantia.—Where there are two or more forms of the same tense in use, as ἔδυνα and ἔδυσσα.

3. The Irregular verbs in class 1. *a.* in reality follow analogies of their own; so that in each class, comprehending a greater or less number of verbs, the tenses are for the most part formed on a fixed principle: the classes are,

1. Verbs whose root has in the present and imperfect been strengthened by the insertion of τ, as πέκτω, τίκτω.

2. Verbs whose root has been strengthened by the insertion of ν, as βαίνω.

3. by the insertion of νε, as βυνέω.

4. by the insertion of αν or αυ, as αἰσθάνομαι.

5. by the insertion of ν before the radical consonant, and αν before the termination, as μανθάνω.

6. by the insertion of σκ, or ισκ, as ἀλλίσκομαι.

7. by the insertion of σ before the κ of the root, as διδάσκω.

8. by reduplication, as γίγνομαι.

9. Verbs which formed their future in ησω, as ε from α form in έω.

Obs. 1. The verbs which are seldom or never found in prose are in smaller type.—M. (*Middle*) signifies that the verb forms a fut. and aor. midd.—D. signifies *Deponent*, that is, a verb used only in the middle.—D. M. *Middle Deponent*, that is, a verb whose passive aorist has a middle, and D. P. (*Passive Deponent*) a passive signification.—*Fut. Midd.* a verb whose fut. midd. is in use instead of the active. Single instances of late forms are not given; for these see Veitch's Irregular Verbs, Edinb. 1848.

Obs. 2. The abbreviation, &c. after an irregularly formed future or aorist, signifies that the rest of the tenses, not specified, follow, if formed at all, the future.

Verbs whose root has in the Pr. and Impft. undergone an anomalous change.

§. 251. *Verbs whose proper root κ has been strengthened by the insertion of τ.*
See §. 211. 2.

1. **πέκτ-ω**, *shear, comb*; Att. πεκτέω (Arist. Aves 714.), Epic πεκω (ΠΕΚ), fut. πέξω &c. In the former sense κείρειν, in the latter ξάλλειν or κτενίζειν is generally used; but a present πέκω or πεκω is now generally assumed, though the Latin *pecto* seems to point to the form given above.

Irregular verbs though varying from the common analogy, yet follow analogies of their own, and may be formed into classes, as follows:

2. **τίκτ-ω**, *bring forth* (of the mother) or *beget*^a (of the father) (TEK); fut. τέξω^b, generally -ομαι, aor. II. ἔτεκον, pft. τέτοκα, fut. midd. τεκείσθαι.

Obs. In the sense of *beget*, Homer generally, but not invariably^c, uses the middle. In Attic Greek only the pres. impft. and aor. II. are used in the active; and in the middle^d the aor. II. in the sense of *to beget*^e; but also by poets in the same sense as the active. Pft. midd. τέτεγμαi, later τέτογμαi. Aor. I. pass. ἐτέχθην^f un-Attic. Aor. I. ἔτεξα is very rare: **τέξασθαι**, Hesiod Theog. 889, where **τέξεσθαι** is another reading. In Hymn. Ven. 127, there is a fut. form **τεκείσθαι**, and Arat. 124 **τεξείσθαι**.

§. 252. *Verbs whose root ends in a vowel, but the Present and Impft. have been strengthened by the insertion of ν, the other tenses are formed from the root.*

Obs. 1. So in Latin *fun-do, fu-di, pan-go, tan-go*.

Obs. 2. *a* has been lengthened to **αι** in **βαίνω**, **αι** in **ελαίνω**.

1. **βαίνω** (BA, βῶσιw Od. ξ, 86. Thuc. V. 77 ἐκβῶντας), fut. βήσομαι (Doric βασεύμαι). Pft. βέβηκα: another form is Plur. βεβήμεν, βεβᾶσι, βεβᾶσι. Inf. βεβάναι. Part. βεβαώς, βεβώς. Plpft. plur. ἐβέβᾶμεν, ἐβέβᾶτε, ἐβέβᾶσαν Homer. In some compounds we find this form in the Perf. Midd., as **παρεβέβαμαι** (Thuc. I. 123). Aor. **παρεβάθην** (Thuc. III. 67), verb. adj. **βαρός**. Aor. II. ἔβην. Hom. **βάρην**, **βᾶσαν**, for **ἐβήτην**, **ἐβησαν**. Aor. I. ἔβησα and Fut. βήσω, transitive in poetry, Ionic, and late prose. Aor. M. ἐβήστρο, sometimes ἐβήσατο. Part. **ἀναβησάμενοι** Od. ο, 475. Imper. βήσεο.

In a transitive sense, the usual form is **βιβάζω**. Another form is **βιβᾶω** or **βιβημι**, I *step*: **βιβᾶ**, **βιβῶν**, **βιβᾶς**, and also **βᾶσκω**, which is both neuter

^a Eur. Suppl. 1089-92. Herc. Furens 975.

⁷⁴² Aesch. P. V. 868.

^c II. β, 742, &c. See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

^d Ellendt.

^e Herm. Trach. 831.

^f Elms. Heraclid. 634.

and transitive: the transitive sense is found in the comp. ἐπιβῆτον Od. ψ. 52: καταβαίνει Pind. Pyth. VIII. 78. On βαίνω πόδα, see §. 558. 2.

2. δύνω (ΔΥ), *enter, put on*, (synonymous with δύομαι), fut. δύσω, midd. δύσομαι, aor. ἔδυσα, midd. ἐδυσάμην, pft. δέδυκα (intrans.). midd. δέδυμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐδύθην, aor. II. ἔδυν, (3rd pl. ἐδύν) δῶθι, opt. δυίην (ἐκδύμεν, 1st. plur. II. π, 99), Epic aor. II. δύσκειν, Epic aor. I. midd. ἐδύσετο, imper. δύσεο, fut. midd. δυσόμενος. Later aor. I. ἔδυνα: Hdt. III. 98 ἐνδυνέουσι, for ἐνδυνοῦσι.

In Homer there is a present and impft. middle δύομαι &c.

3. ελαύνω (ΕΛΑ), also ελάω, ᾗς, ᾗ, (ἀπέλα imper. Xen. Cyrop. VIII. 3, 32; ἔλων II. ω, 696: ἐλᾷ Pind. Nem. III. 74: ἔλα Eur. Herc. Fur. 819), Fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ, Att. prose (Ep. ἐλάσσω), 3rd pl. ἐλόωσι, for ἐλῶσι Xen. Aor. ἤλασα, poet. ἔλασα (ἐλασσα), pft. ἐλήλακα, midd. ἐλήλαμαι (un-Attic ἐλήλασμαι), plpft. sometimes ἡλήλατο, aor. pass. ἡλάθην (un-Attic ἡλάσθην).—Midd. aor. ἡλασάμην II. λ, 682.

4. θύνω (ΘΥ), *I rage*, fut. θύσω, later aor. I. ἔθυνα &c., aor. II. παθύμενος.

5. πίνω (ΠΙ), fut. πίομαι, later πιόμην, aor. II. ἔπιον, imp. πῖθι (Epic and later also πῖε), inf. πιεμεν (II. π, 825 &c.) syncopated πῖν or πείν. Pr. midd. πίομαι (for πίνω) Pind. Ol. VI. 86. Cognate root ΠΟ, Lat. *poto*, from which are formed pft. πέπωκα, pft. midd. πέπομαι, aor. pass. ἐπόθην, fut. ποθήσομαι, verb. adj. ποτός, ποτέος. The ι of πίομαι is long in Aristoph. and Pindar l. c., elsewhere short, except in Homer sometimes.

6. τίνω (ΤΙ), *pay a penalty*, midd. *avenge* (see §. 585), fut. τίσω, aor. ἐτίσα, pft. τέτικα, perf. midd. τέτισμαι, aor. ἐτίσθην, verb. adj. τιστέος. The ι of the present is in the Epic long, in the Attic, and Doric of Pindar, short: but in the forms τίσειν, τίσαι, τίσεσθαι, τίσασθαι, both in the simple and compound verbs, the ι is long. Ionic bye form τίννμι (Eur. Orest. 323 ἔ).

7. φθάνω (ΦΘΑ), *get before*, fut. φθήσομαι, late φθάσω, Dor. φθάξω, aor. I. ἐφθασα, Dor. ἐφθαφα, aor. ἐφθην, φθῆναι, φθάς, pft. ἐφθακα. Epic aor. midd. part. φθάμενος. ā Epic, ᾶ Attic, later writers common. The aor. II. imp. conj. opt. φθῆθι, φθῶ, φθαίην, are not commonly used. Epic. conj. φθήη, φθέωμεν, φθέωσι. II. κ, 346 παραφθαίησι 3 sing. opt. aor.

8. φθίνω (ΦΘΙ), *pass away* (rarely, *destroy*^a), fut. φθίσω, aor. ἐφθισα, trans. *I destroyed*. Midd. φθίσομαι, pass. ἐφθιμαι, III. plur.

^a Theocr. xxv. 122. Herm. Soph. El. 1414.

ἐφθίνται; plpf. ἐφθίμην (which also has the aoristic sense, and forms its moods after the analogy of verbs in *μι*), conj. φθίωμαι, poet. φθίομαι, opt. φθίμην, φθίτο, inf. φθίσθαι, part. φθίμενος: verb. adj. φθιτός (see §. 301. c.): aor. pass. ἐφθίθην: bye form φθίω, always intransitive. Φθίνω is found (as intransitive) in prose also, but only in the present, and certain phrases. Later bye forms of fut. are φθνήσω, aor. ἐφθνήσα, pf. ἐφθνήκα: ἱ Ep. ὤ Att.: ἐφθιμαι, ἐφθίμην, φθιτός always short.

Obs. The poetic fut. πεφήσεται (Il. γ. 155) points to a vocalic root (ΦΑ) of φαίνω, as seen in φάος, and in φάε Od. ξ. 502.

§. 253. Analogous to these are three verbs, to whose root a strengthening *ν* is added:

1. δάκνω (ΔΑΚ, ΔΗΚ), fut. δήξομαι, aor. II. ἔδακον, pft. δέδηχα, pft. midd. or pass. δέδηγμαι, which is the tense mostly in use in the passive: aor. I. pass. ἐδήχθην, fut. δηχθήσομαι.

2. κάμνω (ΚΑΜ), fut. καμοῦμαι, aor. II. ἔκαμον, conj. aor. κεκάμω Hom., pft. κέκμηκα (κεκάμηκα), Epic part. pft. κεκμηώς, ότος, ώτος. Midd. aor. II. ἐκαμόμην.

3. τέμνω (ΤΕΜ), fut. τεμῶ; aor. II. ἔτεμον and old Attic ἔταμον, pft. τέτμηκα, Apoll. Rhod. τετμηότι, midd. τέτμημαι, conj. dual τέτμησθον; aor. pass. ἐτμήθην; fut. τμηθήσομαι Lys. p. 105. 29. III. fut. τετμήσομαι, verb. adj. τμητέος. M. Epic and Ionic present τάμνω, Hom. τέμω Il. ν. 707. Epic bye form τμήγω, ἔτμηξα, ἔτμαγον, ἔτμάγην.

§. 254. *Verbs whose proper root ending in a vowel has been strengthened by the insertion of νε before the termination.*

1. βυνέω (ΒΥ), fut. βύσω, aor. ἔβῦσα, pft. midd. βέβυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐβύσθην.

βύω, pres., un-Attic. In Hdt. διαβύνεται and διαβύνονται.

2. ικνέομαι (ΙΚ), generally found in the compound ἀφικνέομαι; fut. ἔξομαι, aor. ἰκόμην, pft. ἴγμαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι. III. pl. pft. Ion. ἀπικαται. In Hesiod Theog. 481 an Epic syncopated aorist ἴκτο (part. ἴκμενος Soph. Phil. 494?). The root ἴκω is in use in the Epic dialect: impf. ἴκον, aor. ἴξον (Hom. Hymn. Apoll. 223). The pres. ικνοῦμαι signifies in Homer, *to go through*, in Attic Greek, *to go as a suppliant*; but the usual present in Epic is ἴκω, ἰκάνω, (in tragedy the latter only,) and in prose ἀφικνούμαι: ἦκω, *veni, I am here*, is post-Homeric, and seems to be a dialectic form of ἴκω, (as σκήπων and σκίπων), aor. ἦξα and pft. ἦκα only in late Greek. Pres. part. used as adjective ικνούμενος, in prose: also Thuc. I. 99.

3. *κυνέω* (ΚΥ), fut. *κῦσω*, (Eur. Cycl. 172 *κυνήσομαι*), aor. *ἐκῦσα*, but *προσκυνέω*, *I salute*, has *προσκυνήσω*, *προσεκύνησα*, poet. also *προσέκυσσα*, inf. *προσκύσαι*.

4. *ὑπισχνέομαι* (*ὑπίσχομαι* Ion.) fut. *ὑποσχήσομαι*: pft. *ὑπέσχημαι*: aor. II. *ὑπεσχόμην*, imp. *ὑπόσχου*. In Plat. Phædr. p. 235 D *ὑποσχέθητι* (aor. I. pass.) is a conjecture: so *ἀμπισχνούμαι* and *ἀμπίσχομαι* (*ἀμπέχω*), *ἀμφέξομαι*, *ἡμπισχόμην*, and with double augm. *ἡμπειχόμην*.

5. So also the dialectic forms *οἰχνέω* (*οἰχομαι*), *ἐνδυνέω* Ion. (*ἐνδύω*).

§. 255. *Verbs whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Imp. by the insertion of ᾠν or αὐν before the termination.*

Obs. The pres. and impf. of these verbs are formed from a strengthened, the aor. II. from the simple, root in the usual way: the fut. from the simple root by adding the termination *ήσω* (see §. 184. 5.) instead of *έσω*. The aor. I. and pft. follow the future, and become *ησα*, *ηκα*. The *a* of *άνω* is short, except *ικάνω*.

1. *αἰσθάνομαι*, (dep. mid.,) *I feel*, imp. *ἦσθάνομην*, fut. *αἰσθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἦσθόμην*, *αἰσθέσθαι*, I. aor. *αἰσθηθῆναι* LXX. The grammarians seem also to recognise *αἰσθομαι* as a present.

2. *ἀλιταίνω*, fut. *ἀλιτήσω*, aor. II. *ἤλιτον*: midd. has the same meaning. Pft. part. midd. *ἀλιτήμενος*, *sinning*; or it may come from an obsolete pres. *ἀλίτημι*.

3. *ἀλφάνω*^a, aor. II. *ἤλφον*.

4. *ἀμαρτάνω*, fut. *ἀμαρτήσομαι*, aor. *ἤμαρτον*, Ep. *ἤμβροτον*, (see §. 29,) with a lene breathing, (as *ἄλτο* from *ἄλλομαι*), pft. *ἡμάρτηκα*, pft. midd. or pass. *ἡμάρτημαι* Soph.: aor. I. pass. *ἡμαρτήθην* Thuc.: verbal *ἀμαρτητέος* Demosth.: aor. I. *ἡμαρτήσα* late, and G. T.

5. *ἀπεχθάνομαι*, (poet. *ἐχθομαι*, aor. *ἤχθόμην*), Theocr. *ἀπέχθομαι*, fut. *ἀπεχθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἀπηχθόμην*^b, pft. *ἀπήχθημαι*.

6. *αὐξάνω* (*αὐξω*), fut. *αὐξήσω* (*αὐξανῶ* LXX.), aor. I. *ᾠῤῥησα*, pft. *ᾠῤῥηκα*, pass. and midd. pft. *ᾠῤῥημαι*, fut. *αὐξήσομαι*, aor. *ᾠῤῥήθην*, fut. *αὐξήθήσομαι*: Ep. *ἀέξω* Eur. Hipp. 537, only in pres. and impft.

7. *βλαστάνω*, fut. *βλαστήσω*, aor. *ἐβλαστον*, pft. *ἐβλάστηκα*, aor. I. *ἐβλάστησα* Hippoc.: Æsch. Choeph. 589 *βλαστοῦσι*(?).

8. *δαρθάνω*, fut. *δαρθήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἐδαρθον* (poet. *ἐδραθον*), pft. *δεδάρθηκα*, aor. pass. *κατεδάρθην* Aristoph.; *κατέδραθεν* for *-ήσαν* Apoll. II. 1229, *καταδραῶ* Od. ε, 471.

9. *κιχάνω* and *κιχάνομαι* (*κίχω*, *κίχημι*), in tragedy *κιγχάνω*, fut. *κιχήσομαι*, aor. II. *ἐκίχον*, conj. *κίχω* &c. These alone are in use in Attic poets, but in Epic *ἐκικήσατο*: impf. *ἐκίχεις* from KIXHMI: aor. (*ἐκίχην*) *ἐκίχημεν*, *-ήτην*, conj. *κιχείω*, opt. *κιχείην*, Inf. *κιχῆναι*, *κιχήμεναι*, part. *κιχείς*: midd. *κιχήμενος*: Dor. aor. I. *ἐκιξα*, *I pushed*

^a Elms. Med. 285.

^b Ibid. 293.

away (Ar. Ach. 869), comes from ΚΙΧΩ: γ Ep. τ Att., α Ep. ᾱ Att.^a.

10. οἰδάνω, οἰδαίνω (οἰδέω, οἰδάω), fut. οἰδήσω, pft. ὥδηκα Eur. Cycl. 227, aor. ὥδησα. Eur. Hipp. 1210 ἀνοΐδυσαν.

11. δλισθάνω (-αίνω un-Attic^b), fut. δλισθήσω; aor. II. ὠλισθον; pft. ὠλισθηκα, not in Attic; aor. I. late ὠλισθησα^c.

12. ὀφλισκάνω, *I am guilty of*, fut. ὀφλήσω; aor. II. ὠφλον^d, inf. ὀφλεῖν or ὀφλειν, part. ὀφλών or ὀφλων: pft. ὠφληκα, pass. ὠφλημαι; aor. I. late ὀφλήσαι; Hdt. VIII. 26. ὠφλεε for ὠφλει, impft. of ὀφλέω. The double strengthening of pres. by the *ισκ* and the *αν* is remarkable.

§. 256. The following verbs lengthen the radical *a* into *αι*:

1. ἐριδαίνω, aor. I. Hom. ἐριδήσασθαι.

2. ἐρυθαίνω, fut. ἐρυθήσω, midd. ἐρυθαίνεται, Homeric bye form ἐρεύθω, ἐρεύσαι, aor. I. late ἐρύθηνε Apoll.

3. κερδαίνω, in Attic, regular.; Ion. and late fut. κερδήσω; aor. I. ἐκέρδησα, which is the older formation; Hdt. has both forms of the aor.: pft. κεκέρδαγκα and κεκέρδακα^e.

4. ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφρᾶσθαι late), fut. ὀσφρήσομαι; aor. II. ὠσφρόμην and ὠσφράμην Hdt. I. 80; aor. I. ὠσφρησάμην and ὀσφρανθήναι, late.

§. 257. Verbs in which *αν* is inserted before the termination and *ν* before the radical Consonant.

Obs. The short vowel of the simple root is lengthened in the tenses, as *λανθάνω*, *λήσομαι*, except *μανθάνω*.

1. ἀνδάνω (ΑΔ), fut. ἀδήσω Hdt. V. 39, impft. ἐάνδανον Hdt. (ἐήνδανον, ἥνδανον Hom.¹), aor. II. εἰδον Hdt., ᾄδον Hom., pft. εἶδα, Theocr. εἶδε, Dor. midd. aor. ἀδέσθαι.—Homer. aor. εἶαδον, that is εἶφαδον.

2. ἐρυγγάνω, ἘΡΥΓΓ, (for ἐρυγγάνω), fut. ἐρεύξομαι, aor. II. ἥρυγον—a bye form is ἐρεύγω and ἐρεύγομαι, but not in Attic Greek—and ἐρευξάμην, but not in Attic Greek or Homer.

3. θιγγάνω, ΘΙΓΓ, (for θινγάνω) fut. θίζομαι, aor. II. ἔθιγον.

4. λαγγάνω, ΛΑΧ, (for λανγάνω), fut. λήξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι, aor. II. ἔλαχον, Hom. aor. λέλαχον, conj. λελάχω (trans.): pft. εἴληχα (sometimes λέλογχα from ΛΕΓΧ, as πέπονθα from ΠΙΕΝΘ) pft. midd. εἴληγμαι, aor. ἐλήχθην, verbal ληκτέος.

5. λαμβάνω, ΛΑΒ, (λανβάνω), fut. (with η for α) λήψομαι, (Ion. λάμψομαι, Dor. λάψομαι, λαψοῦμαι and λαψεῦμαι,) aor. II. ἔλαβον, (ἔλλαβον Hom.), imper. λάβε and λαβέ, pft. act. εἴληφα, (Ion. and Dor. λελάβηκα,) pft. pass. εἴλημμαι and λέλημμαι^h, (Ion. λέλᾱμμαι,

^a Elmsley *Æ. R.* 1430.

^b Porson *Phœn.* 1398.

^c Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 742.

^d Elms. Ach. 689. Heracl. 985.

^e Lobeck *Phryn.* 34.

^f Butt. *Irreg. Verbs ad loc.*

^g Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 63, 64.

^h *Æsch. Ag.* 876. Eur. Ion. 1113. Aristoph. *Eccl.* 1090.

λελάμφθαι, Dor. λέλαμμαι, λελάφθαι,) aor. I. pass. ἐλήφθην, un-Attic εἰλήφθην, (Ion. ἐλάμφθην,) aor. II. midd. ἐλαβόμην (Hom. ἐλλαβόμην, Ep. λελαβέσθαι): verb. adj. ληπτέος and Ion. λαμπτέος.

6. λανθάνω, ΛΑΘ, (Homeric present λήθω, sometimes in Attic,) fut. λήσω, aor. II. ἔλαθον, λελάθω conj. η II. ο, δο., pft. λέληθα. Midd. λανθάνομαι, *I forget* (*I lie hid from myself*), (λάθομαι, sometimes λήθομαι,) fut. λήσομαι, λασεῖμαι Theocr. IV. 39, fut. III. λελήσομαι Eur., pft. λέλησμαι, (λέλασμαι Ep.), aor. II. ἐλαθόμην, (ελαθέσθαι Ep.), aor. I. ἐλησάμην Moschus, λησάμενος Pind.: Theocr. II. 46. λασθήμην aor. I. pass. = λαθέσθαι—λησόμενος Soph. Elect. 1249, *about to be forgotten* (Ellendt ad voc. but it need not be passive)—ἐπιλήθω, *I cause to forget*, aor. Hom. ἐπέλησα: in Pind. Ol. XI. 3 ἐπιλέλαθα, *I have forgotten*, instead of ἐπιλέλησμαι, so Hdt. III. 46 ἐπιλεληθέναι: ἐπιλασθέν aor. I. pass. part. Theocr. and Pind. — ἐκληθάνω Hom., ἐκλέλαθον Hom., Theocr. ἐκλάσας^a.

7. μανθάνω, ΜΑΘ, fut. μαθήσομαι, (μαθεῖμαι Theocr. XI. δο.,) aor. II. ἔμαθον, pft. μεμάθηκα.

8. πυνθάνομαι, ΠΥΘ (poet. πεύθομαι), fut. πεύσομαι, (very rarely πεισοῦμαι,) aor. II. ἐπυνθόμην^b, Ion. impr. πύθεν, Epic opt. πεπύθοιτο: pft. πέπυσμαι, πέπῦσαι Plat., πέπυσσαι Ep.: verb. adj. πειυστός, -τέος.

9. τυγχάνω (ΤΥΧ), fut. τεύξομαι (from lengthened root ΤΕΥΧ), aor. II. ἔτυχον, pft. τετύχηκα Thuc. I. 32, (Ion. τέτευχα,) plpft. ἐτετεύχεε, part. τετυχώς Od. μ, 243, aor. I. Epic ἐτύχησα (Od. ξ, 334). Active form τεύχω, *I make to be*; fut. τεύξω, aor. ἔτευξα, pft. τέτυγμα (Hom. III. pl. τετεύχεται, -ατο), ἐτύχθην, Epic fut. III. τετεύξομαι, verb. adj. τευκτός and τυκτός: (τετεύχατον Il. ν. 346., supposed pft. from τεύχω, is to be read ἐτεύχετον.) Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι in sense of τεύξαι, τεύξασθαι.

Obs. The midd. or pass. of τεύχω, τεύχθαι, is used for εἶναι Ep., and ἐτύχθη for ἔτυχε.

10. χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ), fut. χείσομαι (as πείσομαι, σπείσομαι); aor. II. ἔχαδον, inf. χαδέειν: pft. with present sense κέχανδα, plpft. κεχάνδειν Il. ω, 192.

§. 258. Verbs, whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Impft. by the insertion of σκ, when the character. of the root is a Vowel (except κυίσκω, χρη-ίσκομαι); ισκ, when it is a consonant. Many Verbs of this class are also strengthened by reduplication.

1. ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ or ΑΛΟ), fut. ἀλώσομαι; aor. II., after the analogy of verbs in μι, ἤλων, (Att. ἐάλων,) conj. ἄλω (ἀλώω Hom.), φς &c., opt. ἄλοιην, ἀλόφην Hom., inf. ἀλώναι, ἀλόμεναι Hom., part.

^a Heph. Gaisf. p. 16.

^b Hdt. i. 83.

ἀλούς; pft. ἤλωκα and ἔάλωκα, (Dor. ἄλωκα). The former is the more usual Ionic^a and Attic form, but the latter always in Thucyd., Demosthenes and the common dialect, and sometimes in Attic^b poetry. The active voice is supplied by αἰρεῖν.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλόω^c (AMBA or AMBAO), fut. ἀμβλώσω; aor. I. ἤμβλωσα; pft. ἤμβλωκα, midd. ἤμβλωμαι; aor. II. ἤμβλων, later Greek.

3. ἀμπλακίσκω, (Dor. ἀμβλακίσκω, aor. II. ἤμβλακον), fut. ἀμπλακήσω, aor. ἤμπλακον, ἀπλακεῖν trag.

4. ἀναβίσκομαι (BIOΩ), *a. I live*, aor. II. ἀνεβίων—*b. I restore to life*; aor. I. midd. ἀνεβιωσάμην, Plat. Phæd. 89 B.

Act. ἀναβίσκω late and rare, aor. ἀνεβίωσα—βιώσκομαι Aristot.; aor. I. ἐβιόωσα, *restore to life*, Od. θ, 468.

5. ἀνᾶλίσκω (AΛO), (old Attic ἀναλώω), imp. ἀνήλισκον (old Attic ἀνάλουν without augment); fut. ἀνᾶλώσω; aor. I. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνᾶλωσα (κατηνᾶλωσα); pft. ἀνᾶλωκα, Attic^d ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα; pft. midd. or pass. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνᾶλωμαι; aor. I. ἀνᾶλώθην and ἀνηλώθην (always ᾶ).

6. ἀπαφίσκω (AΦO, *palpor*), fut. ἀπαφήσω; aor. I. ἐξεπάφησεν; aor. II. ἥπαφον, midd. ἀπάφοιτο, in act. sense. The other forms are supplied by the kindred verb ἀπατάω: so always in Homer ἀπατήσω, ἡπάτησα &c. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

7. ἀραρίσκω (AP or APO), trans.; fut. ἀρῶ and ἄρσω; aor. ἤρσα, midd. ἀρσάμενος (Hesiod. Sc. 320). More usual aor. ἤραρον, ἀραρεῖν, ἀραράων, (also intrans.). Imp. ἀράρισκεν Od. ξ, 23. Intrans. pft. ἄραρα, Ion. and Ep. ἄρρα.—Ep. part. ἀράρῡα; plpft. ἡράρειν; pft. midd. or pass. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, Ep. ἀρμένος. (Reduplicated.—See §. 261. 1.)

8. ἀρέσκω (APE), (Soph. El. 147 e conj. Monk), fut. ἀρέσω; aor. I. ἤρεσα poet. ἄρεσσα; pft. (ἀρήρεκα is quoted as in use) ἤρεσμαι; aor. I. pass. ἡρέσθην.

9. βιβρώσκω (BPO), fut. βρώσομαι, late, (in Attic ἐσθίω, fut. ἔδομαι, and aor. II. ἔφαγον were used,) Ep. aor. ἐβρων, pft. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρώς; II. pft. opt. βεβρώλοισ II. δ, 35. (but see §. 261. 3.); pft. midd. βέβρωμαι; aor. I. pass. ἐβρώθην; fut. βεβρώσομαι Od. β, 203. (Reduplicated.)

10. βλώσκω (MOΛ), aor. ἔμολον, fut. μολοῦμαι, pft. μέμβλωκα: (μολέω, μολέσκω, by attraction of liquids, μλοίσκω, βλοίσκω, βλώσκω. See §. 29.)

11. γεγωνίσκω (γεγωνέω), impft. ἐγεγώνευν (III. sing. εἰ), inf. γεγωνεῖν, imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen., fut. γεγωνήσω. aor. I. ἐγεγώνησα, Ep. pft. γέγωνα, (whence both the presents are formed), inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνάς, imp. γέγωνε, conj. γεγώνω: verb. adj. γεγωνητίον: ἐγέγωνον aor. Hom. (?).

^a Æsch. Ag. 30.

^b Eur. Androm. 356.

^c Mœris p. 25. Valck.

Phœn. 591. Elmsley Soph. Aj. 1049. Herm. Aj. 1028.

12. **γῆράσκω** (ΓΗΡΑ), fut. **γῆράσομαι** (seldom **γῆράσω**); aor. I **ἐγήρασα** (trans. *Æsch. Supp.* 901.), inf. **γῆρᾶσαι**: also **γῆρᾶναι** (Att. especially) from an old aor. II. **ἐγήραν** from **γῆρημι**, Epic part. **γῆράς** II. ρ, 197, Hes. Opp. et Di. 188; pft. **γεγήρακα**.

13. **γινώσκω** (later **γινώσκω**), GNO, fut. **γνώσομαι**; aor. II. **ἔγνω**, III. pl. **ἔγνω** and **ἔγνω** Pind. **γνώθι**, **γνοῖν**, **συγγνώφῃ** (?) *Æsch. Suppl.* 230, **γνώ**, **γνῶναι**, Epic **γνώμεναι**, **γνούς**—pft. **ἔγνωκα**; pft. midd. or pass. **ἔγνωσμαι**; aor. I. pass. **ἐγνώσθην**; verb. adj., **γνωστός** (old form **γνωτός**) **γνωστός**: aor. act. in compounds **ἔγνωσα**.

Obs. This verb is formed from the root **γνούς**, **γνω** (Engl. *know*) by a reduplication: **γι-νώ-σκω**.

14. **διδράσκω** (ΔΡΑ), Ion. **διδρῆσκω** &c.: generally compounded as **ἀποδ-**, **διαδ-**, **ἐκδ-**, fut. **δράσομαι**; pft. **δέδρακα**; aor. II. **ἔδραν**, (**δραῖν**, **δρῶ**, **δρᾶναι**, **δράς**); aor. I. **ἔδρασα**, common dialect. (Reduplicated.)

15. **ἐπαυρίσκομαι** (ΑΥΡ), (**ἐπαυρίσκω** *Theogn.* **ἐπαυρέω** *Hesiod*); aor. **ἐπαῦρον** Pind., conj. **ἐπαύρη**, inf. **ἐπαυρεῖν** -**μεν** Hom., *I reap the fruit of*; fut. **ἐπαυρήσομαι**: aor. midd. **ἐπηυρόμην**, **ἐπαυρέσθαι**; bye form of aor. II. inf. **ἐπαυράσθαι**: aor. I. **ἐπαύρασθαι** non-Attic.

16. **εὐρίσκω** (ΕΥΡ), fut. **εὐρήσω**; pft. **εὔρηκα**; pft. pass. **εὔρημαι**; aor. II. **εὔρον**, imp. **εὔρέ**; later aorist **εὔρα** in LXX.; aor. I. pass. **εὔρέθην**; verb. adj. **εὔρετός** and **εὔρητός**; aor. II. midd. **εὔρόμην**, later **εὔράμην**: for aug. see §. 173. 2.

17. **ἡβάσκω** (ΗΒΑ), *I am growing a man* (**ἡβάω**, *I am a man*), aor. **ἡβησα**: in compounds the form in **ᾠω** has the sense of “to grow:” **ἀνηβᾶν**, *to grow young again*.

18. **θνήσκω** (ΘΑΝ. Metath. ΘΝΑ), **ἀποθνήσκω**, *I die*; fut. **ἀποθανοῦμαι**, (poet. **θανοῦμαι**), aor. II. **ἀπέθανον**, (poet. **ἔθανον**, **θανών**, οἱ **θανόντες**, *the dead*, also in prose); pft. with lengthened η, **τέθνηκα**; I. pl. **τέθναμεν** &c. from obsolete pft. **τέθναα**. (see §. 305) III. pl. **τεθνήκω** in poetry and prose, opt. **τεθναίην**, inf. **τεθνάειν**, often in present sense, (probably from **τέθνημι**: Ep. **τεθνάμεν**: *Æsch. Agam.* 539 **τεθνάειν**, contracted from **τεθναέειν**), part. **τεθνηκώς** and **τεθνεώς**: fut. III. **τεθνήξω** (old Attic) and **τεθνήξομαι**.

καταθνήσκω, poet. always **καθαίνειν**, **καταθανών**, imp. **κάθανε** but seldom.

19. **θρόσκω** (ΘΟΡ. Metath. ΘΡΟ), fut. **θοροῦμαι**, aor. II. **ἔθορον**, pft. II. **τέθορα**.

20. **ιλάσκομαι** (ΙΑΑ), Ep. also **ιλάομαι**, *Æsch.* **ιλόμαι**; fut. **ιλάσομαι**, Dor. **ιλάξομαι**; aor. I. **ιλασάμην**. Poet. active forms, **ἱληθι** Ep., **ἱλᾷθι** Dor.: (*be favourable*) **ιλήκω**, **ιλήκοιμι**.

21. **κικλήσκω**, bye form of **καλέω**. (Reduplicated.)

22. **κύσκω**, *I conceive*; inchoative of **κύω**: aor. **ἔκυσα**—M. **ἐκυσάμην**.

23. μεθύσκω (ΜΕΘΥ), *I made drunk*, fut. μεθύσω, aor. ἐμέθυσα : μεθύω, *I am drunk*, borrows its forms from the passive, ἐμεθύσθην &c.

24. μμνήσκω (ΜΝΑ), *I remember* ; fut. μνήσω ; aor. ξμνησα, midd. ξμνησάμην—midd. μμνήσκομαι, *I remember or mention* ; pass. aor. ξμνήσθην ; fut. μνησθήσομαι : pft. with present sense μέμνημαι, imp. μέμνησο, conj. μεμνώμαι : plpft. ξμεμνήμην with impft. sense : opt. μεμνήμην, Att. μεμνοίμην and μεμνώμην^a ; fut. III. μεμνήσομαι, *I will be mindful* ; in trag. also *I will mention* : fut. μνησθήσομαι, *I will mention* : μνᾶομαι Ion. (in the sense of “*woo*,” also in the other dialects) : hence the Ionic forms μνέται, μνεῶμενος, μνῶντο Hom. μνώω Apoll. In Hom. we find μέμνη for μέμνησαι, imp. μέμνεο for μέμνησο. (Reduplicated.)

25. πάσχω for πάθσκω (ΠΑΘ), aor. ἐπαθον, fut. πέισομαι from a root ΠΕΝΘ, as seen in πένθος. (So σπείσομαι from ΣΠΕΝΔ, χέισομαι from ΧΑΝΔ.) Pft. πέπονθα (from root πενθ), syncop. 2nd plur. πέποσθε, Hom. part. πεπαθνῖα from ΠΑΘ. Æsch. Ag. 1624 aor. I. πήσας (?) : verb. adj. παθητός. G. T. ἐπαθήσατε Heb. x. 34.

26. πιπίσκω (ΠΙΠ) fut. πίσω, aor. I. ἐπίσα.

27. πιπράσκω (ΠΡΑ). (Fut. and aor. are expressed in common language by ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην.) Pft. πέπρᾱκα (from πεπέρᾱκα) ; pft. midd. πέπρᾱμαι, inf. πεπράσθαι, often used as the aor. : aor. ἐπράθην ; fut. III. πεπρᾱσομαι, often used as simple fut. πραθήσομαι. The Ionic forms have η : πιπρήσκω, ἐπρήθην &c. Epic and old form πέρρημι, fut. περάσω (περῶ, περᾶν, περάαν), aor. ἐπέρᾱσα. (Reduplicated.)

28. στερίσκω (seldom στερέω) (ΣΤΕΡ), *I deprive* ; fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα : pft. ἐστέρηκα—pass. στερίσκομαι, στεροῦμαι ; fut. στερήσομαι, pft. ἐστέρημαι ; aor. ἐστερήθην : στέρομαι signifies a neuter, not a passive state, *am without it—am deprived* ; hence also στερεῖς poet. aor. II. The more usual form of the active is ἀποστερέω. In Hom. we find a conjugation with ε, as στερέσαι : hence the old Att. fut. ἀποστερεῖσθαι for -ήσεσθαι.

29. τιτρώσκω (τορέω, ΤΡΟ), fut. τρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, pft. pass. or midd. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην, fut. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι : Hom. τρώω, *to hurt*.—(Reduplicated.)

30. φάσκω (ΦΑ), ind. obsolete, impft. ξφασκον ; fut. φήσω ; aor. ἔφησα ; aor. II. midd. ἐφάμην.

31. φαύσκω or φώσκω, *I appear* ; only found in comp. with διά, ἐπί, ὑπό. Fut. φαύσω, aor. ἔφανσα, only found in LXX. Gen. xlv. 3 ; πιφαύσκω, *I shew* ; which has only the pres. and impft.

^a Herm. Œd. R. 49.

32. **χάσκω** (XAN, *χαίνω* later) aor. II. *ἔχανον*; fut. *χανοῦμαι*; pft. *κέχηνα*, *I have my mouth open*; plpft. *έκεχήνειν*; (imper. *κεχήνετε* Arist. Ach. 133.)

§. 259. In the following verbs the radical *κ* of the root is strengthened by *σ*.

1. **διδάσκω** (ΔAK, *doc-eo*, Lat.), *I teach*; fut. *διδάξω*, Ep. *διδασκῶ*, aor. *ἐδίδαξα*, Ep. *ἐδιδάσκησα*, pft. *δεδίδαχα*, Pass. *δεδίδαγμαι* aor. I. pass. *ἐδιδάχθην*.—(Reduplicated.)

2. **ἴσκω** (IK, *είκω*), *I compare*; only pr. and impft. The poet. form *ἴσκειν*, *he spoke*, is quite distinct.

3. **λάσκω** (ΛAK^a), *ληκέω* Ion., *λακέω* Dor., fut. *λακήσομαι*; aor. *ἐλάκησα*; aor. II. *ἐλαῶν*; midd. *-όμην*, Ep. *λελάκοντο*; pft. *λέλακα*, Ep. *λέληκα*, part. Ep. *λελακῶτα*.

4. **τιτύσκω**, (ΤΥΚ)=*τεύχω*, only in prose in the same sense as *τεύχειν*, *to prepare*; and (with gen.) as *τυχεῖν*, *to acquire*.—(Reduplicated.)

§. 260. The two verbs following, form their tenses from the present strengthened by *σκ*, retaining the *κ* and dropping the *σ*:

1. **ἀλθίσκω**, **ἀλθίσκω**, fut. *ἀλθίξω*, midd. *ἄλθομαι*, impft. *ἤλθετο*, fut. *ἀλθήσομαι*.

2. **ἀλύσκω**, fut. *ἀλύξω*. aor. I. *ἤλυξα*, Hom. impft. *ἀλύσκαγε*, like *ὀφλίσκάνω*: (simpler form *ἀλεύομαι*?)

§. 261. Verbs whose proper root is strengthened by inserting before the initial consonant or after the initial vowel a reduplication of the first consonant with *ι*, sometimes *ε*.

Obs. 1. The tenses are mostly formed from the simple root, but the reduplication is carried through the tenses of a few verbs, and these generally have a stronger sense. Some verbs of this class will be found also in the former classes.

1. **ἀκαχίζω** (AX), *I vex* (Ep. and Ion.): fut. *ἀκαχήσω*; aor. I. *ἠκάχησα*; aor. II. *ἤκαχον*—midd. *ἄχομαι*, *ἄχνομαι*, *I vex myself*; pft. *ἀκήχημαι* (so *ἀρήρεμαι*, *ὀρώρεμαι*) and *ἀκάχημαι* III. pl. *ἀκηχέδαται*, part. *ἀκαχήμενος*. (On the accent, see §. 205. *Obs. 2.*) Pr. part. *ἀχέων*, *ουσα*, *vexed*. (On the change of *χ* into *κ*, see §. 30. 1.)

Obs. 2. In this verb *α* is repeated with the consonant, not *ε* or *ι*, so *ἀπαφίσκω*; the *ι* belongs to the ending *ίζω*.

2. **ἀτιτάλλω**, Ep. and Ion. aor. *ἀτίτηλα*.

3. **βεβρώθω** (BPO) only occurs II. *δ*, 35, *βεβρώθοις*: from *βρώω* comes *βρώθω*, so *κνάω*, *κνήθω*—*ἀλέω*, *ἀλήθω*.

^a Buttni. Irreg. Verbs, ad voc.

4. **βιβάζω** (BA), *I bring*, fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ: but βιβῆ also from βιβάω, *I stride*, Hom.

5. **γίγνομαι** (common dialect γίνομαι) (GEN, γένω, γιγένω, γίγνω (Lat. *gigno, genui*), γίγνομαι, as from MEN μένω and μίμνω = μιμένω); fut. γενήσομαι, Doric and common γενηθήσεσθαι (also Plat. Parm. p. 141 E); pft. γέγονα, γέγαα from ΓΑ (I. pl. γέγαμεν, III. γεγάασιν, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγαώς, gen. γεγαῶτος for αῶτος) and γεγέννημαι: aor. II. ἐγενόμην (Call. γείνατο), poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο. A Doric and common aor. is ἐγενήθην, Hebr. x. 33 γενηθέντες; fut. III. ἐκγεγάονται (Hymn. Ven. 198), *will be born*.

Obs. 3. From the same root GEN is formed, a. γείνομαι, *I am born*; pres. only Epic, and in aor. I. *to beget*; after the analogy of TEN, τείνω. b. γεννάω, *to beget*.

Obs. 4. γέγονα and ἐγενόμην supply the pft. and aor. of εἰμί, *I am*; and sometimes γέγονα has a present sense — *I have been born and am*, like πέφυκα.

6. **δεδίδοσμαι** (also ττ) (ΔIT), *I frighten* (Hom. also *I fear*), bye form δεδίσκομαι.

7. **λαλαίομαι** (ΛΑ λάω, *volo*), only in pres. and the Ep. pft. λολήμαι.

8. **μίμνω** (MEN) = μιμένω, bye form of μένω.

9. **ὀπιπτεύω**, *I look around*.

10. **πίπτω** (ΠET) = πιπέτω, imper. πίπτε; fut. πεσοῦμαι, Ion. πεσομαι; aor. II. ἔπεσον, ἔπετον Pind. and other Doric writers: κάπετον Pind. for κατέπεσον; aor. I. ἔπεσα (very rare, if ever) (see Eur. Troad. 293?), opt. πέσειε (Alc. 463?), ἀνάπεσαι Luke xiv. 1, xvii. 7; pft. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτώς, πεπτεώς, πεπτηώς.

11. **τιτράω** (TPA), fut. τρήσω, aor. ἔτρησα. The bye form τιτραίνω, fut. ἄνω, aor. -ηνα, pft. τέτρηκα, pass. τέτρημαι, is more usual.

12. **τετρεμαίνω** (TPEM), τρέμω, only pres. and impft. of either verb.

13. **τιταίνω** (TEN), Epic aor. ἐτίτηνα.

Obs. 5. Many verbs of the class in §. 252. have also this reduplication. (See also the verbs in μ.)—It seems to have been one of the oldest forms of the language, as most of the verbs which have it are anomalous in their conjugation, and as it is found in the verbs in μ, which undoubtedly represent the oldest form of the verb.

Formation of a Present from a Perfect form.

§. 262. As a complete past action nearly coincides with the present, so that many perfects have a present sense, a present form naturally arose in many of these cases from the perfect; or at least was supposed to arise, so that other tenses are formed as if from it, as, δέδοικα, δεδοίκω Theocr., fut. δεδοικήσω. The following instances of this formation are found in the Doric dialect and in some Epic forms:

1. ἀνήνοθα, *I rise up* (ΑΝΕΘΩ) ; impft. ἀνήνοθε in Homer^a.
2. ἐνήνοθα, *I lie upon* (ΕΝΕΘΩ) ; impft. ἐπεινήνοθε, κατενήνοθε Homer.
3. ἄνωγα, *I command* ; ἀνώγει III. sing. pr. Homer and Hdt. VII. 104 : ἀνώγετον indic. Homer : ἤνωγον or ἄνωγον impft. Hom. and Hdt. III. 81 : ἤνωγε Hesiod. Hence also the Epic forms ἀνώξω, ἤνωξα.
4. γέγωνα (whence γεγωνίσκω), *I call* ; ἐγέγωνε(ν) and γέγωνε(ν) Epic impft., also with aoristic sense ; the latter form is also III. sing. present. Imp. γέγωνε trag., γεγώνω conj. CEd. Col. 213. From a supposed present in ἔω are formed imper. γεγωνείτω Xen. Ven. VI. 24, inf. γεγωνεῖν poet., impft. ἐγεγώνεον Hom., ἐγεγώνει III. sing. impft. or plpft., fut. γεγωνήσω Eur. Ion., aor. γεγωνῆσαι Æsch. P. V. 989, verb. adj. γεγωνητέον Pind. Ol. II. 10.
5. δεδαα, *I learn* (ΔΑΩ), whence δεδάσθαι as if from δεδόμαι Hom.
6. δεῖδία, *I fear* ; Epic impft. δεῖδιε.
7. ἑστήκα, *I stand* ; Ion. pr. ἐστήκω, fut. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι.
8. κέκληγα, *I scream* (ΚΛΑΖΩ) ; Epic pres. part. κεκλήγοντες.
9. λέληθα, *I forget* ; ἐκλελάθω, *I make to forget* ; ἐκλελάθοντα Theocr.
10. μέμηκα, *I bleat* ; Epic impft. ἐμέμηκον.
11. ἔρριγα, *I shudder* ; ἐρρίγοντι Hesiod.
12. πέφυκα, *I am (begot)* ; ἐπέφυκον Hesiod.
13. κέχλαδα (ΧΛΑΔ), κεχλαδώς Pind. (*swelling*).

§. 263. *Verbs which in Poetry, and especially in the Attic Poets, have a bye form in θω.*

Obs. 1. Another sort of bye form is found in the impft. and aor. in αθον and θον^b, which are found even in Attic prose, or sometimes present in θω : some forms in ἦθω are found also in the common dialect.

1. ἀγείρω, *I collect* ; Epic ἡγέρεθονται.
2. αἰέρω, αἶρω, *I raise* ; Epic ἡερέθονται : in both these verbs the quantity of the root has been changed.
3. ἀλέξω, *I ward off* ; trag. inf. aor. ἀλκάθειν (ΑΛΚΩ).
4. ἀλήθω, lute bye form of ἀλέω.
5. ἀμύνω, impf. and aor. ἡμύναθον, ἀμυνάθειν, ἀμυναθοῖμην &c.
6. διώκω, impf. and aor. ἐδιώκαθον &c., even in Attic prose, as Plato.
7. εἰκω, impf. and aor. εἵκαθον.
8. εἶργω, impf. and aor. εἵργαθον.
9. ἔχω, aor. Π. ἔσχον : whence ἔσχεθον, σχεθείην Hom., σχεθεῖν, σχέθων (as present in Æsch.). The accentuation of this aor. part., as if it were a present, is analogous to that of πέφνων.
10. θάλλω, aor. Π. ἔθαλον : whence θαλίθω.
11. κίω (poet.), Epic impft. μετεκίαθον.
12. κνάω, κνήθω.
13. νέμω, νεμέθω.
14. νέω, *I spin* ; νήθω.
15. πελάζω, trag. bye form πελάθω, πλάθω.
16. πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), πλήθω.
17. πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), Hom. ἐνέπρηθον.
18. σάω, *I sift* ; (whence σώσι, Hdt. I. 200.) σήθω.
19. φάω, φαέθων.
20. φθίνω, φθινύθω.
21. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, -ομαι poet.

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 112.

^b Elms. Eur. Med. 186.

Obs. 2. Of the forms in *άθω* the indicative present is not found; in *πελάθω*, which seemingly contradicts this, the *α* belongs to the root.

§. 264. *Verbs which assume a stronger meaning by inserting α as their characteristic, and changing the radical ε into ω.*

1. *βρέμω*, only pres. and impft.: *βρωμάομαι*, *I shriek*; only pres. and impft.—*δέμω*, *δωμάω*—*νέμω*, *νωμάω*—*πέτομαι*, *πωτάομαι*, (and, contrary to the rule, with *ο*, *ποτάομαι*)—*στρέφω*, *στροφάω* Ion. and poet.—*τρέπω*, *τρωπάω*—*τρέχω*, *τρωχάω* Epic.

2. Thus many dissyllabic barytons with *ε* for their radical letter have a bye form, in which *ε* is inserted before the final *ω*, and the radical *ε* is changed into *ο*; as, *βρομέω*, *δομέω*, *πορθέω*, *ποτέομαι*, *τρομέω* (*τρέμω*), *φοβέω* (*φίβω*), *φορέω* (*φίρω*): hereto must be referred the pft. forms *δεδοκήμενος* (*expecting*) from *δοκέω* (*δέχομαι*), *βεβόλημαι* from *βολέω* (*βάλλω*), *έκτόνηκα* from *κτονέω* (*κτείνω*), *μεμόρηται* from *μορέω* (*μείρω*), *έόλητο* from *εολέω* (*είλω*).

3. The most simple formation of bye forms is by the addition of *ε* to the root, as the new characteristic of the verb: *αΐδομαι* *αΐδέομαι*—*πέκτω* *πεκτέω*—*είλω* *ειλέω*—*ρίπτω* *ρίπτέω*—*κύω* *κυέω* &c.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects there are some forms in which this formation in *έω* obtains; as,

βάλλω, *συμβαλλέομενος*, *υπερβαλλέειν* Hdt.—*πιέζω*, *πιέζεν* for *έπιέζεν* Hom., *πιεζέυμενος* Hdt.—*δύνω*, *ένδυνέουσι* Hdt., and some others.

αΐρεύμενος Hes. Opp. et Di. 474 for *αΐρόμενος* from *αΐρω*,—*πινεύμενος* Hippocr. for *πινόμενος*,—*φειδεύμενος* Ion. for *φειδόμενος*,—*όφειλεούση* Ion. for *όφειλουση*,—*εΐρευσαι* Hesiod. Theog. 38, for *εΐρουσαι* from the Ep. *εΐρω*, &c.

Further in Herodotus: *έψεε* (inf. *έψειν* in Hippocr.), *ένείχεε* and *ώφλεε* for *έψε*, *ένείχε* and *ώφλε* from *έψω*, *ένέχω* and *ώφλον*, and also the three perfects in *εε* for *ε*:

οΐχώκεε pft. and plpft. from *οΐχομαι*,—*όπώπее* for *όπωπε*,—*έώθεε* for *έωθε* (Att. *είωθε*), Hdt. III. 37, II. 68, of which the two last forms are Ionic plpft.; they all arise from the Ionic tendency to insert *ε*.

5. The following verbs strengthen the root by the assumption of *ι*:

1. *αγαίομαι*, *I envy* (Epic and Ionic prose), bye form of *αγάομαι*: the fut. *αγάσομαι* and aor. I. *ήγασάμην*: also in the sense of *I wonder*, as of *άγαμαι*.

2. *δαίω*, *I divide* (poet.); fut. *δάσομαι* and aor. I. *έδασάμην*, both also in prose: pft. pass. *δέδασμαι* (III. pl. *δεδαΐσται* Od. α. 23).

3. *δαίω*, *I burn*; midd. *am burnt*; aor. II. conj. *δάηται*, pft. *δέδηα*, pft. midd. *δεδαυμένος* (Call. Ep. 52. 3).

4. *καίω* (Att. *κάω* uncontracted) (KAΨΩ), fut. *καύσω*, &c.

5. *κεδαίω*, *κεραίω*, for the common forms *σκεδά-ννυμι*, *κερά-ννυμι*.

6. *κλαίω* (KKAΨΩ), fut. *κλαύσω*.

7. *μαίομαι*, fut. *μάσομαι*, aor. *έμασάμην*: Il. ρ. 564 *έσεμάσσοτο*.

8. *ναίω* (poet.), aor. *ένασσα*, *I cause to settle*; midd. and pass. *I settle*; *νάσσομαι* Apoll., *άπενασσάμην* Homer: also in post-Homeric, used as the active, *ένασσα*, *ένάσθην*—*νένασμαι* late.

§. 265. Verbs which according to the usual analogies would form the Future by adding *σω* to the root, but which form it in *ήσω*, or form some of their tenses as if the future were in *ήσω*.

Obs. It seems unnecessary to suppose a form in *έω*, of which in most cases there is no trace. (See §. 184. 5. Obs. 3.) In the three verbs *αἰδομαι*, *ἄρχομαι*, *μάχομαι*, the future is *έσω* not *ήσω*.

1. *αἰδομαι*, have reverence (pr. in old Ion. and poetry, in the common dialect *αἰδέομαι*); impft. *αἰδόμην* (§. 172.), fut. *αἰδέσομαι* (Epic. *-έσσομαι* and *-ήσομαι*), aor. *ἤδεσάμην*, I pardoned (an offender), pft. *ἤδεσμαι*, aor. I. pass. *ἤδέσθην*. In non-Attic Greek both aorists have the same meaning.

2. *ἀλέξω*, fut. *ἀλεξήσω*. (Midd. *ward off from myself*;) fut. *ήσομαι*: (rarely and only poet. *ἀλέξομαι* from *ἀλέκω*,) aor. *ἤλεξάμην*. In Hom. aor. I act. *ἀλεξήσειεν* and *ἀπαλεξήσai*; poet. aor. II. *ἤλαλκον*, *ἀλαλκεῖν*, *ἀλαλκῶν* (from *ἈΛΚΩ*), whence the poet. fut. *ἀλαλκήσω* and the trag. inf. aor. II. *ἀλκάθειν*, §. 257.

3. *αὔξω*, see *αὐξάνω* (§. 249.)

4. *ἄρχομαι*, fut. *ἄρχέσομαι*; aor. *ἤχθέσθην*; fut. *ἄρχεσθήσομαι* in the same sense as *ἄρχέσομαι*.

5. *ἄω*, aor. *ἄεσα* and *ἄσα* Hom.

6. *βόσσκω* (trans.) fut. *βοσκήσω*, aor. *ἐβόσκησα*: Midd. intrans.

7. *βούλομαι*, fut. *βουλήσομαι*, pass. *βεβούλημαι*, aor. *ἐβουλήθην* and *ἡβουλ*. Augm. §. 171. Obs. 1.

In Homer pft. *προβέβουλα*, I prefer; inf. pr. *βόλεσθαι* (whence *volo*) for *βούλεσθαι*.

8. *γράφω*, pft. *γεγράφηκα* for *γέγραφα* rare, and blamed by grammarians.

9. *ΔΑΩ*, *a. I teach*; Fut. *δαήσομαι*, pft. midd. or pass. *δεδάημαι*. Epic aor. II. *δέδαε* Hom. Od., *ἔδαε* Theocr. and Apoll. *b. I learn*; *δεδαώς* Hom., *δεδάασι* other writers: aor. II. *ἐδάην*, have been taught, learnt. On *δεδάασθαι*, see §. 256. 1., and on fut. *δήω* §. 238. 2., *δαήμεναι* inf. is a relic of the old form *δάημι*: *διδάσκω* is a reduplicated form of this root.

10. *δέω*, I want; generally impersonal *δεῖ*, it is wanting, it is necessary to the completion of any thing (whence to the performance of our duty = *it ought*); fut. *δεήσει*, aor. *ἐδέησε*, conj. *δέη*, part. *δέον*, inf. *δεῖν*, impft. *ἔδει*, conj. *δέοι*. Midd. *δέομαι*, fut. *δεήσομαι*, aor. *ἐδεήθην*.

Homer forms from the root *ΔΕΥ* (*ΔΕΦ*) *εἰδεύησεν* (only Od. 4, 483, 540.) *δεύομαι*, *εἰδέυετο*, *δεύησομαι*. In the sense of "*oportet*" Hom. almost always uses *χρή*, only once (Il. 4, 337.) *δεῖ*, and once (Il. 7, 100.) *ἔδθησεν*.

11. *ἔθελω* and *θέλω*, inf. *ἤθελον* and *ἔθελον*, fut. *ἐθελήσω* and *θελήσω*, aor. *ἠθέλησα* and *ἐθέλησα*, perf. *ἠθέληκα* in good writers.

12. *Εἶδω*, *video*, fut. *εἴσομαι* (rarely *εἰδήσω*; late poetry *ἰδησῶ*, *sciam*), old and non-Attic aor. *εἰδῆσαι*.

13. *εἴλω* (*εἶλλω*, *εἴλλω*, *ἴλλω*, also *εἰλέω*, *εἰλέω*), fut. *εἰλήσω*, perf. midd. *εἴλημαι*, aor. pass. *εἴληθεις*.

The aspirated forms belong especially to the Attic dialect. Homer has only the present and impft. from *εἰλέειν* and part. *εἰλόμενος*, the other tenses from *ἔλ*: namely, *ἔλσαν*, *ἔλσαι*, *έέλσαι*, *ἔλσας* (*νήα*), pft. midd. *ἔελμαι*, *έελμένος*: aor. II. pass. *έάλην* (III. pl. *ἄλεν* without augm.), *άληναι*, *άλημεναι*, *άλεις*, *άλέν* or aspirated as *έάλην* &c. In Pind. Pyth. IV. 414, there is an impft. *έόλει*, and in Apoll. III. 471, a plrft. *έόλητο* for *έέλτο*^a (both in the sense of "to press down") after the analogy of *τρομέω* from *τρέμω*.

14. *Εἶπωμαί*, fut. *ἐρήσομαι*, aor. *ἠρόμην*, *ἐρέσθαι*, *ἔρωμαι*, *ἐροίμην*, *ἐροῦ*, *ἐρόμενος*. The other tenses are supplied by *ἐρωτάω*.

In Homer we find the inf. pr. *ἔρεσθαι*; In Hom. and Ion. *εἶρωμαι*, *εἶρεσθαι* &c.; impft. *εἰρόμην*; fut. Ion. *εἰρήσομαι*, oftener *ἐπειρήσομαι*.—Aor. I. late *ἠρησάμην*. Ep. *ἐρέω* (*ἐρείομεν* for *ἐρέωμεν*), *ἐρίομαι* (*ἐρέεσθαι*, *ἐρέοντο* &c.), and *ἐρεείνω*.

15. *ἔλκω*, *I draw*, fut. *ἔλξω* (which is preferred to the other form *ἐλκύσω* from *ΕΛΚΥΩ*), but. Hom. *ἐλκήσω*, *ἤλκησα*, *ἐλκηθείς*; aor. I. *έλκυσα*, more usual than *εἴλξα*: aor. pass. and pft. midd. only *εἰλκύσθην* and *έλκυσμαι*.—Midd.

16. *ἔρρω*, *I go forth to ill*, fut. *ἐρρήσω*, aor. *ἤρρησα*.

17. *ἔδω*, *to eat* (old form of *έσθίω*), pf. *έδηδοκα* &c. See §. 177. 2. a.

18. *εὕδω*, generally *καθεύδω*, *I sleep*; fut. *εἰδήσω*, *καθευδήσω*. Augm., see §. 173.

19. *ἔχω*, imp. *εἶχον*, fut. *έξω* and *σχήσω*, connected with aor. II. *έσχον*, imp. *σχές* (*παράσχεις*), after verbs in *μι* (also *πάρασχε*), conj. *σχῶ*, *ῆς* (*παράσχω*, *παράσχεις*) &c., opt. *σχόην*, inf. *σχεῖν*, part. *σχών*, midd. *έσχόμην* (*παρασχέςθαι*, *παράσχου*), pft. *έσχηκα*, pft. midd. *έσχημαι*, aor. pass. *έσχήθην*, verb. adj. *έκτός* and *σχετός*.

The pres. *ἔχω*, *I hold fast*, is an abbreviation and contraction (contracted from *σισέχω*), fut. *σχήσω*, aor. *έσχον*: the imper. *σχέ* is found in an oracle in Schol. ad Eur. Phœn. 641, but the reading is doubtful. Poet. aor. *έσχεθον*: Ep. pft. *έχωκα* (*συννοχωκότε* II. β, 218.) Hom. plrft. *έπώχατο*^a. The fut. *σχήσω*, and aor. II. *έσχον*, are formed from an old verb *σέχω*, (fut. *σεχήσω*), contracted into (*σχῶ*, *σχήσω*); like *έσπόμην* from *έπομαι*, *σέπομαι*, Lat. *sequor*.

20. *ἔψω*, *I cook*; fut. *έψησω*, verb. adj. *έφθός* or *έψητός*, *έψητέος*.

^a See Buttm. Lexil. p. 68.

^b Cf. Spitzner ad II. μ, 340.

21. **ἵω**, generally **καθίζω** (ΕΔΩ^a, *ēdos*, *sedeo*), *I place or sit*; fut. **καθιῶ**, aor. **ἐκάθισα**, pft. **κεκάθικα**: midd. intr. fut. **καθιζήσομαι**: aor. **ἐκαθισάμην**, *I placed for myself, caused to sit*.

Bye forms: **ἰζάνω**, **καθιζάνω**.

22. **κέλομαι** (poet.=**κελεύω**), fut. **κλήσομαι**, aor. **έκελησάμην**, aor. II. **έκεκλόμην** Hom.

23. **κήδω**, *I make to care* (active, only Epic); fut. **κηδήσω**, aor. I. **έκηδησα** (**άκηδέω**, **άκηδεσα** Il. ξ, 427.) pft. **κέκηδα**, *I am in care*; **κήδομαι**, *I care for*; Æsch. S. c. Th. 139. imper. **κήδεσαι**: Ep. fut. **κεκαδήσομαι** Il. θ, 353, from **έκηδα**, the η being shortened, like **τίθηλα**, **τεθαλύα**.

24. **κλαίω** (ΚΛΑΦ), Att. **κλάω**, uncontracted, fut. **κλαύσομαι** (Arist. Pax 1081 **κλαυσούμαι**, in active form **κλαύσω** Theocr. XXIII. 38.), (sometimes **κλαίήσω** or **κλαήσω**); aor. **έκλαυσα**, midd. **έκλαυσάμην**, pft. pass. or midd. **έκκλαυμαι**: verb. adj. **κλανστός**, **κλαντός**, **κλαντέος**; fut. III. **κεκλαύσομαι**.

25. **κύω** (old form **κνέω**), **κνήσω** &c. (poet.) **έκῦσα**, transitive, *fructify*; Ep. **υποκυσάμενη**, *concupiens*.

26. **μάχομαι**, *I fight*; fut. **μαχοῦμαι** (from **μαχέσομαι**), aor. **έμαχεσάμην**, pft. **μεμάχημαι**, verb. adj. **μαχετέος** and **μαχητέος**.

Ion. pres. **μαχέομαι**;—Hom. part. pres. **μαχειόμενος** and **μαχεούμενος**, fut. **μαχήσομαι**, aor. **μαχεσσάμην**, or **ησάμην** in some editions^b.

27. **μέλλω**, *I intend*, hence *delay*; imp. **έμελλον** and **ήμελλον**, fut. **μελλήσω**, aor. **έμέλλησα**, only in the sense of “*delay*.”

28. **μέλει** (**μοί**), *it is a care to me* (the personal **μέλω** is seldom found); fut. **μελήσει**, aor. **έμέλησε**; pft. **μεμέληκε**; midd. **μέλομαι**, generally **έπιμέλομαι** and less good Att. **έπιμελοῦμαι**; fut. **έπιμελήσομαι**; aor. **έπεμελήθην**; fut. pass. **έπιμεληθήσομαι**.

In poetry **μέλομαι** for **μέλω**, *I am a care to*; the compound **μεταμέλει** is only impersonal: Ep. pft. **μέμηλε**, Dor. **μέμαλε**—in prose in a present as well as a perfect sense, **μέμηλα** *curo, curavi*; part. **μεμηλώς**: **μεμελητό** *σοι*, *it was a care to you*, Theocr. XVII. 46; Ep. pft. **μέμβλεται** for **μεμέληται**. (See §. 29.)

29. **μύζω**, fut. **μυζήσω** &c. Late pr. **μυζάω**, **μυζέω**: Ep. pft. **μεμυζότε**.

30. **ῥίω**, fut. **ῥήσω**, aor. **ῥήσα**, pft. II. **ῥῶδα** with a pres. sense.

Ion. and late **ῥέσω**, **ῥεσα**.

31. **οἶμαι**, **οἶμαι**, *I think*; II. pers. **οἶει**, I. **φόμενν**, **φῆμν**; fut. **ολήσομαι**; aor. **φήτην**, **οιηθήναι**. Augm. §. 173. 5.

The abbreviated forms **οἶμαι**, **φῆμν**, are used almost as interjections, like the Latin *credo*, or our *I think*; and hence sometimes with a certain degree of irony: **οἶομαι** on the contrary is used as a governing verb; Ep.

^a Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 130, note.

^b Heyne, Wolf, Bekk.

οἶω, οἶμαι, *I suppose, anticipate*; aor. οἶσάμην and οἶσθην (οἰσθῶσι Arrian.), later οἰήσασθαι.

32. οἶχομαι, *abii*; imp. ὤχόμεν, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pft. ὤχηκα Ep. ὤχημαι (which is only found in the common dialect compounded, as παρῳχήμεαι,) οἰχῶκα, ὤχῶκα Attic poets. Ion. plpft. οἰχώκεα, part. οἰχῶκώς.

The Homeric οἰχέω and ἐποίχομαι, *I go to*, have a present sense: οἶχομαι is but rarely found in Homer. The impft. ὤχόμεν sometimes signifies *I was gone*, but generally *I was gone forth*; pft. παρῳχῆκεν, Il. κ, 252.

33. ὀφείλω, *debeo*; fut. ὀφειλήσω; aor. ὠφείλησα; plpft. ὠφειλήκειν; aor. II. ὠφελον, ες, ε (I. and II. pl. not used, except ὠφέλετε Il. ω, 254,) in formulas of wishing; *utinam*.

The Homeric pr. ὀφείλλω is used in two significations: α. in the same as ὀφείλω; β. *augeo*. Irregular aor. I. opt. ὀφέλλειεν for ὀφείλειεν: aor. II. Ion., poet. (except the tragic dialogue), and late prose, ὀφελον, ες, ε; Ep. ὄφελον, ὀφελλον, and Hesiod ὄφειλον, all used only in formulas of wishing.

34. παίω, fut. παίσω (Att. παιήσω in Aristoph.), aor. ξπαισα, pft. πέπαικα, pass. with σ, §. 236. 1. α.

35. πέρω, aor. ἐπαρδον, fut. παρδήσομαι, pft. πέπορδα.

36. πέτομαι, fut. (πετήσομαι, Arist. Pax 77.) generally πτήσομαι; aor. ἐπτόμεν, πτέςθαι; pft. πεπότῃμαι. For aor. II. act. and midd. see verbs in μι.

Ep. ποτέομαι (ποτούνται) and πατάομαι (πατώνται); Att. poet. ποτόμαι, fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch.; aor. ἐποτάθην Dor., also Arist. Aves 1338; pft. πεπόταμαι Dor., also in Æsch. and Eur., plpft. πεποτήμεν; poet. pr. πέταμαι and late prose: ἵπταμαι late; πετάομαι late prose, aor. ἐπετάσθην; pft. πέπηγκα only in the grammarians.

37. σκέλλω or σκελέω, fut. σκλήσομαι; aor. II. ἔσκλην (as verbs in μι), pft. ἔσκληκα, intr.: Ep. aor. I. ἔσκηλα from σκάλλω.

38. τύπτω, Att. fut. τυπτήσω, τυπτήσομαι, pft. τετύπηται; verb. adj. τυπτητός.

39. χαίρω, fut. χαίρήσω; aor. I. ἐχαίρησα late; midd. ἐχρήαμεν Il. ξ, 270, aor. II. ἐχάρην; pft. κεχάρηκα (part. κεχαρηώς), and κεχάρημαι: Epic red. aor. II. M. κεχάρουντο: κεχαρμένος perf. midd. part.; III. fut. κεχαρήσομαι; verb. adj. χαρτός.

Here also belong those in άνω (§. 249, 250.) φθίνω §. 246. and ὑπισχνέομαι §. 248.: ἀλθίσκω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, γεγωνίσκω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι, εὔρίσκω, διδάσκω, λάσκω, from §. 252.: ἀκαχίζω, γίγνομαι, δεδοίκω, from §. 256.

§. 266. To this class of verbs also belong the following liquid verbs, which forming the aor. and fut. like the other liquid verbs, have other tenses as if from a theme in έω.

1. βάλλω, fut. βαλῶ (sometimes βαλλήσω Arist. Vesp. 222.), aor. II. ἔβαλον, pft. βέβ(α)ληκα; pft. pass. βέβλημαι (conj. διαβέβλησθε); aor. I. ἐβλήθην.—Midd.

Ep. aor. ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην; fut. βλήσομαι; Ep. pft. βεβόλημαι.

2. κάμνω (§. 247.).

3. μένω, fut. μενῶ; aor. ἔμεινα; pft. μεμένηκα (Eur.), verb. adj. μενετεός.

Eur. Iph. Aul. 1495, II. pft. μέμονε for μένει.

4. νέμω, fut. νεμῶ (late νεμήσω), aor. ἔνευμα, pft. νενέμηκα, aor. ἐνεμήθην and -έθην, verb. adj. νεμητέος.

5. τέμνω (§. 247.)

§. 267. Verbs, from the aor. II. of which a future in ἴσω and other corresponding tenses are formed.

1. ἀχέω, aor. ἤκαχον. Fut. ἀκαχήσω, aor. I. ἀκάχησα. See §. 261. 1.

2. πείθω, aor. II. ἔπιθον, fut. πιθήσω, aor. ἐπίθησα, to trust; Ep. aor. II. πεπιθον, fut. πεπιθήσω, to persuade.

3. φείδομαι, Ep. aor. πεφιδίσθαι, whence fut. πεφιδήσομαι.

4. χαζίδωμαι, aor. Ep. κέκαδον, fut. κεκαδήσω.

5. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, κεχαρήσω, -σομαι Epic.

§. 268. Pure Verbs formed by adding an α or ε to an impure root in the Present and Impft., so that they have tenses and forms not usual in Pure Verbs.

1. ἀπαυράω^a (Ep.), impft. ἀπηύρων, as, α; aor. I. part. ἀπούρας; aor. I. midd. ἀπηύρατο, part. ἀπουράμενος (Hes. Scut. 173.).

The original form of the aor. I. seems to have been ἀπέφραν (as ἀπέδραν) part. ἀπόφρας (like ἀποδράς); hence the pres. ἀποφράω, ἀπαυράω, and lastly ἀφαιρέω: so ἀπουράμενος=ἀποφράμενος.

2. ἀρδόμεαι (ᾶρ Att., ᾶρ Ep.), AP, aor. II. pass. ἀρήμεναι.

3. βρυχάομαι (BPTX), poet. pft. βέβρυχα, with pr. sense (II. ρ, 54 ἀναβέβρυχεν, of the spouting forth of water, but the root of this word is uncertain^b).

4. γαμέω (ΓΑΜ), duco, fut. γαμῶ (Ion. γαμέω), aor. ἔγημα, inf. γῆμαι, pft. γεγάμηκα. Midd. nubo; fut. γαμοῦμαι, aor. ἔγημάμην; pft. γεγάμημαι. Pass. in matrimonium ducor; aor. ἐγαμήθην &c. The fut. γαμήσω, and aor. ἐγάμησα is late. II. ι, 394 γαμέσσεται, give to wife: in which sense also ἐγάμησα is used by Menander^a. Theocr. VIII. 91 γαμηθείσα, (γαμηθείσα Gaisf.)

5. γηθίω (ΓΗΘ), pft., generally used in the place of the present, γέγηθα; fut. γηθήσω; aor. ἐγήθησα (pr. γηθόμενος late Ep.).

^a Buttm. Lexil. No. 23.

dell and Scott ad voc.

^b Ibid. p. 204. Irreg. Verb. p. 46. Lid-

o Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

6. δαμάω (ΔΑΜ), *I subdue*; aor. II. pass. ἐδάμην.
7. δατέομαι (ΔΑΤ), has the same forms as δαίω (§. 258. 5.) (compare πατέομαι, aor. I. Hes. Opp. et Di. 767 δατέασθαι, like ἀλέασθαι from ἀλέομαι).
8. δοκέω (ΔΟΓ), fut. δόξω; aor. ἐδοξα; pft. δέδογμαi, *visus sum* (τὰ δεδογμένα, *decreta*); δοκήσω and δεδόκημαι poet., the latter also *Idt.*
9. δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ), pft. δέδουπα, aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΔΟΥΠ. So τύπτω and κτυπέω.
10. θηλέω (ΘΗΛ), fut. ἦσω, pft. τέθηλα (τεθαλυία); aor. II. ἔθαλον rare. Dor. θαλίω, late Ep. θαλιέω, prose θάλλω.
11. κελαδέω (ΚΕΑΔΔ), fut. ἦσω &c.; the form κελάδων, -οντα, is probably the Epic aor., which has changed its accent as being used only as an adjective.
12. κεντέω, *I stick*; fut. ἦσω, II. ψ, 337 κένσαι.
13. κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. II. ἔκτυπον.
14. κυρέω, ΚΥΡ (rarely κύρω,) Ion. and poet. fut. κύρσω, seldom κυρήσω, aor. ἐκύρσα, sometimes -ησα, pft. κεκύρηκα. From κύρω we have only ἔκρυν and the Homeric midd. κύρεται.
15. λιχμάομαι (ΛΙΧΜ), Hes. Theog. 826, pft. part. λειλιχμότες; so μέμηκα, μέμνκα from μηκάομαι, μυκίομαι.
16. μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ), Ep. pft. μέμηκα with pr. sense, μεμακνύα: from this pft. is formed an impft. ἐμέμηκον: aor. II. ἔμακον, part. μακών.
17. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚ), pft. μέμυκα, aor. ἔμυκον.
18. ξυρέω (ΞΥΡ), midd. ξύρομαι; aor. ἐξυράμην; but pft. ἐξύρημαι—ξυρέομαι Ion., very rarely Attic, ξυράω late.
19. πατέομαι (ΠΑΤ), Ion. midd. dep., aor. ἐπάσάμην; pft. πέπασμαι; comp. δατέομαι.
20. ριγέω (ΡΙΓ), fut. ριγήσω, &c., pft. with pres. sense ἔρριγα: on ἔρριγοντι, see §. 262.
21. στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ), fut. ἦσω, so pft. ἀπεστύγηκα: but aor. II. ἔστυγον Hom.; aor. I. ἔστνξα in Hom. trans. *to make to fear*, but in the later poets neut. *to fear*.
22. τορέω (ΤΟΡ), Ep. aor. I. ἐτόρησα; but II. ἔτορον.
23. φιλέω (ΦΙΛ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. I. ἐφίλατο, imp. φίλαι, conj. φίλονται.
24. χραισμεω, *I help*; Ep. aor. II. ἔχραισμον, but fut. χραισμήσω; aor. ἐχραισμησα.
25. ὠθέω (ΩΘ), imp. ἰώθουν, fut. ὤσω and ὠθήσω, aor. ἔωσα, inf. ὤσαι, pft. ἔωκα; pft. midd. ἔωσμαι; aor. ἐώσθην.
- Obs.* The form γοήμεναι, II. ξ, 502, must be a relic of the old verb γόγημι, and the poet. aor. II. ἔγοον II. ζ, 500 is an anomalous and probably an accidental form.

§. 269. *Verbs which borrow all or some of their tenses from different verbal roots which agree only in sense with each other.*

1. αἰρέω, *I take*; fut. αἰρήσω; pft. ἤρηκα; aor. I. pass. ἤρεθην, fut. αἰρεθήσομαι §. 232. 2. c.: verb. adj. αἰρετός, τέος. (ΕΛ-). Aor. II. εἶλον, ἐλεῖν: fut. midd. ἐλοῦμαι, very rare; aor. II. midd. εἰλόμην; ἀφαιρήσομαι is used as passive.

Alexand. aor. εἶλα, ἔλαι, midd. εἰλάμην, un-Att. aor. I. ἤρησα in common

dialect, but *ἐξηρήσατο* also in Arist. Thesm. 761 : Ion. pft. *ἀραιήκα*, *ἀραίρημαι* : Ep. *γέντο* is used for *ἐλετο*, as *κέντο* for *κέλετο*, the *γ*^a representing the aspirate.

2. *ἔρχομαι*, *I come or go*. The other moods of the present are borrowed from *εἶμι*, *ἴθι*, *ἴω*, *ἴεναι*, *ἴών* : imp. *ἤρχόμεν* rare, and only in poetry, usually *ῥειν* or *ῥα*, opt. *ἴοιμι*. (ΕΛΕΥΘ, cf. *κλέυθος*, see §. 36. 4.), fut. *ἐλεύσομαι* poet.^b, (generally *εἶμι* with a fut. force ;) pft. *ἐλήλυθα*, Ep. *εἰλήλουθα*, I. pl. *εἰλήλουθμεν* for *-θαμεν* (*ἐλήλυμεν* comedy), part. *ἔληλουθώς*, *ἐληλουθώς* II. ο, 81 : plpft. *ἐληλύθειν* : aor. *ἦλθον* (for *ἦλυθον* Hom.), Dor. *ἦνθον*, Lacon. *ἦλσον*, conj. *ἔλσω*, verbal adj. *ἐλευστέος*. The notions of *come* and *go* are both contained in *ἔρχομαι* : the former is the one generally expressed by *ἦλθον*, the latter by *εἶμι*. In their compounds each of these three verbs contains both notions, and the particular force of the verb is defined by the preposition.

3. *ἐσθίω*, *I eat* (Ep. *ἔδω*, *εδω*, *ἔσθω*), fut. *ἔδομαι*, late comedy *ἐδοῦμαι*, pft. *ἐδήδοκα*, Ep. pft. II. part. *ἐδηδώς*, pft. midd. *ἐδήδεσμαι*, *ἐδήδομαι* Homer ; aor. pass. *ἠδέσθην*, *ἀπεδέσθην*, also in Plato Com. : verb. adj. *ἐδεστός*. (ΦΑΓ) aor. II. *ἔφαγον*, *φαγεῖν*.

4. *ὁράω*, *I see* ; impft. *ἔωρων*, pft. *ἔωράκα* (poet. *ἐόρακα*), pft. midd. *ἔωράμαι* (augm. §. 173. 9.). Aor. I. pass. *ὀραβῆναι* Plato. fut. supplied by *ὄψομαι*, (ΟΠ-) *ὄψει* ; pft. *ὤμμαι*, *ὤψαι* &c., inf. *ὤφθαι* ; aor. I. pass. *ὠφθην*, *ὀφθῆναι*, fut. *ὀφθήσομαι*. (ΕΙΔ-) aor. II. *εἶδον*, *ἴδω*, *ἴδοιμι*, *ἰδεῖν*, *ἰδών*, *ἰδε*, Att. *ἰδέ*. Midd. *ὀρᾶσθαι* and *εἰδόμην*, *ἰδέσθαι*, *ἰδοῦ* (and, in the sense of *ecce*, *ἰδοῦ*), uncompounded only poet.—Verb. adj. *ορατός* and *οπτός*. G. T.—impft. *ὠράμην* Acts ii. 25 : aor. I. midd. conj. *ὤψησθε* Luke xiii. 28.

Ion. pr. *ὀρέω*, impft. *ὠρεον*—Ep. II. sing. midd. *ὀρηαι* or *-ῆαι* for *ὀρᾶ*, *ὀρητο* or *ὀρήτο* for *ὀράτο*—Ion. and poet. pft. *ὀρωπα* (*ὀρώπαι*). The compound *ἐπιόψομαι* has the force of *selecting* ; aor. *ἐπιώψατο* : *ἐπόψομαι*, fut. in the sense of *ἐφορώ*, aor. *ἐπόψατο* Pind. Fr. 58. 8. Of ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, we only find in Ep. poet. *εἶδομαι*, *εἰσάμην*, *videor* : and, with the dative, *I am like*, Hom., *ἕξισατο*, *ἑισάμενος*, Pind. *εἰειδόμενος*. The pft. of *εἶδω*, *οἶδα* has always the sense of *I know*, as also the future *εἴσομαι*, rarely *εἰδήσω* : verb. *σιτέον*, f. *ἴσημι*. Later poetry has the pr. *εἶδω*, *I see* ; fut. *ἰδήσω* from *ἰδεῖν*.

5. *τρέχω*, *I run* (Dor. *τράχω*) ; fut. *θρέξομαι*, aor. *ἔθρεξα* very rarely. (ΔΡΑΜ), fut. usually supplied, *δραμοῦμαι* (*ὑπερδραμῶ* comed.) ; aor. II. *ἔδραμον* ; pft. *δεδράμηκα* ; pft. II. *δέδρομα*.

6. *φέρω*, *I bear*, I. (ΟΙ), fut. *οἶσω* ; aor. imp. *οἶσε*, *οἰσέτω* Hom. and Arist. 2. (ΕΓΚ) aor. I. *ἤνεγκα*, aor. II. *ἤνεγκον* (of which *ἐνεγκεῖν*, *ἐνεγκών*, *ἐνεγκε* were especially in use. In the I. sing. ind. and throughout

^a Butt. Lex. p. 496. Donaldson's Cratyl. p. 200, note.

^b Even in Attic. Elmsl. Heracl. 210.

the opt. the usage fluctuated between *ον* and *α*, *αμι* and *ομι*). The other forms of the active and those of the middle voice are formed from the aor. I. (*ἡνέγκαμεν, κατε, καν—ἐνεγκάτω—ἐνεγκαι—κασθαί—κάμενος.*) 3. (ENEK-) Pft. *ἐνήνοχα* (§. 177. 2.), pft. midd. *ἐνήνεγμαί, (-γξαι, γκται* or *ἐνήνεκται.*) Aor. pass. *ἠνέχθην*, fut. *ἐνεχθήσομαι* and *οισθήσομαι*.—Verb. adj. *οιστός, οιστέος* (poet. *φερτός*).

Ion. format.: aor. *ἦνεια, ἐνείκαι* &c., *ἦνειαμένη*; pft. *ἐνήνεγμαί*; aor. pass. *ἠνέχθην*.—Pres. *συνενείκεται* Hes. Sc. 440.—Eur. Elect. 1089, *ἀπηνέγκω* with the augm. in conj. as if it were the pft.—Anomalous aor. II. inf. *οισόμεν*. In late writers, aor. I. *οίσαι*.—*ἀνψσαι* Hdt. I. 157, (cf. VI. 66 *ἀνώϊστος* for *ἀνώϊστος*).—Perf. *προοίσται* Lucian. Paras.—*φέρετε* Epic for *φέρετε* §. 242.

7. *φημί, I say*; impft. with aor. force *ἔφην*, hence *φάναι*. 1. (EP) fut. *ἐρῶ* (Ion. *έρέω*). From the Ep. pr. *είρω*, pft. *είρηκα*, pft. midd. *είρημαι*. 2. (EP) aor. II. *είπον, είπω, είποιμι, είπέ* (compos. *πρόειπε*), *είπειν, είπών*, aor. I. *είπα*, I. pers. sing. and III. pl. are Ion. rather than Att.; but the Attics especially use *είπας, είπατε, είπάτω*, as well as *είπες, είπετε, είπέτω* (but rarely the imper. *είπον*, or inf. *είπαι*; part. *είπας, ασα, αν* Ion. I. pres. *είπα*, III. pl. *είπαν* and part. *είπας* also occur in G. T. 3. (PE-) aor. pass. *ἐρρήθην* (*ἐρρέθην* seemingly un-Attic), *ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθείς*, fut. *ῥηθήσομαι*, for which the fut. III. *εἰρήσομαι* is more usual.—Midd. only in compos.—fut. *ἀπεροῦμαι* and aor. I. *ἀπείπασθαι*, to *disclaim*, as *ἀπειπεῖν*.—Verb. adj. *ῥητός, ῥητέος*.

In composition, *ἀπαγορεύω, I forbid, ἀπείπον, I forbade, ἀντιλέγω, I contradict, ἀντεῖπον, I contradicted*, are more usual than *ἀπηγόρευσα* and *ἀντέλεξα*: so *ἀγορεύω τινὰ κακῶς*, but *ἀντεῖπον κακῶς*.

A strengthened form of the root 'EP is *ἐνέπω* ('ENIP, so 'OPF and *ὀρέγω*). Imp. with aor. force *ἐνεπον, ἐννεπον*: aor. *ἐνισπον* from *ἐνισέπω* (cf. *ἐσπόμεν* from *ἐπομαι*), *ἐνισπεῖν, ἐνίσπω, ἐνισποιμι*: impr. *ἐνισπε* (*ἐνίσπες*, at the end of the line, is doubtful): fut. *ἐνίψω* and *ἐνισπήσω*: *ἔσπετε* Hom. See Lidd. and Scott.

Verbs in *μι*.

§. 270. 1. The verbs in *μι* are distinguished from the common conjugations by having in their present, imperfect, and generally in their II. aorist, a different termination, and by the indicative of these tenses having no modal vowel. In the other tenses they agree, with some little variation, with the later formation of the verbs in *ω*.

2. It has been before stated that it is only by a grammatical fiction that verbs in *μι* are said to be derived from verbs in *ω*. Most of the verbs with impure roots have passed from the conjugation in *μι* to that of *ω*, while those that remain in *μι* are mostly primitive

verbs with pure roots. The fourth conjugation retains some impure in μ ; and the Æolic dialect has some in other conjugations.

Obs. 1. This aor. II. (afterwards called passive), was the original form for the intransitive or neuter notion, and follows exactly the analogy of the pft. II. (which is also intransitive), in taking the inflexions of the active voice to which it originally and properly belonged.—Compare $\epsilon\kappa\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\omega$, *I alarm*, $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\zeta\alpha$, *I alarmed (some one)*, $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$, *I am alarmed*, with $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, *I place*, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$, *I placed*, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, *I stood*. Hence it is clear whence it is that many verbs in ω form an aor. II. act. in $\eta\nu$ with an intransitive sense: it is a relic of the old form. From the aor. II. in $\eta\nu$ arose, by the insertion of θ , a lengthened form in $\theta\eta\nu$ (aor. I. pass.), for the expression of the passive notion; as $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$, *I am in alarm* (neuter), $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\theta\eta\nu$, *I have been alarmed* (passive); $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$, *I stood*, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$, *I have been placed*. The aorists passive of all verbs follow the formation, and take the inflexions of the aor. II. act. of these verbs.

3. Most verbs in μ with *monosyllabic* roots take a reduplication, which is of two sorts.

α . When the verb begins with a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid, the first letter of the root is repeated with ι (*Proper*).

β . When with $\pi\tau$, $\sigma\tau$, or an aspirated vowel, ι with a rough breathing, which seems to represent a letter (as $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ *S-isto*) is prefixed (*Improper*). Thus:

ΣΤΑ $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$	ΔΕ ($\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu$) $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$
ΧΡΑ $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\rho\eta\mu$	ΘΕ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$
ΒΑ ($\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu$) $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	ΈΕ $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$
ΠΤΑ $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$	ΔΟ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$
ΠΛΑ $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\mu$	
ΠΡΑ $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\pi\rho\eta\mu$	

Obs. 2. This reduplication in the present tense is found in the cognate languages: Indian III. conj. *tis-’f āmi*, root ST’ Ā’ ($\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$). Also Zend *histāmi* ($\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$), and Latin *sisto* f. *sto*. So in many verbs in which the μ has become ω this reduplication is retained; as, $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega = \pi\iota\text{-}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\text{-}\omega$. See §. 261.

Obs. 3. Three verbs with monosyllabic roots have no reduplication: $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ ($\Phi\Lambda$ -), $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$ (Ε), $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu$ (Ι).

Obs. 4. Few verbs in μ are regular even in the three tenses which belong to this form of the verb: but of four verbs only, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$, $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu$, are all the forms found, though even in these verbs there are other inflexions and forms in use borrowed from verbs in ω .

Obs. 5. The only instance of the redupl. in the future is $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$ Od. ν , 358., ω , 314.

Classes of Verbs in μ .

§. 271. I. Those which annex the personal ending μ immediately to the root, which ends in

- a. α , as $\tau\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu$, root $\Sigma\tau\alpha$ -
- b. ϵ , ... $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$, root $\Theta\epsilon$ -
- c. \omicron , ... $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu$, root $\Delta\omicron$ -
- d. ι , only $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu$, root 'I -
- e. υ , as $\xi\rho\ddot{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, root $\text{'E}\rho\text{'}$ -.

II. Those which annex the personal ending μ to the root by the addition of $\nu\nu$ or ν or poet. $\nu\eta$. The original root ends,

a. In α , ϵ , or \omicron , and takes $\nu\nu$.

- a. α , as $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\nu\text{-}\mu$, root $\Sigma\kappa\epsilon\Delta\alpha$.
- b. ϵ , ... $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\nu\text{-}\mu$, root $\text{K}\omicron\text{P}\epsilon$ -
- c. ι , only $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\nu\text{-}\mu$, root TI - (Ion. Att. $\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu$)
- d. \omicron , as $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\text{-}\nu\nu\text{-}\mu$, root $\Sigma\tau\rho\omicron$ -.

Obs. 1. In the Ionic form $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu$ for $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu$ the former ν is dropped on account of the diphthong.

Obs. 2. The insertion of this syllable $\nu\nu$ is analogous to the Indian verbs of the ν conj. which in like manner annex nu to the root, as $su\text{-}nu\text{-}ma$, "we witness," from su ,— $ap\text{-}nu\text{-}mas$, *adipiscimur*, from $\bar{a}p$.

b. Or in a consonant to which ν or poet. $\nu\eta$ is attached: the final letter is either

- a. a mute, as $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\nu\text{-}\mu$, root $\Delta\epsilon\text{IK}$ -
- β . a liquid, ... $\delta\mu\text{-}\nu\text{-}\mu$, root OM .

Obs. 3. In $\delta\lambda\text{-}\nu\text{-}\mu$ ($\text{O}\lambda$) the ν is assimilated to the λ , and the verb becomes $\delta\lambda\lambda\upsilon\mu$.

Obs. 4. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the root, that consonant is dropped, except it is a K sound, as

- $\alpha\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ AIP (cf. $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$)
- $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ ΔAIT (cf. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\delta\alpha\iota\tau\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$)
- $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ KAID or $\text{KA}\Delta$ (cf. pf. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\varsigma$)
- $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$ KTEIN or KTEN (fut. $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\text{-}\acute{\omega}$);

but $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\gamma\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$, $\xi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\gamma\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$).

Obs. 5. In the verbs $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\xi\rho\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\ddot{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$, and some other, the ν belongs to the root.

c. The verbs in $\nu\mu$ (Class II.) form only the pr. and impft. in this conjugation; and even in these tenses the active form $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ is as much

in use as that in *νμι*: in the sing. impft. the forms from *ύω* prevail, and these are the regular forms of the pr. conjunctive, and the impft. optative. The verb *σβέννυμι* is the only one of this class which has an aor. II., *έσβην* from *ΣΒΕ*; but many verbs in *ύω*, of which there is no form in *νμι*, form an aor. II. after the analogy of these verbs, as *δύω*, *έδυν*.

Lengthening of the Characteristic Vowel and strengthening of the Root.

§. 272. 1. In the verbs of Class I. the short vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened in the active voice—*α* and *ε* into *η*—*ο* into *ω*.

Of these lengthened vowels, *η* (from *ε*) and *ω* however are retained only in the singular indic. and in the conj.; *η* from *α* is shortened again in the plur. of the indic. of pres. and imperf., and in the imperative, but is retained throughout the persons of the indic. and the impr. and the infin. of aor. II. (See Paradigm, §. 278.) The infin. aor. II. of verbs in *ε* lengthen it to *ει*, in *ο* to *ου*, as *θείναι*, *δοῦναι*. In the whole of the middle the short vowel returns.

Obs. 1. Exceptions:—In the following verbs the long vowel remains in all the persons except III. pl. ind.—*αἵμι* (AE), III. pl. *αἵεισι*, *αἵμαι*, and *δίξημαι* (ΔΙΞΕ), *δίξεται* &c., but the II. sing. is *metri grat.* *δίξεται*, *δίξεο*.

Obs. 2. The sing. of aor. II. *έδων*, *έθην*, is not used, but supplied by aor. I., *έδωκα*, *έθηκα*.

Obs. 3. Both the aor. pass. follow the analogy of *έστην* ind., *στηθι*, imp., *στήναι* inf.

2. The verbs (Class II.) in *νμι* which annex *ννυ* to a pure root retain the short vowel, except those whose root ends in *ο*, as *στρών-νυμι* (ΣΤΡΟ): and those in which *νυ* is added to a root ending in a consonant strengthen the present by lengthening the radical vowel; thus

α becomes *η*, as *πήγ-νυμι*, aor. II. pass. *έπαῖγ-ην*.

πλήγ-νυμι

ρήγ-νυμι

α *αι*, ... *αἶ-νυμαι* for *αρνυμαι*, root 'AP, 'AIP

καί-νυμαι for *καίδνυμαι*, root KAΔ, KAID

ε *ει*, ... *εἶργ-νυμι* root 'EPΓ (FEPΓ)

δείκ-νυμι root ΔΕΚ, as Ion. *έδεξα*

υ *ευ*, ... *ζεύγ-νυμι*, aor. II. pass. *έ-ζύγ-ην*.

3. When *νη* is inserted after a T sound or a liquid, *ε* is generally, though not always, changed to *ι*, as

κῖθ-νη-μι root ΚΕΔ but πέρ-νη-μι root ΠΕΡ
κίρ-νη-μι ... ΚΕΡ
πίτ-νη-μι ... ΠΙΕΤ.

Obs. 4. In some dissyllabic roots seemingly ending in a vowel, the final vowel does not belong to the root. The radical form of some of these verbs is found either in their aor. II. or some bye form; as, δάμνημι (seemingly root δάμ-νη), aor. II. ἐ-δάμ-ην, κίχ-ημι, ἱ-κίχ-ον, so στροφέ-ννυμι and στόρ-νυμι.

Modal Vowel.

§. 273. 1. The indicative has no modal vowel, but the personal ending is annexed immediately to the root; as,

ἴ-στα-μεν ἔ-τι-θε-μεν ἔ-δο-μεν
ἴ-στα-μεθα ἔ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἔ-δο-μεθα.

2. The conjunctive has the same modal vowels as the verbs in *ω*, namely *ω* and *η*, but these coalesce with the characteristic vowel, wherein the following deviations from the general rules of contraction in verbs are to be remarked:

ἀη and ἀη become ᾗ and ῥῃ, not ᾱ and ῥᾱ as in contract verbs in ᾱω, ᾠη becomes ῶ, not οἰ, as in the contract verbs in ὶω; as,

ἴ-στα-ω=ἴ-σῶ ἴ-στα-ης=ἴ-σῆς ἴ-στα-η-ται=ἴ-σῆ-ται
στα-ω=σῶ στα-ης=σῆς
τι-θέ-ω=τι-θῶ τι-θέ-ης=τι-θῆς τι-θέ-ω-μαι=τι-θῶ-μαι
δι-δό-ω=δι-δῶ δι-δό-ης=δι-δῶς δι-δόη=δι-δῶ.

The two aorists passive of these and other verbs follow this analogy, τυφθῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ, &c. from τύπτω, σταθῶ from ἵστημι.

Obs. 1. All these anomalous contractions seem to arise from the lengthening the radical vowel in the indicative, and this long vowel coalescing with the modal vowel of the conjunctive naturally produces these contractions, as στή-ης naturally becomes σῆς, δῶ-ης=δῶς.

Obs. 2. The conjunctive of verbs in *νυμι* is the same as of those in *ύω*, as δεικνύω, ὑψης &c.

3. The optative has, like the verbs in *ω*, the modal vowel *ι*, with this difference, that in the latter the *ι* coalesces with the modal vowel of the historic tenses *ο* or *α*, whereas in the verbs in *νυμι* the *ι* is annexed immediately to the radical vowel of the verb with which it forms a diphthong; as,

ἰ-στα-ί-ην = ἰ-σταί-ην	ἰ-σταί-μην σταί-ην
τι-θε-ί-ην = τι-θεί-ην	τι-θεί-μην θεί-ην
δι-δο-ί-ην = δι-δοί-ην	δι-δοί-μην δοί-ην.

Both the aor. pass. of all verbs follow in their optative the analogy of the verbs in ϵ ($\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\mu\iota$), as $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$.

Obs. 3. The opt. of verbs in $\nu\mu$ follows the analogy of verbs in $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\iota$. There are however some optatives of verbs in $\nu\mu$, formed after verbs in $\mu\iota$, in $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\iota$ (for $\nu\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ like $\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ &c.) and in the middle voice $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ (for $\nu\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$). In the conj. the ν coalesces with the η and is lengthened. This is more common in the middle than the active: Plat. Phædon. p. 77 D $\mu\acute{\eta}$ $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ καὶ $\delta\iota\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$ (for $\delta\iota\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\eta$): Ibid. B $\acute{\omicron}\pi\omega\varsigma$ $\mu\acute{\eta}$ $\delta\iota\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$): Lucian. de Saltat. 70 $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\iota$ (for $\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$).

Obs. 4. This opt. active is not found in Attic but is in Epic; as, Il. π , 99 $\delta\epsilon\kappa\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$ (for $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$): Theocr. XV. 94 (ed. Meinek.) $\phi\acute{\omicron}\eta$ from $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\nu$ (for $\phi\upsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$): midd., Plat. Phædon. p. 118 A $\psi\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omicron\iota\tau\acute{o}$ τε καὶ $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\tau\omicron$ (for $\pi\eta\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\tau\omicron$): Lucian. Harmonid. III. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\nu$.—Epic: Il. ω , 665 $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\upsilon\tau\omicron$: Od. σ , 248 $\delta\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, so Hom. $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron$, $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ opt. from $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$ ind. So $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\nu$, Il. ϕ , 80

Personal Endings.

§. 274. 1. Active voice. Present indicative:

Sing. 1.	μῖ	ἴ-στη-μῖ
2.	ς (properly σι)	ἴ-στη-ς
3.	(τι Dor.) (σι)ν	ἴ-στη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	τον	ἴ-σῳ-τον
3.	τον	ἴ-σῳ-τον
Plur. 1.	μεν (properly μες)	ἴ-σῳ-μεν
2.	τε	ἴ-σῳ-τε
3.	(ντι, νσι, ασιν)	(ἴ-στα-ντι ἴστα-σι(ν)).

The original ending of III. pl. ντι is found only in Doric; ντι was weakened to νσι, and the ν changed to α (ασι), which coalesced with the preceding radical vowel; but the pure Attic dialect admitted this contraction only in verbs whose root ended in α , as

ἴ-στα-νσι becomes (ἴ-σῳ-ασι) ἴ-σῳ-ασι
τι-θε-νσι Att. τι-θέ-ασι, commonly τι-θεί-σι
δι-δο-νσι ... δι-δό-ασι, δι-δοῦ-σι
δείκνυ-νσι ... δεικνῦ-ασι, δεικνῦ-σι.

Obs. 1. The open forms $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\alpha\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\alpha\sigma\iota$, though properly pure Attic are found also in Ionic. The contracted forms $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$, are the usual forms of the Ionic and older Attic, and of the writers in the common dialect. In the III. pl. of ἴστημι the Ionic inserts its ϵ , as ἰσῳάσι for ἰσῳάσι pres., ἰσῳάσι for ἰσῳάσι pft. The III. pl. of ἵημι (root 'E) is, in Attic, ἰᾶσι, contr. from ἰ-έ-ασι.

2. The personal endings of the conjunctive pr. and aor. II. are the same as in the verbs in *ω*.

3. Imperfect and aorist II. indicative:

Sing. 1.	ν	Impf. ἴσθη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν
2.	ς (final ι dropped)	ἴσθη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς
3.	η(τι dropped)	ἴσθη	ἐ-τί-θη
Dual 2.	την	Aor. II. ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την
3.	την	ἐ-στή-την	ἐ-θέ-την
Plur. 1.	μεν (prop. μες)	ἴσθη-μεν	ἐ-θε-μεν
2.	τε	ἴσθη-τε	ἐ-θε-τε
3.	σαν	ἴσθη-σαν	ἐ-θε-σαν.

So ἐ-τύπ-ην (ἐ-τύφ-θην), ἦς, ἦ, ἦτην, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

4. The personal ending of the I. person in the impft. and aor. II. optative is the same as the indicative:

σταί-ην ἰ-σταί-ην θέλ-ην τι-θεί-ην δοί-ην δι-δοί-ην.

Obs. 2. In the Attic dialect the *η* of the impft. opt. is generally dropped in the dual and plural, and the III. pl. ἦσαν is always shortened to *εν*; as,

τιθεί-ημεν = τιθείμεν ἰσταί-ητε = ἰσταίτε
τιθεί-ησαν = τιθείεν διδοί-ησαν = διδοίεν.

Except εἶησαν which is sometimes used instead of εἶεν from εἰμί *sum*.—These abbreviations also take place in the opt. aor. II., as θείμεν, but the abbreviated are (except in the III. pl.) less in use than the longer forms; the long form of III. pl. aor. II., such as δοίησαν, is very seldom used. So also in the aor. pass. of all verbs, as παιδευθεῖημεν = παιδευθείμεν.

Obs. 3. We find also διδῶην and δῶην for διδοίην, δοίην. So all the MSS. read in Dem. p. 840. 27 εἰ μὲν ἀντιδῶην. So βιῶην, ἀλῶην Hom. for βιοίην, ἀλοίην.

5. Present and aorist II. imperative:

Sing. 2.	θι	Pr. (ἴ-στα-θι)	(τλ-θε-θι §. 30. 1.)	(δί-δο-θι)
3.	τω	... ἰ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
3.	των	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
Plur. 2.	τε	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
3.	τωσαν	στή-τωσαν	θέ-τωσαν	δό-τωσαν
		οἱ στάντων	θέντων	δόντων.

Obs. 4. In the II. sing. pres. the *θι* is dropped, to compensate for which the short vowel is lengthened, *a* into *η*, *e* into *ει*, *o* into *ου*, *ū* into *ῡ*.

ἴ-στα-θι = ἴστη τί-θε-θι = τίθει
δί-δο-θι = δίθου δεικνῡ-θι = δεικνῡ.

Obs. 5. Very few verbs retain *θι* in the pres. imper., which however is the original ending (§. 195.), as *δίδωθι* Od. γ. 380 Ep. for *δίδου*, *φάθι* from *φημί*, *ἴσθι* from *εἰμί*, *ἴθι* from *εἶμι*, *ἴληθι* Od. γ. 380 (Dor. *ἴλᾱθι*), later *ζήθι* from *ζάω* for *ζῆ*; and *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ. 311, *ἐπόμνυθι* Theogn. 1195; lastly some old perfects of verbs in *ω*, as *τέ-θνα-θι*.

Obs. 6. In the aor. II. of *τίθηναι* and *δίδωμι* the *θι* is abbreviated to *ς*, as *θέ-θι* becomes *θές*, *δό-θι* becomes *δός*. So *σχέ-θι* (the original form of aor. II. imper. of *ἔχω*), becomes *σχές*, and *ἔ-θι* (aor. II. of *ἵημι*), becomes *ἔς*. The aor. II. of *ἵστημι* retains the *-θι*, as well as the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *τύπηθι*, *παιδεύθῃτι* (see §. 30. 1.). In composition *στῆθι* may be abbreviated to *στᾶ*, as *παράστᾶ*, *ἀπόστᾶ*, so *βῆθι* aor. imper. from *βαίνω* becomes *παράβᾶ*.

6. The infinitive ending of the pres. and aor. is *ναι*. In the pres. this is annexed to the short characteristic vowel: in the aor. II. this vowel is lengthened, *α* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, as

Pres. ἰσά-ναι	τιθέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεια-νύ-ναι
Aor. II. στή-ναι	θεί-ναι	δοῦ-ναι.	

So also both the aor. pass. like *στήναι*, as *τυπῆναι*, *βουλευθῆναι*.

Obs. 7. The inf. in Epic becomes sometimes *ήμεναι*, as *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ. 13, or *έμεν*, as *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 472: and the aor. II. inf. becomes sometimes *μεναι*, and *μεν*, as *δόμεν*, *δόμεναι*—*θέμεν*, *θέμεναι*.

7. The participle, pres. and aor. II., ends in *ντς*, *ντσα*, *ντ*, which is joined according to the usual rules (§. 25. and 28.) to the radical vowel, as

ἰσά-ντς = ἰσάδς, ἰσάσα, ἰσάδν	στάς, στάσα, στάν
τιθέ-ντς = τιθείς, είσα, έν	θείς, θείσα, θέν.

The passive participles of both the aorists follow the analogy of the verbs in *ω*, *τιθείς* or *θείς*, as *τυπείς*, *είσα*, *έν*, *βουλευθείς*.

Personal Endings and Modal Vowels of the Middle.

§. 275. 1. The personal endings of the middle are the same as in the verbs in *ω*, except that the II. sing. ind. pres. and impft. and the imperative almost invariably retain the form in *σαι* and *σο*.

2. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is *ω* and *η* (as in verbs in *ω*) with which the radical vowel coalesces, as *ισά-ω-μαι* = *ισῶμαι*, *τιθέ-ω-μαι* = *τιθῶμαι*, *τιθέ-η* = *τιθῆ*, *τιθέ-η-ται* = *τιθῆται*.

3. The modal vowel of the optative is *ι* (as in verbs in *ω*), but as the indicative has no modal vowel, the *ι* is joined immediately to the radical vowel, and forms with it a diphthong, hence *τιθε-ι-μην*, *διδω-ι-μην*, *ιστα-ι-μην*.

Conj. δύνωμαι, δύνη, δύνηται &c.	Opt. δυνάιμην, δύναιο, δύναιτο
ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστω, ἐπίστω- ται &c.	ἐπισταίμην, ἐπίσταιο, ἐπί- σταιτο.

Obs. 1. These forms ought not to be accented as contracted, *τιθεῖο* &c., but *τίθειο*, for the diphthongs *ει, οι, αι*, are optative answering to the diphthong *οι* of the verbs in *ω*, *τύπτοις* not *τυπτοῖς*; so in *δνομαι*, the only verb besides *διδωμι* with *ο*, the accent is always *δνοίτο*.

4. On the personal endings we may remark :

a. Verbs in *α* : the II. sing. pres. ind. is in the Attic prose writers always *ασαι* ; the contracted form is found only in poetry, as *ἐπίστη* from *ἐπίσταμαι* *Æsch. Eum. 86*, *δύνη* from the Ionic *δύνει* for *δύνῃ* *Soph. and Eur.* In the II. sing. impft. and imperative the contracted form *ω* was used in the common dialect, as *ίστω* (ind. and imper.), *ἔδυνω*, for *ίστασο*, *ἔδυνασο*.

b. Verbs in *ε* : both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the pres. and impft. seem to have been used, as *τίθεσαι* and *τίθη*, *ἐτίθεσο* and *ἐτίθου*, *τίθεσο* and *τίθου* ; though the latter is the most usual even in prose, and in the aor. II. of verbs in *ε* or *ο* the contracted is the regular form, as *ἔθου*, *θοῦ*, *ἔδου*, *δοῦ*.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect we find the open forms, as *δαίνο* imper., *μάρναο*, *φάο*, *θίο*, *ἔνθεο*, *σύνθεο*. In Ionic the first *α* of *ασαι* for *ασαι* is changed to *ε*, as *ἐπίσται*, *δύνει*, and hence arise the contracted forms *ἐπίστη*, *δύνη*, used by the Ionic writers and Attic Tragedians.

c. Verbs in *ο* : the contracted forms are not used in the ind. pres., but in the impft., imper., and aor. II. both are found in use.

d. The contracted forms are used in all the conjunctive tenses, and in the optative the *σ* is dropped, but no contraction takes place.

Obs. 3. The Epic duplication of the *σ* in the endings *σαι, σο*, as *ἔρασσαι*, *πίτασσαι*, *δνοσσο* from *ἐραμαι*, *πίταμαι*, *δνομαι*, is very rare.

Obs. 4. The conjunctives and optatives midd. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, *διδωμι*, are, in the Attic dialect, formed like those of verbs in *ω*, as if from *ΤΙΘ(Ω)*, *Ι(Ω)*, *ΔΙΔ(Ω)* : the characteristic *ε* or *ο* being thus lost, no contraction takes place, and therefore the word is accented as the opt. or conj. of verbs in *ω* ; and the opt. of *ἵημι* and *τίθημι* takes the proper modal characteristic *οι* ; as,

Att. Conj. Pres. *τίθωμαι*, *τίθη*, *τίθηται*, *τίθησθον*, *τίθησθε*, *τίθωνται*.

.. .. Impf. *τιθοίμην*, *τίθωι*, *τίθοιτο*, *τιθοίμεθον*, *τιθοίσθην* &c., not *τιθειμην*.

So *ἵωμαι*, *ἵη*, *ἵηται* &c. : *λοιμην*, *ἴωι*, *ἴοιτο* &c.

Conj. Aor. II. *πρόσθωμαι*, *πρώμαι*, *πρή*, *πρήται* &c.

Opt. *προσθοίμην*, *προοίμην*, *πρόωι*, *πρόοιτο*, *προοίμεθον* &c.

Conj. Pres. *δίδωμαι*, *δίδω*, *δίδωται*, *ἀπδδωμαι* &c.

Obs. 5. The conjunctive *ιστῶμαι*, *ιστῇ* &c. always retains the circumflex, but the compounds of *ίσταμαι*, and the verbs inflected like it, take the Attic accentuation ; as,

ἐπίστωμαι
δύνωμαι

ἐπίστη
δύνη

ἐπίστηται
δύνηται

Obs. 6. So also the following poetic forms : *Od. ρ*, 317 *δίοιτο* from *διεμαι*, *Od. λ*, 512 *μαρνοίμην* from *μάρναμαι*, and *Arist. Vesp.* 298 *κρέμιοισθε* from *κρέμαμαι*.

Obs. 7. There are two instances of this Attic form in the active : *ἀφίωτε* *Plat. Apol. p. 29*, and *ἀφίη* (not *ἀφίῃ*) *Xen. Cyr. VIII. 1. 2*, but both readings are doubtful.

Bye forms of Verbs in μι borrowed from the Conjugation in ω.

§. 276. The II. and III. pers. ind. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵημι* are in Attic poetry sometimes *τιθεῖς*, *ει*, *ιεῖς*, *εἰ* (*ΤΙΘΕΩ*, *ΙΕΩ*), but the readings in the passages in which they are found are not undoubted. The sing. impft. act. of *τίθῃμι* and *δίδωμι* is generally formed from *τιθείω* and *διδόω*, with the usual contraction *εἰτίθει*, *εἰδίδου*, where we may see the beginning of that change from the form in *μι* to *ω* which took place wholly in other verbs. These forms occur also in the Epic, Doric and Ionic writers, but the contracted forms of *ἵστημι* seem not to have been used, though in Hdt. IV. 103, we find *ἰστῆ* for *ἵστησι*. A remarkable form is the Homeric *προθέουσι* (II. α, 291.) for *προτιθείασι*, from *ΘΕΩ*.—See §. 279. *Obs.* 3.

Formation of the Tenses.

§. 277. 1. In the formation of all the tenses of the active, and of the fut. and aor. middle, the short characteristic vowels, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened: *α* into *η*; *ε* into *η* (except in the pft. act. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵημι* into *ει*); *ο* into *ω*, but remains unchanged in the middle voice (except in the fut. and aor. I.). The pft. and plpft. pass. of *τίθῃμι* and *ἵημι* also have *ει*.

2. The aor. I. of *δίδωμι* and *τίθῃμι*, *ἵημι*, have the character. *κ* instead of *σ*, as

ξ-θη-κ-α, *ῆ-κ-α*, *ξ-δω-κ-α* (see also §. 240. 1.).

But these forms *ξθηκα*, *ξδωκα*, are only used in the ind., and in good authors only in the singular, and the III. pl.: the other moods, persons and participials, are supplied by the aor. II., though there are some few exceptions: Dem. p. 838. 8 *παρεδῶκατε*, but just before *παρέδοτε*. So G. T. *εδῶκαμεν*, *εδῶκατε*. On the other hand, the singular indicative aor. II. of the simple verbs *ξθην*, *ῆν*, *ξδων*, are never used. The aor. I. midd. *ἐθηκάμην*, *ἐδωκάμην* and part. *θηκάμενος* are found in Ion. and Dor. writers, but the Attic use the aor. II. midd.; the other moods of these words and the form *δωκάμενος* are unknown.

3. The verb *ἵστημι* forms its aorist regularly with *σ*: *ἕστησα*, *ἕστησάμην*. The aor. II. midd. *ἕσταμην* is never used, but some verbs form a similar one, as *ἐπτάμην*, *ἐπράμην*.

4. The aor. II. pass. and fut. II. pass. are wanting in this conjugation, as also the fut. III., except of *ἵστημι*, *ἑστήξω* old Attic and *ἑστήξομαι*.

5. We may remark of the verb ἵστημι, that the pres., impft., fut., aor. I. act. are transitive; the pft., plpft. and aor. II. act., intransitive: ἵστην *I did place*, ἕστην *I stood*, ἕστησα *I have placed*, ἕστηκα *I stand*, ἕστήκειν *I was standing*. The midd. signifies *to place oneself or for oneself or to be placed*. Instead of the pft. ἕστηκα, the old Attic used either the aor. II. or a periphrasis with the midd. verb. In the later writers we find a pft. and plpft. with a transitive sense: ἕστακα, ἕστακειν; and on the contrary ἐστάθην Call. Min. 83.

§. 278. Paradigm of

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἵ-στη-μι	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νύ-μι ^a
		2.	ἵ-στη-ς	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	δείκ-νύ-ς
		3.	ἵ-στη-σί(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	δείκ-νύ-σι
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-σtä-τον	τί-θε-τον	δι-δο-τον	δείκ-νύ-τον
		3.	ἵ-σtä-τον	τί-θε-τον	δι-δο-τον	δείκ-νύ-τον
		P. 1.	ἵ-στα-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	δι-δο-μεν	δείκ-νύ-μεν
		2.	ἵ-στα-τε	τί-θε-τε	δι-δο-τε	δείκ-νύ-τε
		3.	ἵ-σtäσι(ν) (f. ἱστά-ᾱσι)	τι-θε-ᾱσι(ν) & τι-θεῖσι(ν)	δι-δό-ᾱσι(ν) & δι-δοῦσι(ν)	δεικ-νύ-ᾱσι(ν) & δεικ-νύσι(ν)
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	ἵ-στώ	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	δεικ-νύ-ω
		2.	ἵ-σθή-ς	τι-θῆς	δι-δῶ-ς	δεικ-νύ-ης
		3.	ἵ-σθή	τι-θῆ	δι-δῶ	&c.
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵ-σθή-τον	τι-θῆ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		3.	ἵ-σθή-τον	τι-θῆ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	
		P. 1.	ἵ-στώμεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	
		2.	ἵ-σθή-τε	τι-θῆ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	
		3.	ἵ(στώ-σι(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	

^a and δεικνύ-ω, εἰς &c., especially δεικνύουσι(ν). See §. 271. c.

6. Verbs of the second class in *νμι* are conjugated regularly from the root, after dropping the termination *ννμι* or *νυμι*. The verbs in *ο* which have lengthened that vowel to *ω* retain *ω* through all the tenses, as *στρώ-ννυ-μι*, *ζώ-ννυ-μι*, *ρώ-ννυ-μι*, *χών-νυ-μι*, fut. *στρώ-σω* &c. The verbs whose root ends in a liquid, form some tenses as if from a root ending in a vowel. The aor. II. and fut. II. pass. are found in only a small number of verbs of this class, as *ζεύγ-νυ-μι*.

Verbs in μι.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σταῖ-μαι ἴ-σταῖσαι (ἴ-στα poet.) ἴ-σταῖ-ται ἰ-σταῖ-μεθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἰ-σταῖ-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-νται	τί-θε-μαι τί-θε-σαι or τί-θη τί-θε-ται τι-θέ-μεθον τί-θε-σθον τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-μεθα τί-θε-σθε τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-μαι δί-δο-σαι δί-δο-ται δι-δό-μεθον δί-δο-σθον δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-μεθα δί-δο-σθε δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νύ-μαι δείκ-νύ-σαι δείκ-νύ-ται δεικ-νύ-μεθον δείκ-νυ-σθον δείκ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νύ-μεθα δείκ-νυ-σθε δείκ-νυ-νται
ἰ-στώ-μαι ἰ-στη ἰ-στη-ται ἰ-στώ-μεθον ἰ-στη-σθον ἰ-στη-σθον ἰ-στώ-μεθα ἰ-στη-σθε ἰ-στώ-νται	τι-θῶ-μαι ^a τι-θῆ τι-θῆ-ται τι-θῶ-μεθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῆ-σθον τι-θῶ-μεθα τι-θῆ-σθε τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-μαι ^a δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-μεθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	δεικνύ-ωμαι δεικνύ-η &c.

^a Attic: *τίθωμαι*, *τίθη*, *τίθηται* &c. *δίδωμαι*, *δίδω*, *δίδωται* &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.							
Mood	Tense	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-	
Present.	Imperative.	S. 2.	ἴ-στη (for ἰσᾶθι)	τί-θει (for τίθει)	δί-δου (for διδοθι)	δείκ-νῦ (for δεικνῦθι)	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω	δεικ-νῦ-τω	
		D. 2.	ἴ-σᾶ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-των	τι-θέ-των	δι-δό-των	δεικ-νῦ-των	
		P. 2.	ἴ-σᾶ-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶ-τωσαν & ἰ-σᾶντων	τι-θέ-τωσαν & τι-θέντων	δι-δό-τωσαν & δι-δόντων	δεικ-νῦ-τωσαν & δεικ-νύντων	
	Inf.		ἰ-σᾶ-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι	
	Part.		ἰ-σᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. ἐντος	δι-δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. ὄντος	δεικ-νύς, ὤσα, ὤν G. ὤντος ^a	
	Imperfect.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἴ-στη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν (gen. ἐτίθουν)	ἐ-δί-δω-ν (gen. ἐδίδουν)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν (gen. ἐδεικνῦον)
			2.	ἴ-στη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς (gen. ἐτίθεις)	ἐ-δί-δω-ς (gen. ἐδίδους)	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς (gen. ἐδεικνύες)
3.			ἴ-στη	ἐ-τί-θη (gen. ἐτίθει)	ἐ-δί-δω (gen. ἐδίδου)	ἐ-δείκ-νυ (gen. ἐδεικνύε)	
D. 1.			2.	ἰ-σᾶ-τήν	ἐ-τι-θέ-τήν	ἐ-δι-δό-τήν	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-τήν
3.			ἰ-σᾶ-τήν	ἐ-τι-θέ-τήν	ἐ-δι-δό-τήν	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-τήν	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-τήν
P. 1.			ἴ-σᾶ-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν
2.			ἴ-σᾶ-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε
3.			ἴ-σᾶ-σαν	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν
Optative.			S. 1.	ἰ-σᾶί-ην	τι-θεί-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικνύοιμι
		2.	ἰ-σᾶί-ης	τι-θεί-ης	δι-δοί-ης	&c.	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶί-η	τι-θεί-η	δι-δοί-η		
		D. 1.	2.	ἰ-σᾶί-ήτην gen. ἰσᾶίτην	τι-θεί-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ήτην gen. διδοίτην	
		3.	ἰ-σᾶί-ήτην gen. ἰσᾶίτην	τι-θεί-ήτην gen. τιθείτην	δι-δοί-ήτην gen. διδοίτην		
		P. 1.	ἰ-σᾶί-ημεν gen. ἰσᾶίμεν	τι-θεί-ημεν gen. τιθείμεν	δι-δοί-ημεν gen. διδοίμεν		
		2.	ἰ-σᾶί-ητε gen. ἰσᾶίτε	τι-θεί-ητε gen. τιθείτε	δι-δοί-ητε gen. διδοίτε		
		3.	ἰ-σᾶί-εν	τι-θεί-εν	δι-δοί-εν		

^a Generally δεικνύ-ων, οὔσα, ὄν, §. 271.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σταῖ-σο and ἴ-στω ἰ-στά-σθω ἴ-στα-σθον ἰ-στά-σθων ἴ-στα-σθε ἰ-στά-σθωσαν & ἰ-στάσθων	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου τι-θέ-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θέ-σθωσαν & τι-θέσθων	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου δι-δό-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν & δι-δόσθων	δείκ-νυ-σο δεικ-νύ-σθω δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νύ-σθων δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν & δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἴ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἰ-στά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δεικ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἰ-στά-μην	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μην
ἴ-σταῖ-σο and ἴ-στω ἴ-στα-το	ἐ-τί-θε-σο and ἐ-τί-θου ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-σο and ἐ-δί-δου ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σο ἐ-δείκ-νυ-το
ἰ-στά-μεθον ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-ντο	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἐ-τί-θε-σθε ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα ἐ-δί-δο-σθε ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθον ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθα ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθε ἐ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἰ-σταί-μην ἴ-σται-ο ἴ-σται-το ἰ-σταί-μεθον ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-μην ^a τί-θει-ο τί-θει το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-μην ^a δί-δοι-ο δί-δοι-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθην	f. δεικ-νύ-ω δεικνυοίμην &c.
ἰ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	
ἰ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	
ἴ-σται-σθε	τί-θει-σθε	δί-δοι-σθε	
ἴ-σται-ντο	τί-θει-ντο	δί-δοι-ντο	

^a Attic: τιθοίμην, τίθοιο, τίθοιτο &c. διδοίμην, διδοιο, διδοιτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. I.	ἔ-στη-ν	(ἔ-θη-ν) } Aor.	(ἔ-δω-ν) } Aor.	
		2.	ἔ-στη-ς	(ἔ-θη-ς) } I.	(ἔ-δω-ς) } I.	
		3.	ἔ-στη	(ἔ-θη) } used	(ἔ-δω) } used	
		D. I.				
		2.	ἔ-στή-την	ἔ-θέ-την	ἔ-δό-την	
		3.	ἔ-στή-την	ἔ-θέ-την	ἔ-δό-την	
		P. I.	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	
		2.	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	
		3.	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	
	Conjunctive.	S. I.	στώ	θῶ	δῶ	
		2.	σῆς	θῆς	δῶς	
		3.	σῆ	θῆ	δῶ	
		D. I.				
		2.	στή-τον	θή-τον	δῶ-τον	
		3.	στή-τον	θή-τον	δῶ-τον	
		P. I.	στώ-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	
		2.	στή-τε	θή-τε	δῶ-τε	
		3.	στώ-σι(ν)	θῶ-σι(ν)	δῶ-σι(ν)	
	Optative.	S. I.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. I.				
		2.	σταί-ήτην (seldom σταίτην)	θεί-ήτην (seldom θείτην)	δοί-ήτην (seldom δοίτην)	
		3.	σταί-ήτην (seldom σταίτην)	θεί-ήτην (seldom θείτην)	δοί-ήτην (seldom δοίτην)	
		P. I.	σταί-ημεν (seldom σταίμεν)	θεί-ημεν (seldom θείμεν)	δοί-ημεν (seldom δοίμεν)	
		2.	σταί-ητε (seldom σταίτε)	θεί-ητε (seldom θείτε)	δοί-ητε (seldom δοίτε)	
		3.	σταί-εν	θεί-εν	δοί-εν	

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(<i>ἔ-στα-μην</i> is not found, but)	<i>ἔ-θέ-μην</i> <i>ἔ-θου</i> (fr. <i>ἔθεσο</i>) <i>ἔ-θε-το</i>	<i>ἔ-δó-μην</i> <i>ἔ-δου</i> (fr. <i>ἔδοσο</i>) <i>ἔ-δο-το</i>	
<i>ἔ-πτά-μην</i> <i>ἔ-πριά-μην</i>	<i>ἔ-θεί-μεθον</i> <i>ἔ-θεί-σθην</i> <i>ἔ-θεί-σθην</i> <i>ἔ-θεί-μεθα</i> <i>ἔ-θε-σθε</i> <i>ἔ-θε-ντο</i>	<i>ἔ-δó-μεθον</i> <i>ἔ-δó-σθην</i> <i>ἔ-δó-σθην</i> <i>ἔ-δó-μεθα</i> <i>ἔ-δο-σθε</i> <i>ἔ-δο-ντο</i>	
(<i>στώ-μαι</i>)	<i>θῶ-μαι</i> ^a <i>θῆ</i> <i>θῆ-ται</i> <i>θώ-μεθον</i> <i>θῆ-σθον</i> <i>θῆ-σθον</i> <i>θώ-μεθα</i> <i>θῆ-σθε</i> <i>θῶ-νται</i>	<i>δῶ-μαι</i> <i>δῶ</i> <i>δῶ-ται</i> <i>δώ-μεθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δώ-μεθα</i> <i>δῶ-σθε</i> <i>θῶ-νται</i>	
(<i>σταί-μην</i>)	<i>θεί-μην</i> ^b <i>θεί-ο</i> <i>θεί-το</i> <i>θεί-με-θον</i> <i>θεί-σθην</i> <i>θεί-σθην</i> <i>θεί-μεθα</i> <i>θεί-σθε</i> <i>θεί-ντο</i>	<i>δοί-μην</i> ^b <i>δοί-ο</i> <i>δοί-το</i> <i>δοί-με-θον</i> <i>δοί-σθην</i> <i>δοί-σθην</i> <i>δοί-μεθα</i> <i>δοί-σθε</i> <i>δοί-ντο</i>	

^a Attic: *ἀπóθωμαι* (for *ἀποθῶμαι*), *ἀπόθῃ*, *ἀπόθῃται* &c., *πρόσθωμαι*, *πρόσθῃ*, *πρόσθῃται* &c.

^b Attic: *προσθóιμην*, *πρόσθoιο* (for *προσθoίω*), *πρόσθoιτο* &c., *ἐνδοίμην*, *ἐνδοιο*, *ἐνδοίτο* &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Imperative.	S. 2.	στή-θι ^a	θές (for θέθι)	δός (fr. δόθι)	
		3.	στή-τω	θέ-τω	δό-τω	
		D. 2.	στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον	
		3.	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των	
		P. 2.	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε	
		3.	στή-τωσαν and στάντων	θέ-τωσαν and θέντων	δό-τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν G. στάντος	θείς, εἶσα, ἐν G. θέντος	δούς, δοῦσα, ὄν G. δόντος	
Fut.			στή-σω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	
Aorist I.			ἔ-στη-σα	ἔ-θη-κα in the Dual and Plural and in the Moods and Participles the Aor. II. is used.	ἔ-δω-κα	
Perf.			ἔ-στη-κα ^b	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	
Plpf.			ἔ-στή-κειν and εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔ-τε-θεί-κειν	ἔ-δε-δώ-κειν	
Fut. III.			ἔ-στήξω			
P A S						
Aor. I.			ἔ-στάθην	ἔ-τέ-θην	ἔ-δό-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

^a But in compos.: παρῶσθῶ, ἀπόσθῶ, ἀνδρῶσῶ (§. 274. Obs. 6.).

^b On ἔσταμεν, ἐστάναι &c., see below, §. 309.

M I D D L E.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(στέ-σο, & στέω)	θεῖ (for θέσο) θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθωσαν and θέ-σθων	δεῖ (for δόσο) δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθωσαν and δό-σθων	
(στέ-σθαι)	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
(στέ-μενος)	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
έ-στη-σάμην	(έ-θη-κά-μην) (έ-δα-κά-μην) in Attic the Aor. II. Midd. is used, §. 277. 2.		έ-δειξάμην
ξ-σταῖ-μαι	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
έ-σταῖ-μην	έ-τε-θεί-μην	έ-δε-δό-μην	έ-δε-δείγ-μην
έ-στήξομαι			

S I V E.

Fut. I.	σταῖ-θήσομαι	τε-θήσομαι	δο-θήσομαι	δειχ-θήσομαι
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Dialects.

§. 279. I. The II. sing. pres. has sometimes the paragogic *θα*, as *τίθη-οθα* *δίδουοθα*. The III. pl. impft. and aor. II. in *σαν* are sometimes in Ep. and Dor. abbreviated to *ν*, as *ἔτιθεν* for *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν, θεν* for *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, *σταν* for *ἔστησαν*: so *ἔτλᾶν* for *ἔτλησαν*, *βάν* for *ἔβησαν*; *φθάν* for *ἔφθησαν*; *ἔδιδον διδον* for *ἐδίδοσαν*, *ἔδον, δόν* for *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφύν* for *ἔφυσαν*, *ἔδυν, δύν* for *ἔδυσαν*: so *μέθιεν, πίτναν, ἔφαν*.

2. The II. sing. imper. pres. of *ἵστημι* is in Homer generally *ἵστη*; but II. ι., 202 *καθίστα*.

3. The short radical vowel is sometimes lengthened before personal endings beginning with *μ* or *μι*, *metri gratid*, as *τιθήμενος* (perhaps read *τιθέμενος*) II. κ., 34; *τιθήμεναι* II. ψ., 247; *διδούμαι* II. ω., 425; *διδῶθι* Od. γ., 380; *ζευγνύμεν* (wrongly read *ζευγνύμεν*) II. π., 145. So *ἴληθι* Epic for *ἴλαθι*.

4. The III. sing. conj. has, in Epic, the ending *σι*, as *ἰσθῆσι* for *ἰσθῆ*, *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, *ἦσιν* for *ἦ* II. ο., 359, *μεθήσιν* II. ν., 234, so that these forms are to be distinguished from the pres. ind. or III. pl. conj. (as the case may be) only by the accent and *ι* subscript.

5. The contracted conj. of the verbs in *ε* or *ο* is resolved in the Epic sometimes, and regularly in the Ionic, into the open forms; as,

a. The verbs in *α*, by *ε* (*ἵστημι*):

(*ιστά-*) *ιστῶ* Ion. *ιστέ-ω*, *ιστέ-ης*, *ιστέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*
(*στά-*) *στῶ* .. *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν* &c.

Obs. 1. So in Hdt. V. 49 *προεστέατε* and Id. I. 200, III. 62 *έστέασι*, for *-άασι*, *έστεώς* for *έστώς*, gen. *έστεώτος*, neut. *έστεώς*, fem. *έστεώσα*. So also in Attic: *τεθνεώς* (and *τεθνηκώς*), *τεθνεώσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεώτος*.

b. Verbs in *ε* by *ε* (*τίθημι*):

τιθῶ Ion. *τιθέ-ω*, *τιθέ-ης*, *τιθέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*
τιθῶμαι .. *τιθέ-ωμαι*, *τιθέ-η* &c.
θῶ .. *θέ-ω*, *θέ-ης*, *θέ-ωμεν* &c.
θῶμαι .. *θέ-ωμαι* &c.

Obs. 2. Both the aorists pass. conj. of other verbs follow the analogy of *τίθημι*, as

τυπῶ ἦς Ion. *τυπέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*
δαμῶ, ἦς, .. *δαμέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*
εὔρεθῶ, ἦς, .. *εὔρεθέ-ω* &c.

c. Verbs in *ο* (*δίδωμι*) are resolved by *ω*, as

(*διδό-*) *διδῶ* Ion. *διδώ-ω*, *διδώ-ης*, *διδώ-ωμεν*, *ώ-ητε* &c.

6. Homer has four forms of the conjunctive active: 1. The regular contracted form, as *στής*. 2. The uncontracted form, as *στήης*. 3. The Ionic resolved form into *ε*, as *στέης*. 4. A lengthened resolved form, *ε* and *α* being changed into *ει*, as *θεῖομεν*, *ο* into *ω*, as *στέωμεν*. The uncontracted form represents the origin of the contraction in verbs in *ε* and *α* into *η*, not *α*, as mentioned above, *ἵστημι*, *ιστή-ης*=*ἴστης*, as *ἔστην*, *στή-ω*, *στή-ης*, *στής* not *σῆς*. This form is, generally speaking, inadmissible when *η* would stand before *ο* or *ω*, as *στήω*, *θήω*, or *ο* before *η* or *ω*, as *δότηε*, *δῶμεν*, but II. ρ., 95 *περιστήωσι*. When the open form with *ει* is used, the modal vowel (except in the III. pl.) is shortened, as *στέιομεν*, *θεῖομεν*, *θείετον* for *στήομεν* &c.: so II. η., 72 *δαμείετε* for *δαμήετε*. This is not admis-

sible in the open form with *ε*, not *στέομεν* but *στέωμεν*. (The conj. pres. of *ἴστημι* and *τίθημι* is not used in Homer, and of *δίδωμι* only the I. sing.) The following forms of the aor. II. subjunctive are used by Homer. To the doubtful forms an asterisk is prefixed :

	Original.	Contr.	Resolved.
S. 1.		στώ	στέω, στείω
2.	στήης	στής	*στέης
3.	στήη so φήη Od. ψ. 275	στή	*στέη
D.	στήετον	στήτον	*στέητον
P. 1.		στώμεν	στέωμεν, στείομεν
2.	στήετε	στήτε	*στέητε
3.		στώσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν)
S. 1.		θῶ	θέω, θείω, δαμείω
2.	θήης	θής	θέης
3.	θήη	θή	θέη
D.	*θέητον	θήτον	*θέητον, θείετον
P. 1.	θέωμεν	θώμεν	θέωμεν, θείομεν
2.	*θέητε	θήτε	*θέητε, θείετε, (δαμείετε)
3.	θέωσι(ν)	θώσι(ν)	θέωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
S. 1.	δώ	δῶ	δώω
2.	δώης	δῶς	
3.	δώη	δῶ	
D.		δῶτον	
P. 1.		δῶμεν	δώομεν
2.		δῶτε	
3.		δῶσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν)

Obs. 3. The Ionic has also a resolved form of the opt. aor. II. midd. : *θεοίμην*, as if from *θείω*, as *προσθέοιτο* &c. : see also §. 276.

7. The participle in Æolic, especially in the Argive and Cretan dialects, is found, as in Latin, in its original form, *τιθένης*.

8. The impft. *ἐτίθην* (in Attic usually *ἐτίθουν*), in Ion. retains what was probably its oldest form, *ἐτίθεα* (as *ἐτετύφεια* for *ἐτετύφειν*), *ἐτίθεες*, *εε* &c.

9. In Homer we find the form *εστασαν*^a, (which is variously written *εστασαν* or *εστασαν*), in an active sense ; the former is perhaps correct as it is probably a shortened form of aor. I. *εστησαν*, as *επρεσε* in Hesiod for *επρησε*. *βάτην* Hom. for *ἐβήτην*, *εβησαν*. In Homer also we find *εστητε* instead of *εστατε* for *εστήκατε*.

10. The *ν* of the III. pl. midd. is changed in Ionic to *α*, as

τιθέαται, διδόαται, εδεικνύατο Ion. for *τίθενται* &c.

But if *α* precedes the *ν*, it is changed to *ε*, as *ἰστέατι* Ion. for *ἰστανται*, *ἰστέατο*, Ionic for *ἰσταντο*.

11. In Doric, the *η* of the verbs in *α* is changed to *ᾱ*, as *ἰσᾱμί* f. *ἰσᾱμι*, *ἰσᾱς* &c., inf. *σᾱναι*, so also in the Conj. *ἐπισᾱται*, *ἔρᾱται* ; but in verbs in *ε* it is unchanged, though in Theocr. we find *ἀνασεῖν* from *ἀνίημι* (as *φιλάσω* for *ήσω*.)

12. The III. sing. in Doric is *τι*, as *ἰσᾱτί, τίθητι, δίδωτι, δείκνυτι*, and the III. pl. is *ντι*, as *ἰσταντι* &c.

13. Less usual Doricisms are *διδῶν* (Theocr. XXIX. 9.) for *διδόναι* (from *ΔΙΔΩΩ*, with irregular contraction, as *βιῶν, ὑπνῶν*) : *βᾱμες* for *βῶμεν* (Theocr. XV. 22.) like *γελᾶν* for *γελῶν*, from *γελᾶων*.

^a Nitzsch Exc. ad Od. v.

14. *Æolic*: $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$. This analogy probably produced the form $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota$ imper. for $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ Pind. Olymp. I. 85.

15. The infin. aor. II. $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota$ is Dor. $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$.

16. For the forms as if from verbs in ω see §. 276.

§. 280. Table of Verbs in μ .

Verbs which annex the personal ending μ immediately to the radical vowel, either α , ϵ , ι , \omicron .

α . Verbs in α , as $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ ($\Sigma\tau\alpha$).

1. $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu$ ($\Delta\beta\alpha$), Ep. bye form of the Epic $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ and the common verb $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ (from the same root $\beta\alpha$), *I step*. We find only the part. $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (Homer, Hesiod), but the aor. of $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\nu$ (like $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$), belongs to it, and the fut. $\beta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ and aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\sigma\alpha$ which are frequently transitive, (see $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$), like $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$.

2. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu$ ($\Delta\delta\alpha$), Att. bye form of $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$: whence aor. II. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\eta\nu$.

3. $\iota\alpha\eta\mu\iota$ ($\iota\alpha\alpha$). In the act. only the Epic imp. $\iota\alpha\eta\theta\iota$ (Hom.), *be thou gracious* (in invocation to the gods), for $\iota\lambda\alpha\theta\iota$, (as in Theocr. XV. 143.) II. plur. $\iota\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$ (Apoll. Rhod.), and the subj. pft. and plpft. $\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega$ (Hom.), $\iota\lambda\eta\kappa\omicron\mu\iota$ (Hom.): middle $\iota\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, *I appease*; Ep. bye form of $\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

4. $\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu$, Dor., *I know*; $\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu$ Pind. and Theocr., $\iota\omega\varsigma$ Theocr. XIV. 34. (probably a contracted form, and to be written $\iota\omega\acute{\varsigma}$), $\iota\omega\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota$ Theocr. XV. 146.; $\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ Pind. $\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ (for $\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$) III. pl. impft. (Hom.); part. $\iota\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, $-\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (Pind.), with varying accent; III. pl. $\iota\omega\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\iota$, as if from $\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

5. $\kappa\acute{\iota}-\kappa\eta\eta-\mu\iota$ ($\chi\pi\alpha$), *I lend*; inf. $\kappa\iota\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$, fut. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ &c. aor. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$ (Hdt.), *to give*; midd. *I borrow*; $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\rho\acute{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ is not used in this sense by Attic writers, except perhaps Eur. Electr. 190 (where the sense requires $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$, and the construction $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$ with Dind.), and Plato Demad. p. 384 B. C.

6. $\chi\eta\acute{\rho}\eta$ ($\acute{\eta}$ $\Pi\nu\theta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ $\chi\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\eta}$, expressing the will of the gods), *oportet*. (XPE or XPA) follows the analogy of verbs in μ in some tenses, as impft. $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\rho\eta\nu$ or $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$; inf. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ and $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$; conj. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}$; part. ($\tau\omicron$) $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$, Ion. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, (gen. $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ Eur. Hipp. 1246): opt. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta$. This verb is altogether irregular.

Inf. (Eur. Hec. 260, H. F. 828) $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$, formed by attraction from $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\upsilon\nu$, as in the comp. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$. In the old language this verb also meant *opus est*, *I want*; hence II. pers. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ Cratin. ap. Suid., $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$ Arist. Ach. 778, $\kappa\epsilon\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, *I want*, Eur. Med. 334^a: Hdt. uses instead $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. The impft. $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ is a contr. from $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\nu$, and the same accentuation was retained when the augm. was attached, as $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$. $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\rho\eta$ is never found as the III. sing. imperf. in the simple verb, nor $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\rho\eta\nu$ in the compounds. The forms $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ &c. seem to belong to a form $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\mu$.

7. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\eta$ (Ion. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$), *sufficit*; III. pl. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\nu$; inf. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$; impft. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\eta$; aor. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu$ &c. Midd. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, *I have enough*; infin. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, like $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ from $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Hdt. VIII. 14 $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron$ imp., instead of $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\epsilon\alpha$. In Hdt. also we find other compounds, as $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\chi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\eta\sigma\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\eta\sigma\epsilon$: also I. pers. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ for $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\chi\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

^a E'ima. Heracl. 801. Med. 328.

8. *δύνημι* (ONA), *I profit*; inf. *δυνάνα*; impft. active is wanting: fut. *δνήσω*; aor. I. *ὤνησα*. Midd. *δνίναμαι*, *I profit myself*=*receive profit*; impft. *ὠνιδάμην*; fut. *δνήσομαι*; aor. II. *ὠνήμην* (late *ὠνάμην*, but as early as Eurip. Herc. F. 1368 *ὠνασθε*), *ησο*, *ητο*; imper. *δνησο*; opt. *δνάμην*; inf. *δνασθαι*; part. *δνήμενος*: aor. I. pass. *ὠνήθην*, same as *ὠνήμην*. The other forms are supplied by *ὠφέλειν*.

The reduplication of this verb resembles the regular Attic, except that *α* is substituted for the radical vowel, like *ἀ(τι)τάλλω*, *ἀ(πι)πτεύω* (see §. 256): it is the only verb with a dissyllabic root which has the reduplication, if indeed the *ο* is not merely euphonic, so that the root would be NA. In the aor. II. *ὠνήμην*, the long vowel throughout the ind. and the part. is remarkable; but this form is probably in its origin a plpft. passive.

9. *πί-μ-πλημι* (ΠΑΑ-), infin. *πιμπλάναι*; impft. *ἐπιμπλην*; fut. *πλήσω*; aor. *ἐπλησα*. Midd. *πιμπλαμαι*; infin. *πιμπλασθαι*; impft. *ἐπιμπλάμην*; pft. midd. *πέπλησμαι*; aor. pass. *ἐπλήσθην* (§. 210.); aor. II. *ἐπλήμην* poet. (*πλήτο*, *πλήτο* Hom.), *ἐνέπλητο* Arist. Vesp. 1304, *ἐμπλήμην* opt. Arist. Ach. 224, Lys. 235, 236; imper. *ἐμπλησο*, part. *ἐμπλήμενος* Arist. Vesp. 603, &c.; *ἐμπίπλη* imperat. Arist. Aves, 1310; *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311; Ion. part. *ἐμπιπλεις* Hippocr. II. 226. 13.—Midd.

The *μ* of the redupl. is dropped in composition when there is a *μ* in the preceding syllable, as *ἐμπίπλαμαι*, *ἐνεπιπλάμην*. But in the poets either form was used as suited the metre.

10. *πί-μ-πρη-μι* (ΠΡΑ), in its tenses and in the dropping of the *μ* in comp. follows *πίμπλημι*; conj. *πίμπρησι* Arist. Lys. 348: *πίμπρη* imp. for *πίμπραθι* Eur. Ion 527. Bye form of the Epic *πρήθω*, of which however we find only *ἐνέπρηθον* Il. ι, 589. Old Epic pft. quoted by Photius *πεπρημένος*. From a root *PIPE*, we find *ἐπρεσε* in Hes. Theog. 856.

11. *πιφράναι*, doubtful bye form of *φρέω*; aor. II. imper. *φρές*; part. *φρείς* given by grammarians.

12. ΤΑΗΜΙ, aor. *ἐτλην*, *τλήθι*, *τλαίν*, *τλάς*; fut. *τλήσομαι*; pft. *τέτληκα*; Ep. aor. I. *ἐτάλασα*; syncop. pft. *τετλάμεν*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλαίν*, *τετλάναι*, *τετλάμεναι*. These forms seem to represent an original perfect *τέλᾱα* (ΤΑΑ), formed directly from the root, as the second pft. of other verbs, like *τέθναα* &c. from *θνα* (see §. 305.). This verb seems to express some strong feeling to which some other feeling is opposed, "to have strength of mind:" hence its various senses of *dare*, *bear*, *deign*, &c.

13. *φημί* (ΦΑ), *I say*. This verb both in its form and accent differs from *ἴστημι*.

§. 281. Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. S. 1.	φημί	φάθι or φάθι	φῶ	φάναι	φάς
2.	φῆς		φῆς		φάσα
3.	φησί(ν)		φῆ		φάν
D. 2.	φατόν		&c.		G. φάντος
3.	φατόν				
P. 1.	φαμέν		φῶμεν		
2.	φατέ		&c.		
3.	φασίν				
Impft. S. 1.	ἔφην		Opt. φαίην		
2.	ἔφης, generally ἔφησθα		&c.		
3.	ἔφη				
D. 2.	ἐφάτην				
3.	ἐφάτην				
P. 1.	ἐφαμεν		φαίμεν, φαῖμεν		
2.	ἐφατε		&c.		
3.	ἔφασαν (poet. ἔφαν).		φαίησαν, φαίεν		
Fut.	φήσω				
Aor. I.	ἔφησα.				

Middle.

Aor. II. ἐφάμην, Imper. Hom. φάο or φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Hom. Inf. φάσθαι (not used in Attic Greek, but Æsch. Pers. 698, φάσθαι in a Chorus). Part. φάμενος, in the Attic colloquial language, in the sense of “asserting.” Pft. Imper. πεφάσθω, *be it said*. Part. πεφασμένος, *said*, only Ep.—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος.

Obs. 1. Φημί is the only verb in ημι with a monosyllabic root, beginning with a consonant which has no reduplication.

Obs. 2. The II. person sing. φῆς is anomalous both in accent and the subsc. ; it seems to be a contr. from φαίς (instead of φάς, like ζῆν for ζᾶν), whence even in composition it has the accent on the ultima ; φημί in the pres., except in the II. sing., is enclitic.—(See §. 64. V. 2.) In Hom. we find φῆσθα (Od. ξ. 149.) though it may be the impft., and written φήσθα.

Obs. 3. It has a double meaning :

1. *To say* ; generally, which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and participles, but ἔλεγον is more usual for the impft. (or rather aor.) ἔφην. Inf. φάναι and part. φάς.

2. *To assert, pretend, allow* ; which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and part. (though in the infin. φάσκειν is more usual). Fut. φήσω ; aor. ἔφησα, which are supplied in the first meaning by λέξω, ἐρῶ, ἔλεξα, εἶπον, ἔφην. The impft. in this meaning is supplied by ἔφασκον, as ἔφη σπουδάζειν, *he said that he was in haste* ; ἔφασκε, *he maintained that*, &c.

Obs. 4. From the verb φημί (Lat. *for, fari*) may be formed, by an

aphæresis which would naturally happen in every day conversation, $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ —though this is more probably a bye form of $\alpha\omega$ ($\alpha\iota\omega$), *I sound* ($\alpha\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$, $\alpha\upsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega$), as $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ of $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$. This verb is often used in energetic repetitions of a sentence, as *inquam*. The impft. $\eta\nu\ \delta'\ \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, *said I*, $\eta\ \delta'\ \acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, *spoke he*, is usual in the relation of a speech. So the Epic η , “*he said*,” after a speech.

The following Deponent Verbs have α for the Radical Vowel.

§. 282. 1. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, imp. $\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, aor. $\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. The Epic aor. $\acute{\eta}\gamma\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ belongs to $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$.

2. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$ ($\Delta\epsilon\alpha$), *it seemed*; only found in Od. ζ , 242, where the common reading is $\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau'$; hence was formed, by the common change of ϵ to \omicron , $\delta\omicron\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\delta\omicron\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ conj. : $\delta\omicron\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ Apoll. Rhod. is an abbreviated form of $\delta\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ f. $\delta\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, *to doubt*^b.

3. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, *I am able*; II. pers. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\varsigma$ ($\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$ from the Ion. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\alpha\iota$ §. 269. α . poetry and late prose); conj. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, imper. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\omicron$; inf. $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$; part. $\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$: impft. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\eta}\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, II. pers. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ ($-\alpha\sigma\omicron$ rare); opt. $\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\omega$; fut. $\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\eta}\delta$. and (chiefly Ion.) $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, also in Xenoph., §. 171. *Obs.* 1. (aor. in Hom. $\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$); pft. $\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.—Verb. adj. $\delta\upsilon\nu\alpha\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

4. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, *I know*; properly *I repose on or stop*; probably an Ionic form of $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$. II. pers. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\varsigma$ ^d rare and only poet. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta$ Ion. and poet.), conj. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, imper. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\omicron$ rare); impft. $\acute{\eta}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\eta}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$ ($\acute{\eta}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\omicron$ rare), opt. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\omega$: fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; aor. $\acute{\eta}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$, Augm. §. 181. 3.—Verb. adj. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

5. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, *I love*; only in pres. and impft. $\acute{\eta}\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$; poet. for $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$: aor. $\acute{\eta}\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$; fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, both in prose. Aor. I. Epic $\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, II. sing. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$ Theocr. I. 78, $\acute{\eta}\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$ Hom., $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$ Pind.; Dor. conj. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$.

6. $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, late bye form of $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *I fly*; aor. II. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\alpha\nu$ Dor. and Æsch. P. V. 115. Soph. Ant. 1307.

7. $\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ (Eur. Med. 438), conj. $\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$; impf. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, opt. $\kappa\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\omega$ (Arist. Vesp. 298 $\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omicron\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$, see $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, and $\mu\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$ §. 258. 24.); fut. $\kappa\kappa\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *pendebo*, see also §. 287. 2.

8. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, poet.; only pres. and impft., throughout the moods like $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$; opt. $\mu\alpha\rho\nu\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\nu$.

9. $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, late bye form of $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

10. $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, aor. II. midd. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, which the Attics used instead of the obsolete aor. I. of $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Conj. $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, opt. $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\omega$, imper. $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\sigma\omicron$ or $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$, part. $\acute{\pi}\rho\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

^a Buttm. Lexil. p. 212. Valck. ad Amm. i. 16.

^c R. P. Hec. 253. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

^b Lidd. and Scott ad voc. $\delta\omicron\delta\omicron\sigma\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron$.

^d Ellendt Lex. Soph. ut supra.

§. 283. Verbs in ε (τῆθημι):

ἵημι, I send; many forms of this verb occur only in compounds.

ACTIVE.

Present.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	ἵημι ἵης ἵησι(ν)	(ἵεθι) ἵει ἵέτω &c.	ἰῶ ἵῃς ἵῃ &c.	ἵέναι	ἵείς
Dual	ἵετον ἵετον				
Plur.	ἵεμεν ἵετε ἰᾶσι(ν) or ἰείσι(ν).				

Imperfect.

	Ind.	Opt.
Sing.	(ἵην) ἵουν (as in ἀφίουν or ἡφίουν), ἵεν (as προίεν, ἡφίεν) ἵης, generally ἵεις ἵῃ, generally ἵει	ἵείην &c.
Dual	ἰέτην ἰέτην	
Plur.	ἵεμεν ἵετε ἵεσαν (as in ἡφίεσαν).	

Aorist II.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. supplied by aor. I. ἦκα	ἔς as ἀφες ἔτω &c.	ῶ as ἀφῶ ῆς ῆ &c.	εἵην εἴης εἴῃ	εἴμεν εἴτε εἴεν	εἶναι	εἶς
Plur.	ἔμεν, gener. εἵμεν, as in καθέμεν ἔτε εἶτε ἀνείτε ἔσαν εἴσαν ἀφείσαν					
Fut. ἥσω.	Aor. I. ἦκα.	Pft. εἶκα, Dor. ἔωκα.	Plpft. εἴκειν.			

Obs. 1. The ε is generally long in Attic, short in Epic Greek.

Obs. 2. The form ἰᾶσι is not found in Attic Greek, but only the contracted form ἰᾶσι, and the regular Ionic form ἰείσι.

Obs. 3. The II. and III. sing. impft. ἵης, ἵῃ are very rare, and the I. (ἵην) rests on very doubtful authority: ἵεν has the plpft. ending, like the impft. from εἶμι, I go. The Attic and Ion. form ἵουν seems to have arisen as the possible I. sing. of ἵεις, ἵει.

MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵεμαι	ἵεσο (ἵου)	ἰῶμαι Att. ἰῶμαι	ἵεσθαι	ἵέμενος
Impft.	ἵέμην		Opt. ἰέμην Att. ἰοίμην		
Aor. II.	ἔμην gen. εἵμην ἔσο . . . εἴσο ἔτο . . . εἴτο	οὐ ἔσθω	ῶμαι &c. Opt. not in use.	ἔσθαι	ἔμενος
Plur.	ἔμεθα . . . εἵμεθα &c.				

Pft. εἶμαι, εἶσθαι &c. : μεθείμαι &c.
Plpft. εἶμην (παρεἶμην, παρείτο Soph.)
Fut. ἥσομαι
Aor. I. ἤκαμην only in Ind.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἔθην gen. εἶθην. Part. ἐθείς
Fut. ἐθήσομαι
Verbal adj. ἐτός, ἐτέος.

Dialects.

§. 284. Homer. fut. ἀνέσει; aor. ἀνεσαν, in the sense of *to send back* (ἀνέσαντες, ἀνέσαιμι, belong to εἶσα); ξύνιον (ἰΩ) for ξυνίεσαν. Soph. El. 143 ἐφίει for ἐφίεσαι.

Herodotus II. 165 ἀνέονται (ἔΩ), (but the best reading is ἀνείνται or ἀνέωνται), ἀνίει for ἀνίησι, ἐμετίετο for μεθίετο, and μεμετιμένος for μεθειμένος. G. T. Matth. i. 34. ἦφιε Impft. from ἀφίημι.

In one passage of Herod. (IV. 125.) some editions read ἀνίεε, as an Ionic resolution of ἀνίει. Dindorf reads ἀνίει, as we find it in other passages.

Theog. ξύνιε imper for ξυνίει.

Ionic ἔηκα for ἦκα.

The Doric pft. ἔωκα; ἀφέωνται is found also in the N. T. : so ἀνέωνται.

§. 285. The following poetic or dialectic forms belong to this class :

1. ἀημι (ἈΕ), Ep. III. sing. ἀησι (Hes. Opp. et Di. 514.) III. pl. ἀεισι (Hesiod. Theog. 875.), part. ἀείς, ἀέντος; impft. III. sing. ἀη or ἀει, διάει (Od. ε, 478, τ, 440, as if from ΑΕΩ), ἀεν (Apoll. Rh. as if from ἈΩ). In the other forms the η remains contrary to the analogy of τίθημι; dual πτ. ἀητον II. ε. 5; imper. ἀήτω; infn. ἀήναι, ἀήμεναι : midd. ἀημαι : Od. ζ, 131 ὕμενος and ἀήμενος, *pierced through with rain and wind*; impft. ἀητο II. φ, 386.

2. αἰνῆμι, old form of αἰνέω Hes. Opp. et Di. 683., ἐπαίνῆμι Æolic, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. p. 346 D.

3. διδῆμι, Ep. and old Ion., and Att. (Xen.) old form of δέω; διδέντων Od. μ, 54, διδέασι Xen. Anab. V. 8. 24 (another reading is δεσμεύουσι), III. sing. impft. διδῆ II. λ, 105.

4. διζῆμαι (Ion. dep. midd.); it retains the η in ἐδίζητο, -ήντο, -ησθαι, -ήμενος in Hdt.; Hom. διζῆαι, Call. ἦν διζῆ. It has the short vowel in Theocr. 25. 37 : fut. διζήσομαι, aor. I. ἐδιζήσάμην (late).

Obs. 1. The forms of δίξομαι in εται, ετο, εσθαι are very doubtful; δίξειαι and -εο may come from this form. The verb δίξω, *I doubt* (Hdt. I. 65, II. π, 713), belongs without doubt to the same root.

5. δίημι (ΔΙΕ), act. only ἐνδίσαν III. pl. impft. (II. σ, 584), *they urged on, hunted*; midd. *I urge myself on, fly*; generally in active sense, *hunt, frighten away*; διένται II. ψ, 475, δίσσθαι II. μ, 304, conj. δίηται, δίωνται, Opt. δίοιτο (ΔΙΩ) like τίθοιτο.

Obs. 2. The Epic verb δῖω has the intransitive sense *to be alarmed*; the form δῖομαι (Æsch. Per. 697, 698) has the force of δῖω, *I fear*, not δῖεμαι. This verb is seemingly connected with δῖωκειν on the one hand, and δειδω on the other.

§. 286. εἰμί, I am.

The enclitic forms have an asterisk.

Present.				
Indic.	Conj.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1. εἰμί*	ἔμ		εἶναι	ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν
2. εἶ	ἦς	ἴσθι		G. ὄντος.
3. ἐστί(ν)*	ἦ	ἔστω		
Dual 2. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
3. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
Plur. 1. ἐσμέν*	ἦμεν			
2. ἐστέ*	ἦτε	ἔσθε		
3. εἰσί(ν)*	ῶσι(ν)	ἔστωσαν, rarely ἔστων and still more rarely ὄντων.		

Imperfect.

Indic.	Opt.
Sing. 1. ἦν, ἦμην	εἶην
2. (ἦς) gen. ἦσθα	εἶης (εἶησθα, Æol.)
3. ἦν (= ἦε-ν)	εἶη
Dual 2. ἦτην or ἦστην	εἶήτην
3. ἦτην - ἦστην	εἶήτην (εἶτην Plat. Tim. 31 A.)
Plur. 1. ἦμεν	εἶημεν (sometimes εἶμεν)
2. ἦτε or ἦσθε	εἶητε (..... εἶτε)
3. ἦσαν	εἶησαν, generally εἶεν.

Future.

ἔσομαι	ἔσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος
ἔσῃ or ἔσει			
(ἔσεται) ἔσται &c.			

Verb. adj. ἐστέον, as συνεστέον.

The Perfect and Aorist are supplied by γέγνεσθαι, pft. γέγονα, aor. ἐγενόμην.

Observations.

1. We must observe the distinction between εἶεν for εἶησαν and εἶεν, an abbreviated form of εἶην with the ν added, "well—be it so."

2. Another form of III. imper., ἦτω for ἔστω is found in Plat. Rep. II. p. 361 C. One MS. reads ἔστω; it occurs in no other classical author, but often in the N. T.; ὄντων for ἔστωσαν is rare—mostly in Plato.

3. The I. pers. impft. ἦ (formed from ἔα), is old Attic, and is found in the Traged., Comed., Plato, &c. The middle ἦμην sometimes occurs, though not often, in the old writers^a, but especially in the formula ἦμην ἄν, I should

^a Piers. Moer. p. 172. Lobeck Phryn. p. 152.

de. In late writers it is more common. The II. sing. ἦς for ἦσθα was not commonly used till the late writers, nor in good prose writers, and but rarely in the choric verses of the Attic poets.

4. The fut. ἔσεται occurs only in the old and Epic language, never in prose.

5. This verb is in the pres. an enclitic, except the II. sing. εἶ. In compounds the accent rests, according to the general rules, on the preposition, as πάρεμι, πάρει, πάρεστι &c. (but παρῆν=παρ(έ)ην according to the general rules): παρέσται=παρέσεται, παρείναι=παρέμεναι (but παῶ=παρ(έ)ω), part. παρών, following the analogy of aor. II. participles.

6. A comparison with the cognate forms in Sanscrit and Latin will illustrate the conjugation of this verb:

Ind. <i>as-mi</i>	<i>ἔσ-μι</i>	Lat. <i>(e)s-um</i>
<i>as-i</i>	<i>ἔσ-σί</i>	<i>(es-si)-es</i>
<i>as-ti</i>	<i>ἔσ-τί</i>	<i>es-t</i>
<i>as-mas=smas</i>	<i>ἔσ-μές</i>	<i>(e)s-umus</i>
<i>as-tha=stha</i>	<i>ἔσ-τέ</i>	<i>es-tis</i>
<i>as-a-nti=santi</i>	<i>ἔσ(ε)ντι</i>	<i>(e)s-unt.</i>

§. 287. Dialectic forms of εἶμι^a.

Indicative.

Sing. 1.	<i>ἔμμι</i> Dor. (for <i>ἔσμι</i>)
2.	<i>ἔσσι</i> Ep. Dor. sometimes also Att. poetry. <i>ἔσσιν</i> Ep. <i>εἰς</i> Ion.
3.	<i>ἐντί</i> Dor. (?) ^b
Plur. 1.	<i>εἰμέν</i> , Ep. and Ion., <i>ἔμέν</i> poet. (rare); <i>ἔσμές</i> ^c , <i>εἰμές</i> Dor.
2.	
3.	<i>ἔασιν(ν)</i> Ep. <i>ἐντί</i> and <i>ἔοντι</i> Dor.

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	<i>ἔσσο</i> Ep., <i>ἔσο</i> Dor.
3.	<i>ἦτω</i> Plat. Rep.
Plur. 3.	<i>ἔόντων</i> , <i>ἔόντω</i> Ion. and Dor.

Conjunctive.

<i>ἔω</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>εἴω</i> Ep.
Plur. 1. <i>ἔμεσ</i> Dor.

Infinitive.

ἔμεναι and *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμεν* and *ἔμμεν* Ep.
ἦμεν or *ἦμες*^d, *ἔμεν* or *εἰμες* Dor.
ἔμεναι Dor. Arist. Ach. 775.

^a Ahrens Dor. p. 318.

^c Idem, 320.

^b But see Ahrens, p. 319.

^d But see Ahrens, p. 322.

Participles.

έών, έούσα, έόν Ep. and Ion.; fem. έούσα Dor., εύσα Call. Theocr. XXVIII.
 16.: acc. εύντα Theocr. II. 3.
 έασσα for ούσα sometimes in Dor., like πρόφρων, -φρασσα.

Imperfect.

Ind. S. 1. | έα (cf. έρίθεα), so ήα, έον, έσκον Ep. and Ion. (Il. λ, 762 έην with
 the various reading έον): ήν, Ep. and Att., old Attic ή=
 έα, cf. έπεπόνθη et simil.
 2. | έησθα, ήσθα Ep. έας Ion.
 3. | έην Ep. and Ion., ήην, ήεν, έσκε Ep., ής Dor.
 P. 1. | ήμες Dor. (ήμεθα St. Matt. XXIII. 30. Griesb. Tisch. Lach.)
 2. | έατε Ion.
 3. | έσαν (έπεσαν), Ep. Doric and Ion.: έασαν, Hdt. IX. 31 περι-
 έασαν: έσσαν Dor.
 Opt. | έοιμι, έοις, έοι, Ep. and Ion.
 III. pers. midd.; έιατο for ήντο Od. v, 106.

Future.

έσομαι and έσομαι, έσεσθαι and έσεσθαι &c. *metri gratia*.
 έσοῦμαι, έσοῦμαι Dor.
 έσείται Dor., Eur. Iph. Aul. Chorus, 772.
 έσσεύται Hom. Il. II. 393.
 III. pl. έσούνται Dor., Thuc. V. 77, 79.

§. 288. Verb in εἰ, only εἰμι (ibo) (Active 'I, Middle 'IE).

Present.

	Indicative.	Conj.	Imperative.	Infin.
Sing. 1.	εἰμι	ἔω		ἰέναι
2.	εἶ	ἔης	ἔθι, in Comp. πρόσσει	Part.
3.	εἴσι(ν)	ἔη &c.	ἔτω προσίτω	ἰών, ἰού-
Dual 2.	ἔτον		ἔτον	σα, λόν
3.	ἔτον		ἔτων	G. λόντος.
Plur. 1.	ἔμεν			
2.	ἔτε		ἔτε	
3.	ἔασι(ν)		ἔωσαν or λόντων	

Obs. 1. In Æsch. Eum. 32, ἔτων for ἔωσαν, like ἔστων for ἔστωσαν.

Imperfect.

	Indicative.	Optative.
Sing. 1.	ἦεν, Attic ἦα	ἴοιμι or ἰοίην
2.	ἦεις or ἦεισθα	ἴοις
3.	ἦει	ἴοι
Dual 2.	ἦέλτην or ἦτην	ἔο.
3.	ἦέλτην - ἦτην	
Plur. 1.	ἦειμεν - ἦμεν	
2.	ἦειτε - ἦτε	
3.	ἦεσαν	

Obs. 2. A III. sing. impft. ἦεν is used in Attic iambs for ἦει, only before a vowel.

Middle—in the sense of “hastening.”

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵεμαι ἵεσθαι or ἵη &c.	ἵεσο	ἵομαι ἵη &c.	ἵεσθαι	ἵμενος
			Opt.		
Impft.	ἵεμην ἵεσο &c.		ἰοίμην &c.		

Verb. adj. ἰρός, ἰρέον, or ἰητόν, ἰητέον.

Obs. 3. Accent.—The compounds follow the rules of εἰμί, whence many forms of these words are exactly the same: as *πάρισι*, III. pl. from *εἰμί*, III. sing. from *εἶμι*. The accent in the inf. and part. pres. of compounds is on the same syllable as in the simple verb, as *παριέναι*, *παρίων*.

Obs. 4. The pres., especially in the ind. always has a future sense in Attic Greek. The present notion is supplied by *ἔρχομαι*.

Dialects.

§. 289.

Present.

Indicative Sing. 2. *εἶσθα* Ep., *εἶς* Ion.
 Conjunctive *ἵησθα* Ep.
 Infinitive *ἵμεναι*, *ἵμεναι*, *ἵμεν* Ep.

Imperfect.

- Ind. Sing. 1. *ῥια* Ep. and Ion., *ῥιον* Ep.
 2. *ῥies, ies* Ep.
 3. *ῥie* Ep. and Ion., *ῥien* Ep., *ῥε(ν), ῖε(ν)* Ep. (*κατεῖεν* without Augm. for *κατῆεν*, Hesiod. Scut. 254^a).
 Dual 3. *ῖτην* Ep.
 Plur. 1. *ῖομεν*.
 3. *ῥιον* Ep., *ῥισαν* Ep. and Ion., *ῖσαν, ῖσαν* Ep.
 Opt. Sing. 3. *ῖοι* Ep., *εῖη* Il. ω, 139, and Od. ξ, 496.
 Future and Aorist Middle, *εῖσομαι, εἰσάμην* Ep. *ἐπεισαμένη* Il. φ, 424.

Verbs in ο (διδω-μι, ΔΟ).

§. 290. Besides *δίδωμι*, there is only one verb in *ο* of this sort :

δύνομαι (Ep. and Ion.), *I blame*; *δύνοσαι, δύνοται* &c.; imper. *δύνοσο* (*δύνοσσο*); impft. *δυνόμεν*, opt. *δυνοίμην, δύνοιτο*; fut. *δύνοσομαι*; aor. *δυνόσάμην* and *δυνόσθην*, Epic forms from 'ΟΝ-: *οὔνεσθε* (Il. ω, 241.) for *δνεσθε*, and this for *δνοσθε*, though perhaps the best reading is *οὔνοσθε*. Aor. I. middle *δυνάμην*, same as the aor. I. of *δίνημι*, from ΟΝΩ, as *εὔρατο* from *εὔρω*^b.

Verbs in υ.

§. 291. 1. ΑΓΡΥ-ΜΙ (Att. *ἀγρεύω, I hunt*), whence *ἀγρυμένη, caught*, Anth. Pal. VII. 702.

2. *δύνυμαι*, bye form of *ἀνύω, δύνυες* Theocr. VII. 10. impft. act., *δύνυτο* impft. midd.: these forms are also explained as syncopated from *ἀνύομεν, ἀνύετο*: but in this case the *υ* would be long, as in *εὔρυτο* below.

3. *γάνυμαι, I rejoice*; only pres. impft. and fut. *γανύσσεται* Il. ξ, 504: late and even Attic *γάνυμι*.

4. *εἴρυμι*, inf. *εἰρύμεναι, to draw*, Hesiod. Opp. 818: midd. *εἴρῳμαι, ἔρῳμαι, I draw out, save*; III. pl. *εἰρύαται* for *εἴρυνται* (Il. α, 239); inf. *εἴρυσθαι* and *ἔρυσθαι*; impft. *εἴρυντο* (Il. μ, 454.), *to protect*; *ἔρῳτο* (Hes. Theog. 301.), *was kept*.

Obs. This verb is a poetic form of the poetic and Ionic verb *ἐρύω* and *εἰρύω* (*I draw*), *ἐρύομαι* (*I draw to myself*, as it were from a crowd=*save*), which retains the short *υ* in its tenses, as *ἔρῳσα*: another form is *ρύομαι* which is found even in Attic prose, aor. *ἐρρυσάμην*. The forms *ἔρῳται, ἔρῳτο, ἔρῳσο, εἰρῳτο*, in the sense of "*preserve*," are abbreviated forms of the pres. and impft. of *ἐρύομαι*, wherefore they have the long *υ*. So also inf. *ρύσθαι, ῥύατ'* III. pl. impft. Ion. for *ρύϊατο* (Il. σ, 515, Od. ρ, 201.) from *ρύομαι*.

5. *κύνυμαι*, Ep. form of *κινόομαι*.

6. *λέξυμαι*, only pres. and impft. Ion. and poetic form of *λέζομαι*.

7. *τάνυμαι*, bye form of *τανύω*; III. sing. *τάννται* Il. ρ, 393.

^a Götting ad loc.

^b Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 190.

§. 292. Verbs in μι which insert the syllable νν or ννν between the Radical Vowel and the Personal Ending.

I. Verbs whose Root ends in α, ε or ο.

TENSE.	ACTIVE.		
	α. root α.	δ. root ε.	ε. root ο (ω).
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*	κορέ-ννῦ-μι*	στρώ-ννῦ-μι*
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῦ-ν*
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδα-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ἔ-στρω-κα
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδᾶ-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
Fut.	σκεδᾶσω	κορέ-σω,	στρώ-σω
	Att. σκεδῶ-ῃς-ῃ	Att. κορῶ-εἰς-εἰ	
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδᾶ-σα	ἐ-κόρε-σα	ἔ-στρω-σα
MIDDLE.			
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μαι	κορέ-ννῦ-μαι	στρώ-ννῦ-μαι
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδα-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-κορε-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-στρω-ννῦ-μην
Perft.	ἐ-σκεδα-σ-μαι	κε-κόρε-σ-μαι	ἔ-στρω-μαι
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην	ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην	ἐ-στρώ-μην
Fut.		κορέ-σομαι	
Aor.		ἐ-κορε-σάμην	
Fut. III.		κε-κορέ-σομαι	
PASSIVE.			
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην	ἐ-στρώ-θην
Fut.	σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	κορε-σ-θήσομαι	στρω-θήσομαι
Verb.	σκεδα-σ-τός	κορε-σ-τός	στρω-τός
adj.	σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τέος

* And σκεδα-ννῶ, ἐ-σκεδᾶ-ννυσθαι—κορε-ννῶ, ἐ-κορέ-ννυσθαι—στρω-ννῶ, ἐ-στρώ-ννυσθαι (ν is always short).

2. Verbs whose Root ends in a Consonant.

Pres.	δλ-λῦ-μι*	δλ-λῦ-μαι	δμ-νῦ-μι*	δμ-νῦ-μαι
Impft.	ῶλ-λῦ-ν*	δλ-λῦ-μην	ῶμ-νῦ-ν*	ῶμ-νῦ-μην
Pft. I.	δλ-ώλε-κα (ΟΛΕΩ)		δμ-ώμο-κα (ΟΜΟΩ)	δμ-ώμο-σ-μαι
Pft. II.	δλ-ωλ-α			3. ὁμώμοσται Att. sometimes ὁμώμοται, with- out σ &c. Part. ὁμωμοσμένος. Plpft. δμ-ωμό-σ-μην sometimes Att. ὁμώμοτο with- out σ
Plpft. I.	δλ-ωλέ-κειν		δμ-ωμό-κειν	
Plpft. II.	δλ-ώλ-ειν			
Fut.	ὀλ-ῶ	ὀλ-οὔμαι, εἰ εἴται	ὀμ-οὔμαι, εἰ, εἴται	
Aor. I.	ῶλε-σα	A. II. ὥλ-όμην	ῶμο-σα A. I. P. ὥμό-θην Fut. I. P. ὁμοθήσομαι	ῶμο-σάμην

Obs. δλλνμι is formed by assimilation from δλ-νν-μι.

Catalogue of Verbs of this Class.

Verbs whose Root ends in a Vowel.

1. in α.

§. 293. 1. κερά-ννν-μι (poet. form of κιννάω, Ep. and poet. κερῶω), *I mingle*; fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ; aor. ἐκέρᾶσα; pft. κέκρᾶκα; pft. midd. κέκρᾶμαι; aor. pass. ἐκράθην, Att. also ἐκεράσθην.—Midd. On the forms arising from Metathesis, see §. 249.

Late pft. κεκέρασμαι, but also Anacr. XXIX. 13. Ion. pft. κέκρημαι, ἐκρή-θην &c. Od. η, 164 ἐπικρήσαι aor. act. II. δ, 260 κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι.

2. κρεμά-ννν-μι, *I hang*; fut. ἄσω, Att. ῶ; aor. ἐκρέμασα, Midd. κρέμαμαι, *I hang myself*; fut. κρεμασθήσομαι; aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Aor. midd. κρεμάσασθαι Hesiod Opp. 627, *to hang any thing from some-thing*; κρεμάω does not occur till late.

3. πετά-ννν-μι, *I open*; fut. -ἄσω, Att. -ῶ; pft. midd. πέπταμαι (§. 248. b.); aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην.

Pres. πετάω, late pft. πεπέτασμαι in an oracle, Hdt. I. 62, and Lucian Somn. πεπέτασται. Many of the forms of this verb are identical with some forms of πέτομαι, as ἐπετάσθην, and an aor. middle ἀναπτάμενος Parm.—πιτνάω, πίτνημι are other forms of this verb.

* and ὀλλύ-ω, ὥλλν-ον, —δμνύ-ω, ὥμνν-ον(ῦ).

4. σκεδά-ννυ-μι, fut. -άσω, Att. -ᾶ; pft. midd. ἐσκέδασμαι; aor. pass. ἐσκέδασθην.

Bye form σκίδνημι. Epic κεδάννυμι, κίδνημι, and Apoll. κεδάιω.

2. in ε.

§. 294. 1. ἔ-ννυ-μι, in prose ἀμφιέννυμι (impf. has no Augm.), fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ; aor. ἠμφιέσα; pft. midd. ἠμφιέσμαι, ἠμφιέσαι, ἠμφιέσται &c., inf. ἠμφιέσθαι; fut. midd. ἀμφιέσομαι—Augm. §. 173. 7., 181. 3. In composition the vowel of the prepos. is usually not elided, as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐπιέσασθαι, ἐπιεῖμαι.

Epic and Ion. εἶνυμι for εἰννυμι §. 271, Obs. 1: (So Æol. κτένω for κτείνω, σπέρρω for σπείρω): ἐπείνυσθαι Hdt. IV. 64; εἶννον impf. Hom. Poet. forms, fut. ἔσω, ἔσσω aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι, midd. ἐσσάμην; perf. εἵμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται &c.; plpft. ἔσμεν, ἔσσο, ἔστο, III. plur. εἶατο. Epic forms, ἐέσσατο, ἔεστο, which are explained by the Digamma (§. 174. 5.).

2. ζέ-ννυ-μι, *I boil*, trans.; fut. ζέσω; aor. ἔξεσα, perf. midd. ἔξεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐξέσθην.

ζέω is on the contrary generally intrans.

3. κορέ-ννυ-μι, fut. κορέσω (Epic κορέω); aor. ἐκόρεσα; pft. midd. κεκόρεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐκορέσθην.—Midd.

Ion. pft. κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι; Epic κεκορήως.

4. σβέ-ννυ-μι, *I extinguish*; fut. σβέσω; aor. ἔσβεσα; pft. ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*; aor. II. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν), *was extinguished*; midd. σβέννυμαι, *I am extinguished*; pft. midd. ἔσβεσμαι; aor. pass. ἐσβέσθην. This is the only verb in ννυ, with a pure root, which has an aor. II.

5. στορέ-ννυ-μι, *I strew* (στόρνυμι); fut. στορέσω; Att. παραστορέω (Arist. Eq. 481); aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι, ἔστρωμαι, ἐστρώθην, στρωτός. Un-Attic ἐστορέσθην (Hippocr.) and ἐστορήθην.

3. Verbs in ι.

§. 295. 1. ἱ-ννυ-μι, only in compos. as καθίννυμι, midd. καθίννυμαι, *bye* form in Hippocr. of καθίζω and καθίζομαι.

2. τί-ννυ-μι, *I pay*; midd. τίννυμαι, *I punish*; Epic form of τίνω and τίνομαι. In Attic poetry the midd. is found with one ν, τίνῃμαι.

4. Verbs in ο, which is lengthened to ω.

§. 296. 1. ῥώ-ννυ-μι, fut. ῥώσω; aor. ἔρῳσα; pft. midd. ἔρῳσμαι; ἔρῳμαι is quoted by Suidas as an old Attic form.

2. ῥώ-ννυ-μι, fut. ῥώσω; aor. ἔρρωσα; pft. midd. ἔρρωμαι, imper. ἔρρωσο, *vale*, inf. ἔρρωσθαι; aor. pass. ἔρρώσθην.

3. στρώ-νυ-μι, fut. στρώσω ; aor. ἔστρωσα &c., see στορέννυμι §. 294. 5.

4. χρώ-νυ-μι, *I colour* ; fut. χρώσω ; aor. ἔχρωσα ; pft. midd. ἔχρωσαι, belong to χρώζω.

5. χώ-νυ-μι, late form of the verb χόω ; fut. χώσω ; pft. κέχωσαι &c.

Verbs whose Root ending in a Consonant takes νυ.

§. 297. 1. ἄγ-νυ-μι, impft. is rare and seems to want the augment, as ἄγνυτο Hes. Scut. 279 ; fut. ἄξω ; aor. ἔαξα ; pft. II. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα, *I am broken* ; aor. II. pass. ἐάγην. Third plur. aor. II. ἄγεν for ἄγησαν.—Midd.

Hesiod. Op. 664. 691 καυδάεις is a form of ΚΑΦΑΞΑΙΣ for καταφάξαις by assimilation, as καββάλλω ; the assimilated F being softened to the vowel υ like εὔαδον for ἔβαδον. Homer II. ψ. 392 ἦξε for ἔαξε (so ἄτη from ἀτάτη). In Hippocr. we find κάτηξα and the subst. κάτηξις and κάτηγμα. The augment is retained in the moods, as κατεαγῆ, κατεαγείς Hippocr., ἐξεαγείσα Apoll. and even Plato Gorg. p. 469 E κατεαγῆναι various reading κατεαγείναι), Lys. c. Sim. p. 100. 5 κατεάξαντες with no various reading. This anomaly may have been permitted, to distinguish the forms of this verb from the identical ones of ἄγω and ἄττω. The α is said to be naturally long (aor. II. pass. ἐάγην), in Homer common, in the later poets, as Theocr., short ; but the α of aor. II. is a temporal augment like ἐώρακα, ἐάλω.

2. ἄχ-νυ-μαι, Epic form of ἄχομαι which is the middle form of ἀκαχίζω, impft. ἀχνύμην Hom.

3. δαί-νυ-μι, (for δαίτ-νυ-μι), imper. δαίνυ for δαίνυθι II. ι. 70,—midd. δαίνυμαι, *I feast* ; II. sing. δαίνο II. ω, 63, opt. δαίνυτο II. ω, 665, III. pl. δαινύατο Od. σ, 247 ; fut. δαίσω ; aor. ἐδαισάμην. Here also belongs δαισθεῖς Eur. Heracl. 914.

4. δείκ-νυ-μι (ΔΕΚ), fut. δέξω, Ion. δέξω ; aor. ἔδειξα, Ion. ἔδεξα. Midd. δέικνυμαι signifies also in Epic *I greet, welcome, pledge*. So pft. δείδεγμαι with a pres. sense III. pl. δειδέχεται, III. sing. plpft. δείδεκτο, III. plur. δειδέχατο, Ion. pft. δέδεγμαι ; aor. I. ἐδέιχθην, Ion. ἐδέχθην.

5. εἶργ-νυ-μι (also εἶργω), *I shut in* ; fut. εἶρξω ; aor. εἶρξα : but εἶργω, ξω, ξα, *I shut out*, Ion. ἔργω &c. Thuc. V. 11 περιέρξαντες, Æsch. Choeph. 444 ἀφερκτος.

This verb had originally the digamma, as may be seen by the Epic forms : ἔέργω II. ψ. 72 εἶργουσι wrong reading for ἔργ-, for εἶργω is not digammated), ἀποέργω, ἔεργνυμι, ἔεργον, ἔεργνυ, pft. ἔεργμαι and plpft. III. pl. ἐέρχατο i. e. ἔεργμαι, without redupl.) Od. κ, 241, II. ε, 89 (but also ἐρχαται, ἐρχατο Od. ι, 221, κ, 283, without augment). Hence the difference in sense between the aspirated and lenis forms could not of course have existed in Homer. In Attic and the common dialect it is always observed.

6. ζεύ-νυ-μι, fut. ζεύξω, ζεύξομαι; aor. ζεύξα, ζεύξάμην; pft. pass. ζεύγμαι; aor. II. pass. ζεύγην; aor. I. pass. in the trag. ζεύχθην.

7. καί-νυ-μαι, *I excel*; for κάδ-νυμι; pft. κέκασμαι see §. 24, (Dor. κέκαδ-μαι) with a pres. sense. Eur. El. 616 κέκασμαι in the unusual sense of *guarded*.(?)

8. μίγ-νυ-μι, *I mingle* (μίσγω, poet.); fut. μίξω; aor. ξμίζα; inf. μίζαι; pft. midd. μέμιγμαι; aor. pass. έμίχθην, έμύγην; fut. μιγήσομαι; III. fut. μεμίξομαι.

9. οίγ-νυ-μι or οίγω (prose ανοίγνυμι, ανοίγω, *I open*; impft. ανέωγον): fut. οίξω (ανοίξω); aor. οίξα (άνέωξα, ανοίξαι); pft. I. ανέωγα, *have opened*; pft. II. άνέωγα, *am open*; Att. άνέωγμαi (Augm. §. 173. 9.): aor. I. pass. part. ανοιχθείς. Aor. II. pass. ηνόγη G. T. Rev. xv. 5.

Epic οίξεν, οίγνυτο. Un-Attic άνώξα; late ηνοιξα, ηνοιγην &c.

10. δμόργ-νυ-μι, fut. δμορξω; aor. ώμορξα.—Midd.

11. πήγ-νυ-μι, *I fix*; fut. πήξω; aor. έπηξα; pft. II. πέπηγα, *stand fixed*; midd. πήγνυμαι; pft. πέπηγμαi, *I stand fixed*; aor. I. έπήχθην; aor. II. pass. έπάγην; fut. παγήσομαι.—Midd. in Hesiod.: Pres. opt. πηγνύτο Plat. Phaed. p. 118 A; aor. I. έπηξάμην, Dor. έπαξάμην; II. sing. Dor. έπάξα: κατέπηκτο II. xi. 370, Sync. aor., see §. 308.

Late form πήσσω, πήττω. In Doric the broad α prevails throughout the active tenses.

12. πλήγ-νυ-μαι, a rare middle form of πλήσσω, found only in a compound εκπλήγνυσθαι Thuc. IV. 125.

13. ρήγ-νυ-μι, *I break*; fut. ρήξω; aor. έρρηξα; pft. II. έρρωγα, *am broken* (§. 214. Obs. 2.); aor. II. pass. έρράγην; fut. ραγήσομαι (α): Midd. aor. έρρηξάμην.

14. φράγ-νυ-μι, late form of φράσσω, ττω—fut. φράξω; aor. έφραξα &c. Aor. pass. έφράχθην, έφράγην.—Midd.

Verbs whose Root ending in a Liquid takes νν.

§. 298. 1. αἷ-νυ-μαι (for αἷρ-νυμαι), *I take*; Epic only pres. and impft. without augm., αἶνυτο.

2. ἄρ-νυ-μαι (Epic and also Plato), *I bear away*; a form of αἶρομαι, and used only in certain notions; as, *work out, earn wages, booty, glory, &c.*; imp. ηρνύμην, II. χ, 160 ἄρνύσθην without augm. The other tenses are formed from αἶρομαι.

3. θόρ-νυ-μαι form of θρώσκω.

4. κτεί-νυ-μι, an Attic prose form of κτείνω: KTEIN, lengthened from KTEN. The forms κτείννυμι, κτίννυμι, κτίννυμι, in MSS., are incorrect, arising from mistakes as to the root.

5. **ἄλ-λυ-μι** (for **ἄλ-νυμι**), *I destroy*; (§. 292. 2.) The I. pft. is trans., the II. pft. intrans.—Midd. *perire*.

Late writers **ἄλλεσθην** (for **ἄλωλα ὑπό τινος**). Epic impft. from **ἀλέω**, II. τ. 135 **ἀλέεσκεν** (various reading **ἄλεσκεν**, **ἀλέεσκεν**), Part. **ἀλόμενος** is often used as an adjective, “unhappy,” *perditus*; so always the Ep. **οἰλόμενος**.

6. **ὀμ-νυμι**, *I swear*; fut. **ὀμοῦμαι**; aor. **ὤμοσα**; pft. act. **ὀμώμοκα**; pft. midd. part. **ὀμωμοσμένος**. The other forms of the pft. and plpft. generally have not the σ, as **ὀμώμοται**, **ὀμώμοτο**. The σ seems to be an euphonic insertion in those forms where one μ was followed by two others in successive syllables; but we find it even in **ὀμώμοσται** Eur. Rhes. 816, **ὀμοσθήσεται** Andoc. Pac. p. 27. 43.

7. **ὄρ-νυ-μι**, fut. **ὄρσω**; aor. **ὄρσα**; pft. **ὄρωρα** §. 178: midd. **ὄρνυμαι**; fut. **ὄροῦμαι**; aor. **ὠρόμην**.

Epic form **ὄρνύω**; III. sing. syncopated, Epic aor. midd. **ὤρτο** &c. imper. **ὄρσο**, inf. **ὄρθαι**, part. **ὄρμενος**: aor. II. **ὤρορεν** (like **ἤραρεν**), generally transitive = **ὄρσα**, but sometimes, intrans., is *awakened*, II. ν. 78. Hom. pft. midd. **ὄρώρεται**, conj. **ὄρώρηται**. II. β. 398, ψ. 212, we find **ὄρέοντο**, *they rushed*, from an obsolete pres. **ὄρέομαι**. The pres. **ὄρομαι** (Od. ξ. 104.) signifies *I watch*.

8. **πτάρ-νυ-μι**, Attic form of **πταίρω**, *I sneeze*, pres. and impft.

9. **στώρ-νυ-μι**, *I strew*; see **στορέννυμι**.

§. 299. Poetic Verbs which insert νη between the Consonant and μι.

1. **δάμνημι** (ΔΑΜ), Ep. bye form of **δαμάζω**, *domo*; only pres. and impf. (Hom.: Theog.); **δάμναμαι** Od. ξ. 488, Hes. Theog. 122. The root is strengthened by ν. See §. 272. Obs. 4.

2. **κίδνημι** (ΚΕΔ), bye form of **κεδάννυμι**, Ep. for **σκεδ.**, Hdt. VII. 140; pass. **κίδναμαι** Homer and Eur. Hec. 898.

3. **κίρνημι** (ΚΕΡ), bye form of **κεράννυμι** Pind. Isth. VI. 3, **κίρναθι** Id. Nem. VI. 119, **κινράμεν** Id., **κινράναι** Hippocr., **κινραίς** for **κινράς** Alcæus. Impft. **έκίρνην**, **έκίρνη** Homer.

4. **κρήμνημι** (ΚΡΕΜ), Attic bye form of **κρεμάννυμι**, and Pind. Pyth. IV. 43: only pres. and impft.

5. **πέρνημι** (ΠΕΡ), *I sell*; bye form of **πιπράσκω**; fut. **περᾶσω**, **περῶ**; aor. **ἐπέρασα**; pft. **πέπρᾱκα**, **πέπρᾱμαι**, **πέπρᾱμαι** II. σ. 292, Arist. Eq. 176; **ἐπεπράμην** Pind. Isth. II. 11.

6. **πίτνημι** (ΠΕΤ), bye form of **πετάννυμι** Od. λ. 393 **πιτνάς**, II. χ. 402 **πίτναντο** (Wolf **πῖλναντο**).

7. **σκιδνημι**, (ΣΚΕΔ) bye form of **σκεδάννυμι**, II. ε. 526 **διασκιδνᾷσιν** III. pl., Midd. **σκιδναμαι** Hom.

8. **πῖλναμαι** (ΠΕΛ, strengthened by ν), bye form of **πελάζω**, **ἐπιπλάνμην**, Homer, Hesiod.

Inflexion of the two Perfects κείμει and ἵμαι.

§. 300. 1. **Κείμει** (*I lie*), properly *I have laid myself, have been laid* (as **ἀνάκειμαι**, *I am laid up as an offering*; **σύγκειται**, *constat*), is a pft. without redupl. from a root **ΚΕΙ**, contracted from **ΚΕΕ**, as may be seen from the Ionic forms **κίεσται** and **κίεσθαι**.

Perfect.				
Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
κείμεαι	κείσο	κέωμαι	κείσθαι	κείμενος
κείσαι	κείσθω	κῆ		
κείται	&c.	&c.		
κείμεθα				
κείσθε				
κείνται				
Ind.	Plpft.			
ἐκείμην				Opt. κεοίμην
ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο, III. pl. ἔκειντο.				

Fut. κείσομαι.

Compounds, ἀνάκειμαι, ἐπίκειμαι, κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι &c. Inf. κατακείσθαι.

Obs. The pres. sense of this verb accounts for the accent of the pft. part., as if it were a present, and the formation of an independent conjunctive instead of the periphrasis.

Dialects.

2. Homer κέονται, as if from κέομαι; Ion. open forms κέεται and κέεσθαι, III. pl. Ep. κείται, Ion. κέεται, II. sing. κατάκειαι for -κεισαι Hymn. Merc. 254. Plpft. III. pers. ἐκέατο Hdt., κέατο, κείατο Hom., ἐκέατο Apoll. Rhod. Doric fut. κεισεύμαι.

3. Instead of κῆται, pres. conj. κῆται is read in the last editions of Homer, but the old reading κείται is the best, which is used as the conj., like διασκεδάννυται (§. 273. Obs. 3.) Plato Phædo p. 84 C, 93 A. Isocr. p. 484.

*Ἡμαι, I sit.

§. 301. 1. *Ἡμαι (properly *I have seated myself, have been seated*; Ion. and poet. also of inanimate objects for ἱδρνμαι) is a pft. belonging to the active aor. εἶσα, ἜΔ, ἔδος, ἔδρα, Sanscrit *sad*, Lat. *sed-eo*, Goth. *sat*.

Obs. 1. The dialectic and poetic aoristic forms of εἶσα are inf. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι (ἐφέσσαι) part. ἔσας, εἶσας, imper. εἶσον. In the middle, *lay the foundation of*; Attic prose εἰσάμην, part. εἰσάμενος (ἐφεσσάμενος poet.), εἰσάμενος, impr. ἔσαι, ἔσσαι (ἐφεσσαι). Fut. poet. ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι (ἐφέσσομαι): ἦσται is founded, Hdt. IX. 57. The forms wanting are supplied by ἱδρύνω.

Obs. 2. The augment *ει* is dropped in Epic poetry in the moods (except εἶσον Od. η, 163), but in after-times it was retained to strengthen the syllable, as εἰσάμενος (Hdt.). On εἰσάσατο Od. ξ, 295 (or better εἰσάσατο compare ἔωρων, ἔηκα) see §. 174. 5.

Pft. Ind. ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται. Impr. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c. Inf. ἦσθαι. Part. ἦμενος.

Plpft. ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose κάθημαι is used instead of the simple verb; it never takes *σ* in the III. sing. pft., and in III. sing. plpft. only when it has no syllabic augment:

Pft. κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται. Conj. κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται. Impr. κάθησο. Inf. καθήσθαι. Part. καθήμενος.

Plpft. ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην, ἐκάθησο and καθῆσο and καθῆστο. Opt. καθοίμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο. (καθήμεθα Ar. Lysist. 149.)

Obs. 3. The defective forms are supplied by ἕζεσθαι or ἕζεσθαι, prose καθίζεσθαι, καθίζεσθαι.

Dialects.

3. Κάθη for κάθησαι, κάθου for κάθησο, are used, but not in Attic.

4. For ἦνται, ἦντο, the Ion. used ξαται, ξατο (κατάται, κατάτο) and Epic εἵαται, εἵατο.

Verbs in ω , which in the Aorist II. Active and Middle, and Perfect Active, follow the Analogy of Verbs in μ .

Aor. II. Act.

§. 302. 1. Many verbs with the characteristic α , ϵ , ι , \omicron , υ , form an aor. II., like the verbs in μ , without any modal vowel, the endings $\eta\upsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, being annexed immediately to the root.

2. These forms follow through all moods and persons the aor. II. of verbs in μ . The vowel with some few exceptions is lengthened, as in $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\upsilon$, α into η , \omicron into ω , ι into $\bar{\iota}$, υ into $\bar{\upsilon}$, and is retained throughout the ind., imper., and infin., as $\xi\text{-}\beta\text{-}\eta\upsilon$ (from $\beta\alpha\omega$), $\xi\beta\eta\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\beta\eta\theta\iota$, $\beta\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota$ (but in the poet. abbreviated III. pl. the vowel is shortened, as $\xi\beta\alpha\upsilon$, except $\xi\gamma\omega\upsilon$, and $\xi\beta\alpha\upsilon$ Aesch. Pers. 18.). The conj., opt., and part. follow, with some few variations which are given below, the verbs in μ , as $\beta\alpha\iota\eta\upsilon$, ($\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\eta\upsilon$), $\chi\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota\eta\upsilon$, $\gamma\upsilon\omicron\iota\eta\upsilon$, ($\delta\omicron\iota\eta\upsilon$)— $\gamma\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ($\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$). The II. sing. imper. always takes $\theta\iota$. In compounds of $\beta\eta\theta\iota$, $\eta\theta\iota$ is abbreviated to $\bar{\alpha}$, as $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\beta\bar{\alpha}$, $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\beta\bar{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\beta\bar{\alpha}$, $\xi\mu\beta\bar{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\beta\bar{\alpha}$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\eta\theta\iota$ &c.

§. 303. Paradigm.

	a. Character. α . BA-Ω, βαίνω	b. Character. \omicron . ΓNO-Ω, γι- γνώσκω	c. Character. υ . δύ-ω
Ind. S. 1.	ξ-βη-ν	ξγνων	ξδυν
2.	ξ-βη-ς	ξγνως	ξδύς
3.	ξ-βη	ξγνω	ξδύ
D. 2.	έ-βή-την	έγνωτήν	έδότην
3.	έ-βή-την	έγνωτήν	έδότην
P. 1.	ξ-βη-μεν	ξγνωμεν	ξδύμεν
2.	ξ-βη-τε	ξγνωτε	ξδύτε
3.	ξ-βη-σαν (poet. ξβαν)	ξγνωσαν (poet. ξγνων)	ξδύσαν (poet. ξδύν)
Conj. S.	βῶ, βῆς, βῆ	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ	δύω, ης, η
D.	βήτον	γνώτον	δύητον
P.	βῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι(ν)	γνώμεν, ὠτε, ῶσι(ν)	δύωμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι(ν)
Opt. S. 1.	βαίην	γνοίην	δύην (for δυίην)
2.	βαίης	γνοίης	δύης
3.	βαίη	γνοίη	δύη
D. 2.	βαίητην & αίτην	γνοίητην & οίτην	δύήτην & δύτην
3.	βυίητην & αίτην	γνοίητην & οίτην	δύήτην & δύτην
P. 1.	βαίημεν & αίμεν	γνοίημεν & οίμεν	δύημεν & δύμεν
2.	βαίητε & αίτε	γνοίητε & οίτε	δύητε & δύτε
3.	βαίεν	γνοίεν	δύεν
Impr. S.	βῆθι, ἦτω	γνῶθι, ὦτω	δύθι, ὕτω
D.	βήτον, ἦτων	γνώτον, ὦτων	δύτον, ὕτων
P. 2.	βῆτε	γνώτε	δύτε
3.	βήτωσαν & βάν- των	γνώτωσαν & γνόν- των	δύτωσαν & δύν- των
Inf.	βῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βάς, ᾄσα, ᾄων G. βάντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄων G. γνόντος	δύς, ὕσα, ὕων G. δύντος

Obs. 1. Βάτε *Æsch. Suppl. 206* is a Doricism: so βάμες, *Theocr. XV. 22*, for βώμεν. The opt. δύν is not used in Attic: in Homer the III. Pl. and Dual of ἔβην has the short vowel, βᾶτην II. α, 327, so III. plur. ὑπέρβᾶσαν II. μ, 469: *Æsch. Suppl. 230* συγγνώη opt., which was also used in late Greek.

Obs. 2. The forms of these aorists are capable of the same dialectic variations as the verbs in *μ* (see §. 279), as βείω, βήη, βέη.

a. Vowel α (ἔβην, βα-).

§. 304. 1. γηράω or γηράσκω, aor. II. 3 pers. ἐγήρᾱ II. ρ, 197: κατεγήρᾱ *Hdt. VI. 72*, inf. (Att.) γηράναι, part. (Ep.) γηράς: (ᾱ for η on account of ρ preceding.) So

2. διδράσκω, aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδρᾱν (Ion. ἔδρην) as, ᾱ, ᾱμεν, ᾱτε, ᾱσαν (III. pl. poet. ἔδρᾱν), conj. δρῶ, ᾱς, δρᾶ, δρᾶτον, δρώμεν, δράτε, δρώσι; opt. δραίην; imper. δράθι, ἄτω; inf. δρᾶναι (Ion. δρῆναι); part. δράς, ᾱσα, ᾱν.

3. κλάω, *Anacr. Fr. 16* ἀποκλάς.

4. κτείνω, aor. II. (ΚΤΑ-) ἔκτᾱν with the short vowel; as, ἔκταμεν, ἔκτατε, III. pl. also ἔκτᾱν for ἐκτάσαν; conj. κτῶ (Ep. κτέω); opt. κταίην; inf. κτάναι (Epic κτάμεν, κτάμεναι); part. κτάς. These forms are poet., and mostly Epic.

5. οὐτάω, III. sing. Epic aor. II. οὐτα; inf. οὐτάμεναι, οὐτάμεν: ᾱ as in ἔκτᾱν.

6. πέτομαι, aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην; inf. πτῆναι, part. πτάς.

7. πτήσσω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην, III. dual.

8. σκέλλω or σκελέω, aor. II. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, intrans.: inf. σκληῖναι; opt. σκλαίην.

9. ΤΛΑΩ, aor. II. ἔτλην. It is perhaps better to suppose a root ΤΑΗΜΙ (§. 280. 12.)

10. φθά-νω, aor. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς. (Epic παραφθαίης.)

11. So the late imperative ζῆθι for ζῆ.

And these following:

12. βάλλω, Epic aor. II. (ΒΑΑ- ἔβλην) ξυμβλήτην *Od. φ, 15*, inf. ξυμβλήμεναι (for ἦναι) II. φ, 578; see also §. 307.

13. διδάσκω, aor. II. ἐδάην.

14. καίω, aor. II. ἐκάην, inf. καῖναι, καίμεναι, part. καείς.

15. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, opt. χαρείην.

b. Vowel ε (ἔσβην, ΣΒΕ-).

1. ῥέω, *I flow*, (ΡΥΕ); ἔρρύην. To the same root are to be referred *ptt. ἔρρύηκα*, fut. ῥύσσομαι: ῥεύσομαι, ἔρρενσα are not Attic.

Hdt. VII. 14 (oracle) ἰδρῶτι ρεούμενος is a lengthened form (like the Hom. μαχεούμενος from μαχέομαι) from an Ion. pres. ῥέομαι, with an intensive force.

2. Analogous to this are σχές aor. imp. from ἔσχον, φρές in the grammarians from φρέω.

c. Vowel ι: only

πίνω (III), *I drink*; πιῖθι aor. II. imper.

d. *Vowel o* (ἐγνων, ΓΝΟ-).

1. ἀλλίσκομαι, *I am caught*; aor. (ἈΛΟ-) ἤλων (Att. ἐάλων), *ωs, ω, ωμεν, ωτε, ωσαν*; inf. ἀλῶναι (ᾶ), part. ἀλούς, οὔσα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, conj. ἀλῶ, φs, φ, ὤμεν; opt. ἀλοῖην (Hom. ἀλώην), ἀλοῖμεν—οὔμεν, ἀλοῖεν. See §. 258. 1.

2. ἀμβλίσκω (sometimes ἀμβλῶ) aor. II. ἐξήμβλων (*miscarry*).

3. βιβρώσκω, Epic aor. II. ἔβρων : κατέβρωσ II. sing. Hymn. Apoll. 127.

4. βιώω, aor. II. ἐβίωv, βιῶv, βιόην (not βιοῖην, to distinguish it from βιοῖην impft. opt.), βιῶναι, βιούς Thuc. II. 53 (one MS. βίουv), for which the aor. I. part. βιώσας is generally used; but aor. I. is not found in its other forms, except ἐβίωσεν Xen. CEcon. IV. 8. The present and imperfect are little used in Attic, and are supplied by ζῶ, which borrows its other tenses from βιώω; fut. βιώσομαι; pft. βεβίωκα; we find the passive in the phrase βεβίωται μοι.

Midd. βιοῦμαι Hdt. II. 177, *victum habere*, and Arist. Eth. X. 10, *vitam degere*.

5. πλώω (Ion. form of πλέω), (ἐπλωσα, πέπλωκα Eur.) Epic aor. II. ἔπλων, ἐπλωμεν, part. πλώς (ἐπιπλώς II. ζ, 291.).

e. *Vowel υ* (ἐδύν).

1. κλύω, imper. κλύε, κλύετε, Epic aor. II. imper. κλύθι, κλύτε: Instead of the aor. II. ind., the impft. is used. Adj. κλυτός, κλύμενος, *famed*, seems to be the midd. aor. II., as if from ἐκλύμην.

2. φύω, *I bring forth*; aor. II. ἔφυν, conj. φύω, infin. φῦναι, part. φύς, (dat. pl. φῦσι Plat. Rep. 431 C); old Epic opt. φύην—*I am by nature*; but aor. I. ἐφῦσα is trans., pft. πέφυκα intrans. Epic pft. πέφυκα.—See §. 308. Obs. 6.

Aor. II. ἐφύην, φύηναι, φύω Hippocr. and late. Fut. φυήσομαι (comp. ρυήσομαι) Lucian.

Aor. II. Midd.

§. 305. 1. Some verbs form an aor. II. midd., like this aor. II. act., without the modal vowel, by adding *μην* to the root, so that they resemble a plpft. pass. or midd., or the aor. I. midd.; and not only verbs ending with a vowel, but many whose simple character is a consonant, as ἐλέγ-μην from λέγ-ομαι. This however is poetic, mostly Epic, and seldom occurs in Attic poetry; and their conj. and opt. form, if found at all, is regular, as ἀληται.

2. The radical vowel is the same as the pft. midd. or pass; it is generally short, but long throughout the following verbs: ἐπλήμην from ΠΑΑ (πελάζω), ἐβλήμην from ΒΑΕ (βάλλω). Comp. ὀνίνημι and πίμπλημι (§. 280. 8, 9.)

3. Many verbs have an aor. of this formation both in the act. and midd., which latter in some verbs has a passive force, as ἐκτάμην, *I have been killed*.

4. The changes which the consonants undergo when the personal endings are attached to the verb follow the general rules, as *ἐδέγμην*, *ἔδεξο*, *ἔδεκτο*. In the personal endings beginning with *σθ*, the *σ* is dropped, as in the seemingly inf. midd., *δέχθαι*, so *πέρθαι*.

§. 306. The following verbs have this aor. II. midd.:

Obs. The verbs with an *a* vowel resemble the aor. I. middle, as *οὐτάμενος*. Those with an *ε*, *ι*, or *υ* vowel, or a consonant, resemble a plpft. middle or passive.

Verbs whose Characteristic is a Vowel.

a. Vowel a.

1. ἀρπάζω. aor. II. midd. part. ἀρπάμενος in later poets.
2. κτείνω, (aor. II. act. *ἔκταν*, §. 302. *a.* 4, 5.), midd. (poet.) *ἐκτάμην*, *ἔκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*, used passively.
3. οὐτάω (Epic aor. II. act. *οὔτα* §. 302. *a.* 5.), midd. Epic part. *οὐτάμενος*, used passively by Homer, *Il.* ρ, 86.
4. πελάζω, *approprinquo*; aor. II. (ΠΛΑ-), Epic *ἐπλήμην*, III. sing. *πλήτο*, Att. *ἐπλάμην*. This follows the plpft. pass. or middle.
5. πέτομαι (aor. II. act. *ἔπτην* §. 302. *a.* 7.), midd. Ionic and Attic poet. *ἐπτάμην*, *πτάσθαι*.
6. πρίασθαι, *ἐπριάμην*, conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, imper. *πρίασο* and *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.
7. φθάνω (aor. II. act. *ἔφθην* §. 302. *a.* 10.) midd. poet. part. *φθάμενος*.

b. Vowel ε.

1. βάλλω (Epic aor. II. act. *ἔβλην*), midd. Epic. aor. II. *ἐβλήμην*, *ἔβλητο* (*ξύμβλητο* *Il.* ξ, 39, *ξύμβληντο* *Il.* ξ, 27.): inf. *βλήσθαι*, part. *βλήμενος*; conj. *ξύμβληται* or *ξύμβληται*, *βλήεται* *Od.* ρ, 472 (for *βλήται*); opt. *βλείω* *Il.* ν, 288, al. *βλήω*. Hence the fut. *βλήσομαι*.
2. ΠΛΕΩ, Epic aor. II. (ΠΛΕ-) *ἐπλήμην* *Il.* δ, 449, opt. *πλείμην*, imper. *πλήσο*; *Arist. Ach.* 235, opt. *ἐμπλείμην* (al. *ἐμπλήμην*), partic. *ἐμπλήμενος*. Cf. *πίμπλημι* §. 280. 9. The *a* of *πιμπλάναι* became *ε* as in *χρή* (from *χράω*) *χρεΐη*, and *ἐβλήμην* (root *ΒΑΛ-* by metathes. *ΒΛΑ-*), *βλείω*. Also *Hesiod. Th.* 880 *πιμπλεῦσαι* as if from *πιμπλέω*.

c. Vowel ι.

1. κτίζω, Epic *κτίμενος*, *εὐκτίμενος*.
2. φθί-νω, aor. II. poet. *ἔφθίμην*, *φθίωμαι*, *φθίμην*, *φθίσθαι*, *φθίμενος*. See §. 252. 8.

d. Vowel ο.

γινώσκω, middle aor. II. opt. *συγγνοίτο* *Æsch. Suppl.* 216, see also §. 302. *Obs.*

e. Vowel υ.

1. θύνω or θύω, aor. II. poet. part. *θύμενος*.
2. κλύω, *κλύμενος* §. 305. *e* 1.
3. λύω, Epic *λύτο*
4. πνέω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΝΥ- instead of ΠΝΕ-) *ἄμπνυτο* (for *ἀνέπνυτο*).
5. σεύω, Epic aor. II. *ἑσσύμην*, *Il.* pers. *ἔσσο*. In Homer used as plpft.
6. χέω, Epic (*ἐχύμην*) *χύτο*, *ἔχυντο* (*Od.* κ, 415), *χύμενος* (*Od.* θ, 527, *Il.* τ, 284.).—(ῥ).

Verbs whose Characteristic is a Consonant.

§. 307. 1. ἄλλομαι, Epic ἄλσο, ἄλτο (ἄλμενος), ἐπάλμενος, ἐπάλμενος, conj. ἄληται. Aor. I. ἡλάμην rare in Epic, as Il. μ, 438, generally only in the common language.

Obs. The lene breathing is remarkable. So ἄσμενος from ἀνδάνω, and ἱκμενος from ἱκω.

2. ἀραρίσκω, poet. ἄρμενος (Od. ε, 234. 254, Pind. Ol. VIII. 73.).

3. γέντο (*he grasped*, Epic, Il. θ, 43.) = *ἔλ-το*, as κέντο = κέλ-το, the digamma becoming γ and the radical λ changed into ν before τ.

4. γίγνομαι, poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο.

5. δέχομαι, Epic ἔδεξο, ἔδεκτο, δέχθαι, impr. δίξο: the I. pers. ἐδέγμην, part. δέγμενος, have the sense of *to expect*.

6. ἐλελίξω, poet. ἐλέλικτο, bye form poet. of ἐλελιξάμην and ἐλελιχθην.

7. εὔχομαι, Epic εὔκτο (Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375.).

8. ἱκνέομαι, Epic ἱκτο, ἱκμενος (and ἱκμενος), *favourable*, (of the wind.)

Cf. ἄλλομαι. See §. 254. 2.

9. κέλομαι, Alcman. ap. Eustath. ad Il. θ, 756, κέντο, instead of the Homeric aor. ἐκεκλόμην, κεκλόμην. See γέντο.

10. λέγομαι, Epic ἐλέγμην, *I lay down*; ἔλεκτο Od. δ, 453, impr. λέξο. Od. ι, 335 ἐλέγμην, *I chose*; Od. δ, 451 λέκτο ἀριθμόν.

11. μαιίνω, Hom. Il. δ, 146 μιάνθην (III. dual for ἐμιάν-σθην.)

12. μίγνυμι, Epic μίκτο.

13. ὄρνυμι, Epic ὠρτο, inf. ὄρθαι (Il. θ, 474, al. ὠρθαι), part. ὄρμενος; impr. ὄρσο and ὄρσεο.

14. πάλλω, Epic πάλτο, generally in composition ἀνέπαλτο, ἔκπαλτο.

15. πέρθω, *perdo*; Homer πέρθαι for πέρθ-σθαι.

16. πήγνυμι, Hom. κατέπηκτο.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

§. 308. The oldest form of the Greek pft. seems naturally to have been the one formed directly from the simple root by the addition of a perfect ending and reduplication (II. perfect); this is the one most commonly used by Homer in impure verbs: and hence in some pure verbs, Homer, and after him the Attics, form a perfect by annexing the modal vowel and reduplication immediately to the root without any tense characteristic, as ΔΙΩ, δέ-δι-α, instead of δεδι-κα. In the dual and plural (except III. pl., as δε-δί-ασι) the modal vowel is dropped, as δέ-δι-μεν for δε-δί-α-μεν, and sometimes in the infin., as τε-τλά-ναι for τε-τλά-έ-ναι: (τεθνᾶναι Æsch. Ag. 450, is a contraction from τεθναίναι) so that these infinitive forms resemble the pres. infin. of verbs in μι, inf. ιστάναι. The radical vowel remains short, as δέδιμεν, τέτλαμεν &c., but in the III. pl. of verbs in ᾶω, the radical vowel coalesces with the modal vowel, as τετλά-ᾶ-σι = τετλᾶ-σι.* In the Ion. this contracted vowel ᾶ is resolved by ε, as ιστέασι.

Obs. 1. All these forms except δείδιμεν and ἔσταμεν are poetic, and especially Epic.

Obs. 2. The sing. ind., the part., and the conj., naturally have the modal vowel: and, except δεῖδα, ἐδεδίειν, the singular ind. is supplied by the full form in κα, or there is a bye form, as γέγονα sing., γέγαμεν plur.

Obs. 3. The imper. also is formed like the verbs in μι, with the ending *θι* and no modal vowel: the radical vowel remains short.

Obs. 4. So also in the conjunctive of these perfects from roots in α, the

* So τεθῖᾶσι for τεθναῖσι, Eur. Med. 1135.

radical vowel coalesces with the tense ending, as *ἰστά-ω*=*ἰστώ*, and the opt. plpft. ends in *-αῖν*, as *τετλαῖν*. In the perfect part. of these verbs in *αω*, the radical vowel coalesces with the ending *ως* and *ος*, as *ἰσταῶς*=*ἰστώς*, *ἰστάος*=*ἰσῶς*, and hence a peculiar feminine form in *ῶσα*, as *ἰστώσα*: the other cases also retain the *ω*, as *ἰστώτος*, *ἰστώσης*. Another form of the neut. pft. part. *ἰστός*, is found in good MSS., and is probably not a contraction but an abbreviation. In the contractions of the participle which may be resolved by *ε* or *ει*, the open forms are more usual.

Obs. 5. Dialects.—In Homer we find some pft. participles of pure verbs, analogous to these perfects formed without the *κ*. The radical vowel in such forms is sometimes lengthened into *η*, as *κεκμηῶς*, *κεκμηῖα*, *κεκμηός*, *πεπτηῶς*, *τεθνήῶς*, *κατατεθνηῖης*, *κεκτηότι*, *κεκαφηότα*, *κεχαρηότα* &c., or remains unchanged, as *βεβῶς*, *ἐγεγῶνια*, *δεδῶς*, *πεφῶνια*, *μεμῶς* (also *μεμῶς*), gen. *ῶτος*, but *δεδιότα*, *ότος*, *ότας metri gratia*. The accentuated *ο* can be lengthened to *ω metri gratia*. So *τεθνηῶτος* and *-ότος*, *ότα* and *ῶτα*, and *πεπτηῶτες*. The contracted ending *ως* is resolved by *ε*, as *τεθνεῶτι*, and *metri gratia*, the *ε* is lengthened to *ει*, as *τεθνεϊότος* or *-ῶτος*, and even in the feminine, as *τεθνεῖνια*; all these forms are found in Homer, but the feminine in *ῶσα*, only in *βεβῶσα* Od. v, 14.

Obs. 6. The open form with *ε* is, in the Ionic dialect, the prevailing one in some participles, as *ἰστεῶς*, and of *τέθηκα*, we find *τεθνεῶς* in Attic as well as *τεθνηῶς*. The *ω* remains through all the cases, as

ἰστεῶς, *ἰστεῶσα*, *ἰστεῶς*, gen. *ἰστεῶτος*, *ῶσης*.

τεθνεῶς, *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεῶς*, gen. *τεθνεῶτος*, *ῶσης*.

βέβηκα and *τέτληκα* do not form this participle.

§. 309. Paradigms.

	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	ἔδεδιεν	ἔ-ΣΤΑ-Α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	ἔδεδιεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε	ἔδεδιει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδιτην	ἔ-στᾶ-τον	ἔσταῖτην
	δέ-δι-τον	ἔδεδιτην	ἔ-στᾶ-τον	ἔσταῖτην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	ἔδεδιμεν	ἔ-στᾶ-μεν	ἔσταῖμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	ἔδεδιτε	ἔ-στᾶ-τε	ἔσταῖτε
3.	δε-δί-σι(ν)	ἔδεδισαν	ἔ-στᾶ-σι(ν)	ἔσταῖσαν
Imper.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω &c.		ἔ-στᾶ-θι &c.	3 pl. ἑστάτωσαν & ἄντων
Inf. Part.	δε-δι-έναι δε-δι-ώς, νῖα, ὅς, G. ὅτος		ἔ-στά-ναι ἔ-στώς, ῶσα, ὡς & ὅς, G. ῶτος, ῶσης	
Conj. Pft.	ἑστώ, ἦς, ἦ &c.	Opt. Plpft. ἑσταίην D. ἑσταίητον and αἶτον P. ἑσταίημεν and αἶμεν, &c. 3 pl. ἑσταίεν.		

Obs. 7. This form of the plpft. of ἵστημι does not take the strengthened augm. ει. In Homer we find ἵστητε for ἵστατε: Hdt. V. 49 προστέατε, the Ionic ε being inserted. The impr. pft. ἵσταθι and opt. plpft. ἵσταίην are only poetic, but the infin., ἵστάναι seems to have wholly driven out the full pft. form ἵστηκέναι: the forms ἵσταμεν, ἵστάμεναι, are also used in Epic.

Obs. 8. δέδια belongs to the obsolete pres. δειώ, and has a pres. sense, *I fear*; as the bye form δέδοικα, Epic δείδοικα. In the common dialect the infin. is δεδιέναι, but Epic δειδίμεν. These forms without the modal vowel are the only ones used by the Epic and Attic in the dual and plural of the pft. and plpft. and in the imper.; and in Epic they are almost always δέδια &c.; δέδιασιν (Il. ω, 663.) is an instance to the contrary. In Apoll. III. 753 we find the contracted form δειδυία.

§. 310. *Verbs with a Root ending in a Vowel which form this Perfect.*

1. ἀριστάω, pft. in Comedy ἤριστᾱμεν, inf. ἤριστάναι.

2. βαίνω (aor. II. ἔβην), βέβηκα, BEBAA: plur. βέβᾱμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσι, and poet. βεβᾱσι: conj. III. plur. βεβῶσι (ἰμβεβῶσι Plat. Phaedr. p. 252 E), inf. βεβάναι: Epic part. βεβαῶς, via (βεβῶσα Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 B), gen. βεβαῶτος I. plur. plpft. ἐβέβᾱμεν. ἄτε, ᾄσαν. These shortened forms are seldom found except in poetry or dialects. Cf. §. 308.

3. δειπνέω, I. plur. pft. in Comedy δεδείπνᾱμεν; inf. δεδειπνάναι.

4. γίγνομαι, ΓΕΓΑΑ root ΓΑ: (sing. γέγονα, as, ε), γέγᾱμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσιν, inf. γεγάμεν, (Pind. Ol. VI. 83 (49 B) γεγάκειν for εἶναι, as if from γέγηκα (cf. βέβηκα, BEBAA), but from γηγᾶω in Hesych.

Part. Epic γεγαῶς, γεγαυία, γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος.

Att. γεγῶς, γεγῶσα, γεγῶς, ... γεγῶτος.

Obs. 1. Hom. Batrach. 143. and Epig. (ult.) we find γεγάτε with the modal vowel for γεγάτε, probably formed by analogy from γεγάσι.

5. θνήσκω, (ΘΝΑ=ΘΑΝ) τέθηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ: plur. τέθνᾱμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾱσι, imper. τέθνᾱθι: part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνηκυία, τεθνηκός or τεθνεώς, τεθνεῶσα only poet., τεθνεός (Epic τεθνηός, τεθνειός): inf. τεθνάναι (Æsch. τεθνᾶναι=τεθναέναι) so Epic τεθνάμεν, ἄμεναι; III. pl. plpft. ἐτέθνασαν: opt. τεθναίην. Cf. §. 308.

6. κλύω, pft. κέκλυθι (aor. II. κλύθι), κέκλυτε. But these may be reduplicated aorist forms. See §. 304. c. 2.

7. ΜΑ-Ω, μέμονα, MEMAA: μέμᾱμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσι: part. μεμαῶς, gen. μεμᾱῶτος and μεμᾱῶτος, plpft. III. pers. μέμᾱσαν.

8. βιβρώσκω, (aor. II. ἔβρων) usual perfect, βέβρωκα, poet. βεβρώς, gen. ῶτος (Soph. Ant. 1009, Herm. βεβρώτες).

9. πῖπτω, usual perfect πέπτωκα, Epic πεπτεῶς (root ΠΤΕ *per metath.* ΠΕΤ aor. II. ἔπεσον for ἔπετ-ον); Attic poetry πεπτῶς.

10. ΤΛΑΩ (aor. II. ἔτλην perfect τέτληκα), ΤΕΤΛΑΑ: plur. τέτλᾱμεν, τέτλᾱτε, τετλᾱσι(ν), dual τέτλατον: imper. τέτλᾱθι, ἄτω &c. Conj. wanting; inf. τετλάναι; but part. τετληκῶς: plpft. ἐτέτλᾱμεν, ἐτέτλᾱτε, ἐτέτλᾱσαν, dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτετλάτην: Opt. τετλαίην. Cf. §. 308.

Obs. 2. The three Epic part. πεφυζότες, μεμυζότες (from μυζᾶω), and λελειχμότες (from λιχμᾶσθαι), for πεφυζήκότες &c. are anomalies.

Verbs with a Root ending in a Consonant which form this Perfect.

§. 311. When the radical consonant is followed by an ending beginning with τ, the τ is changed to θ, so that these forms assume a middle shape, as

ἀνωγα, impr. III. pers. ἀνώχθω for ἀνωγέτω (like πεπλήχθω), II. pers. plur. ἀνωχθε for ἀνώγετε (cf. πέπλεχθε).

ἐγείρω, II. pl. pft. ἐγρηγόρατε ἐγρήγορθε (like τετέκμαρθε), as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, ἐγρήγορθε.

Obs. So the form πέποσθε for πεπόνθατε pft. from πάσχω, root ΠΕΝΘ, by the usual change of vowel ΠΙΟΝΘ, pft. πέπονθα, pl. πεπόνθατε: modal vowel omitted according to the analogy of verbs in μι, πεπόνθτε: but when a Τ letter is followed by a τ, it is changed (as in ἴδ-τε=ἴστε) into σ (§. 24.), whence πέπονστε, and the ν being omitted before the σ (§. 28.), πέποστε, and then the τ being changed into θ (by the above rule), πέποσθε.

§. 312. 1. *Paradigm.*

	Perfect (of κράζω).	Pluperfect.
Ind. S.	κέκράγα, as, ε(ν)	ἔκεκράγειν, εις, ει
D. 2.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	ἔκεκραγ(ει)την ἔκεκράχθην
3.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	ἔκεκραγ(ει)την ἔκεκράχθην
P. 1.	κεκράγ(α)μεν κέκραγμεν	ἔκεκράγ(ει)μεν ἔκεκραγμεν
2.	κεκράγ(α)τε κέκραχθε	ἔκεκράγ(ει)τε ἔκεκραχθε
3.	κεκράγ(α)σι(ν)	ἔκεκράγ(ει)σαν, εσαν

Imper. κέκραχθι, ἀχθω, αχθε &c. Inf. κεκραγέναι. Part. κεκραγώς.

Obs. The imper. of these perfects is formed by adding θι, as in verbs in μι, to the tense root—κέκραγ-θι, κέκραχθι.

2. So the Epic pft. ἀνωγα with the present force of *I order*.

ἀνωγας, ἀνωγε, pl. ἀνωγμεν.—Imper. ἀνωγε and ἀνωχθι
ἀνωγέτω .. ἀνώχθω
ἀνώγετε .. ἀνωχθε

Pft. conj. ἀνώγη. Plpft. opt. ἀνώγοις. Inf. ἀνωγέμεν.

3. ἐγείρω, *I wake* (ΕΓΕΡ); pft. ἐγρήγορα; the Homeric pft. forms ἐγρήγορθε for ἐγρήγορατε, inf. ἐγρήγορθαι as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, and the very remarkable form ἐγρηγόρθασι for ἐγρηγόρασι in the III. pl. which is either formed after the analogy of the II. pl. ἐγρήγορθε, or more probably as follows: from ἐγείρω comes ἐγείρθω (as from ἀγείρω, ἀγερέθω) which is abbreviated to ἐγέρθω, of which the pft. would be ἐγρήγορθε.

4. ἔρχομαι, pft. (ΕΛΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος) ἐλήλυθα; Epic εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν; Attic comedy ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε (ap. Hephaest. p. 67.)

§. 313. Here also we must class the three perfects which have changed the vowel to οι: πέποιθα, οἶδα, ἔοικα. In many of their forms they have no modal vowel, but in that case the οι generally becomes ι.

1. πείθω, pft. πέποιθα, *I trust* (ΠΙΘ); Epic I. pl. ἐπέ-πιθ-μεν: imper., Ἀsch. Eum. 602, πέπεισθι for πίπισθι.

2. εἶδω, *I see*; pft. οἶδα, *I know* (have seen).

Perfect.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	οἶδα		εἰδῶ	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς, νῖα, ὅς
	οἶσθα	ἴσθι	εἰδῆς	ἴδμεν Hom.	ιδύια (ιδύησι)
	οἶδε(ν)	ἴστω	εἰδῆ	ἴδμεναι Hom.	
	ἴστον, ἴστον	ἴστον, ἴστων	εἰδήτον, τον		
	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν		
	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδήτε		
	ἴσασι(ν)	ἴτωσαν	εἰδώσι(ν)		

Pluperfect.

	Ind.			Opt.
S. 1.	ᾔδειν	ᾔδεα Epic.	ᾔδη Attic	εἰδείην
2.	ᾔδεις	ᾔδεις ..	ᾔδης ..	.. ἦς
	ᾔδισθα	ᾔειδης ..	ᾔδησθα Att. and Hom.	sometimes
3.	ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔειδει ..	ᾔδη, ᾔδειν	.. ἦ
		ᾔειδη		
		ᾔδεε(ν) Ep. ᾔειδε Herod. I. 45.		
D. 1.	ᾔδείτην	ᾔστην		-ᾔτην
2.	ᾔδείτην	ᾔστην		-ᾔτην
P. 1.	ᾔδειμεν	ᾔσμεν	ᾔδεμεν Soph.	εἰδείμεν, εἰδείμεν
2.	ᾔδειτε	ᾔστε	ᾔδετε Eur.	εἰδεί-ητε, εἰδείτε
3.	ᾔδισαν	ᾔσαν ἴσαν Ep.		εἰδείσαν, εἰδείεν.

Future εἴσομαι (Ionic and very rarely Attic poet. εἰδήσω) Theocr. III. 37. ἰδήσω.—Verb. adj. ἰστέον.

Compound of οἶδα: σύνοιδα, σύνισθι, συνειδέναι &c. II. pl. plpft. συνηδέατε Hdt. IX. 58.

Obs. 1. The pft. *I have known*, is supplied by ἔγνωκα, and the aor. by ἔγνω. In Hippocr. and late Attic, as Aristotle, there occurs an aor. εἰδήσαι.

Obs. 2. There are four forms of the theme employed in this tense: 'ΙΔ (pl. of pft. and imper.)—ΕΙΔ (inf., part., and plpft. with augm.), ΟΙΔ from it,—ΕΙΔΕ (subj. pft. plpft. εἰδέ-ω, εἰδῶ).

Obs. 3. Οἶσθα is formed from οἶδ- and the ending σθα: the σ of the ending being dropped in accordance with the general rule, and δ changed to σ: ἴσασι is probably for ἴδασι, the σ having passed from the other persons pl. into the third. In Theocr. XXII. 116. we find a form II. sing. οἶσθας(?).

Obs. 4. The abbreviated I. pl. plpft. opt. εἰδείμεν for εἰδείμεν is very rare; the II. pl. εἰδείτε is found Soph. Œ. R. 1046; III. pl. εἰδείεν is the regular form: Hdt. III. 61 εἰδείσαν, probably nowhere else.

Obs. 5. The common forms of the singular are sometimes found in Attic, as ᾔδισθα Eur. Cyc. 108; ᾔδεις Plato.

Dialects.

§. 314. 1. The regular II. sing. and the pl. of οἶδα, (οἶδας, οἶδμεν, -τε, -σι,) occur but rarely, and that only in Ionic and late Greek, οἶδας once in Homer Od. α, 337 (cf. Nitzsch l. c.), and once in Attic Greek, Eur. Alc. 780, otherwise only in Ionic; ἴδμεν I. plural is Epic, Ionic and Doric. From the form in σ the Doric formed a verb ἴσαμι.

2. From *ΙΔ* Homer forms *ἰδέω* as conj. from *εἶδω*, though here perhaps the better reading is *εἰδέω*: inf. *ἰδμεναι*, *ἰδμεν*, instead of *εἰδέναι*. The short conj. I. pl. *εἶδομεν* for *-ῶμεν* is remarkable, as the *ω* is circumflexed.

Obs. Apoll. Rhod. II. 65, IV. 1700 has *ἦδεν* and *ἦείδεν* as plural, abbreviated from *ἦδσαν*: the construction will not admit of these being singular.

§. 315. *Ἔοικα, I am like, appear*; pft. from *εἶπω*, whence the Hom. imper. *εἶκε*: poet. *εἰκέναι* for *εοικέναι*: for III. pl. *εοικασι* we find the anomalous form *εἴξασι* even in Attic prose. Part. *εοικώς*, II. σ, 418 *εοικνύαι*, in Attic only in the sense of *like*; *εἰκώς* in the sense of *likely*; hence the phrase *ὥς εἰκός*, *as is likely*; Ion. *οἶκα*, part. *οἰκώς*: plpft. *έώκειν*, fut. *εἴξω*: *οἴκη* subj. Herod. IV. 180.

Obs. 1. The abbreviated forms of this verb want the modal vowel :

ἔοιγμεν Trag. for *εοίκαμεν*, cf. *ἴσμεν*
ἔικτον Ep. .. *εοίκατον*, .. *ἴστων*
έικτην *έφκειτῃν*.

And following this analogy a poet. midd. perf. *ἦῖται* II. sing. was formed as if from *ἦιγμαί* (Eur. Alc. 1063.), and *ἦικτο* or *έικτο* III. sing. plpft.

Present and Imperfect.

§. 316. Lastly, there are some verbs (mostly Epic) which in some forms of the pres. and impft. take the personal endings without a modal vowel, after the analogy of verbs in *μι*.

1. *ἀνύω*, Theocr. VII. 10., impft. *ἀνῦ-μεν* (for *ἡνύομεν*), *ἀνῦ-το* (for *ἡνύετο*); II. σ, 473 *ἀνῦτο* (*ά*) Opt. (falsely read *ἀνοιτο* from *ἀνω*, the *α* of which is long.)

2. *τανύω*, II. ρ, 393 *τάνῦ-ται* (for *τανύεται*).

3. *έρύω* and *είρύω*, midd. *ἔρυται*, *είρυτο*, *ἔρῡτο*, *ἔρῡσο*, *ῥῡσθαι*.

Obs. 1. These forms are relics of an old pres. in *μι* (see §. 291. 4.).

4. *σεύω*, Epic pres. *σεῦται* and (by change of vowels) *σοῦται*: imper. *σοῦσο*, shortened into *σοῦ*, *σοῦσθε*, *σοῦσθω*, was used as a familiar phrase.

5. (*στεῦμαι*) III. sing. *στεῦται* Hom., III. pl. *στεύνται* Æsch. Pers. 49, impft. *στεῦτο* Hom.

Obs. 2. These forms may arise not from an omission of the modal vowel, but from a contraction from *στέομαι*=*στεῦμαι* Ion., which passed into the other persons; this may be the case also with *σεῦται*, *σοῦται* like *λοῦμαι*. §. 239. 5.

6. *οἶμαι* for *οἶομαι* (also in the common language), and I. sing. impft. *ῶμην* for *φώμην*.

7. *ἔδω*, generally *έσθίω*, Epic inf. *ἔδμεναι*.

8. *φέρω*, Epic imper. *φέρτε* for *φέρετε*.

9. *φυλάσσω*, Epic imper. *προφύλαχθε* (ΦΥΛΑΚ-) Hymn. Apoll. 538, for *προφυλάσσετε*. On the change of *τ* into *θ* see *ἄνωχθε* §. 311. 1.

§. 317. Catalogue of Verbs whose Perfect, or Aorist II. Active or Middle, follows the Analogy of Verbs in μι.

Those with an asterisk are rare.

§. 304. d. I.	Verb.	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Mid l.
307. 1.	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔαλωκα, ἤλωκα	ἔαλων or ἤλων	(ἀλμην) ὀλοσο &c.
304. d. 2.	ἀμβλίσκω		*ἐξήμβλων	
307. 2.	ἀραρίσκω	ἠρίσταμεν		ἤρμην, ἄρμενος
310. 1.	ἀριστάω			*ἠρπάμενος
306. a. 1.	ἀρπάζω			
303. 310. 2.	βαίνω	βέβῳμεν &c.	ἔβην	
304. a. 12. 306. 6. 1.	βάλλω		ἔβλην	ἐβλήμην
304. d. 3. 310. 8. .	βιβρώσκω	βεβρώς part.	ἔβρων	
304. d. 4.	βιάω		ἐβίων	
304. a. 1.	γηράω		ἐγήρᾱ	
307. 4. 310. 4.	γίγνομαι	γέγαα		ἔγεντο
303. d. 306. d.	γιγνώσκω		ἔγνω	συγγνωίτο
310. 2.	δειπνέω	δεδείπναμεν pl.		
307. 5.	δέχομαι			ἔδεκτο
304. a. 13.	διδάσκω		ἐδάην	
304. a. 2.	διδράσκω		ἔδραν	
303.	δύω		ἔδυν	
312. 3.	ἐγείρω	ἐγρήγορα		
313. 2.	εἶδω	οἶδα		
307. 6.	ἐλελίζω			ἐλέλικτο
312. 4.	ἐρχομαι	ἐλήλυθα		
307. 7.	εὐχομαι			εὐκτο
310. 5.	θνήσκω	τέθναα, τέθναμεν		
306. e. 1.	θύνω			θύμενος
307. 8.	ικνέομαι			ἵκτο
304. a. 13.	καίω		ἐκάην	
307. 9.	κέλομαι			ἐκεκλόμην
304. a. 3.	κλάω		(ἀπο)κλάς part.	
304. e. 1. 310. 7. .	κλύω	κέκλυθι imper.	κλύθι imper.	κλύμενος
312. 1.	κράζω	κέκραγα		
304. a. 4. }	κτείνω		ἔκταν	κτάμενος
306. a. 2. }				
306. c. 1.	κτίζω			κτίμενος Ep.
307. 10.	λέγομαι			ἐλέγμην
306. e. 3.	λύω			λύτο Ep.
310. 7.	ΜΑΩ	μέμαμεν 1. pl.		
307. 11.	μαίνω			{ μιάνθην 3. dual, Hom.
307. 12.	μίννυμι			μίκτο Ep.
307. 12.	ὄρνυμι			ὄρτο
304. a. 5. 306. a. 3.	οὐτάω		οὐτα	οὐτάμενος
307. 14.	πάλλω			πάλτο
306. a. 4.	πελάζω			{ ἐπλήμην Att. ἐπλάμην.

	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 307. 15.	πέρθω			πέρθαι Hom.
306. a. 5.	πέτομαι		ἔπτην	ἐπάτην
304. c.	πίνω		πίθι imper.	
310. 9.	πίπτω			πεπτώς Dram.
306. 6. 2.	πλέω			ἐπλήμην
304. d. 5.	πλώω		ἔπλων Ep.	
306. c. 4.	πνέω			ἄμπνυτο (ΠΝΥ)
306. a. 6.	πρίαμαι			ἐπριάμην
304. a. 7.	πτήσσω		ἔπτην	
304. b. 2.	ρέω		ἐρρύην	
306. e. 5.	σεύω			ἐσσύμην
304. a. 8.	σκέλλω		ἔσκλην	
304. a. 9. 310. 10.	ΤΑΛΩ	τέταλαμεν &c. pl.	ἔτλην	
306. a. 7.	φθάνω		ἔφθην	φθάμενος
306. c. 2.	φθίνω			ἐφθίμην
304. e. 2.	φύω		ἔφυν	
306. e. 6.	χέω			ἐχύμην

Formation of Verbal Adjectives.

§. 318. Verbal adjectives in *τέος*, *-α*, *-ον*, *τός*, *ή-*, *-όν*, are formed from the root by adding *τός* or *τέος*, lengthening the vowel of pure verbs where it is short, and inserting *σ* where it is inserted in the aor. I. pass., or they may be easily derived from the tense root of the aor. I. pass. by adding to it *τός* or *τέος*, dropping the augment, as

	Aor. I. pass.	Verb. adj.	πειδευ-τός, τέος
παιδεύ-ω	ἐ-παιδεύ-θην		
τιμά-ω	ἐ-τιμή-θην		τιμη-τέος
φωρά-ω	ἐ-φωρά-θην		φωρα-τέος
φιλέ-ω	ἐ-φιλή-θην		φίλη-τέος
αίρε-ω	ἤρε-θην		αἶρε-τός
παύ-ω	ἐ-παύ-σ-θην		παυ-σ-τέος, τός
χρά-ω	ἐ-χρή-σ-θην		χρη-σ-τέος, τός
χέ-ω	ἐ-χύ-θην		χυ-τός
πλέκ-ω	ἐ-πλέχ-θην		πλεκ-τέος, τός
λέγ-ω	ἐ-λέχ-θην		λεκ-τός
στρέφ-ω (στρεπ)	ἐ-στρέφ-θην		στρεπ-τός
στέλλ-ω (σταλ)	ἐ-στάλ-θην		σταλ-τέος
τείν-ω (τα)	ἐ-τά-θην		τα-τέος
ἵσση-μι (στα)	ἐ-στά-θην		στα-τός, τέος
τίθη-μι (θε)	ἐ-τί-θην		θε-τός, τέος
δίδω-μι (δο)	ἐ-δύ-θην		δο-τός, τέος.

We find the following peculiar forms : *τραπητέον* from *ἐ-τράπ-ην* (aor. II. pass.) from *τρέπω*, properly *τρεπτός* ; *φατεῖος* Hesiod. Scut. 161 for *φατός*.

Obs. In Ionic and Attic the *σ* of the aor. I. is sometimes dropped in verbal adjectives in *τός*, as *γνωτός* and *ἄγνωτος*, *ἀγατός*, *ἀδάματος*, *πάγκλαυτος*, *εὐκτιτός* ; so *κτιτός* for *κτιστός* analogous to *κείμενος*, and *θαυματός* for *θαυμαστός* although the root has *ζ*.

Of the Meaning of the II. Aorist and II. Perfect.

§. 319. *a.* In many verbs which have both an aor. I. and aor. II., the former has a transitive, the latter an intransitive meaning. This is the case with many aorists II. which follow the analogy of verbs in *μ*, while an aor. I. is formed from the verb in *ω*. In this case the aor. II. act. has an intransitive, the aor. I. a transitive force, as *ἔφυσα*, *ἔφυν*. So in the common language:

Trans.	Trans.	Intrans.
δύω	ἔδυσα	ἔδυν
ἵστημι	ἔστησα	ἔστην
σβέννυμι	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβην
φύω	ἔφυσα	ἔφυν
βαίνω	ἔβησα	ἔβην

So *ἔγνων*, *I knew* (γινώσκω), and *ἀνέγνωσα*, *I persuaded* (ἀναγινώσκω);—*ἔσκηλν*, intrans., (σκέλλω), *ἔσκηλα* (Epic, trans.):—and in poetry, *τρέφω*, *ἔθρεψα* trans., Epic *ἔτραφον*, intrans.;—*ἐρείκω*, *ἤρεια*, trans., Epic *ἤρικον* intrans.;—*ἐρείπω*, *ἤρειψα*, trans., poet. *ἤριπον* intrans.;—*στυγέω*, Epic *ἔστυγον*; but Od. λ. 502 *ἔστυξα*, trans.;—*ὄρνυμι*, *ᾠρσα*, *excitare*, Epic *ᾠρορον*, intrans.;—*ἄρω*, *ἤρσα* trans., *ἤραρον* intrans.;—*γῆράω*, *γῆράναι*, *Æsch. Suppl.* 901 *ἐγήρασα*, trans.; so in the old language, *ἐβίω*, intrans. *ἐβίωσα*, transitive from *βίω*.

Obs. 1. The cause of this difference of meaning seems to be, that when the new aor. I. superseded the old aor. II., this latter, if retained, was used to express the intransitive meaning. See §. 361.

Obs. 2. Sometimes a new pres. is formed to express one or other of these meanings: *δύω*, *ἔδυν*, *δύνω*; cf. *ἔπιον*, intrans. *ἔπισα*, trans.; *πίομαι* intrans. *πίσω* trans., *πίνω*, *πιπίσκω*, *I give to drink*; *τεύχω*, *παρο*, *ἔτευξα*, *paravi*, *ἔτυχον*, *paratus sum*, hence *τυγχάνω*.

Obs. 3. The aor. II. *ἦλυν*, (Attic *ἑάλων*), from *ἀλίσκομαι*, has a passive force after the analogy of aor. II. pass. *ἐτύπην*, so *vapulaui*.

b. The pft. II. of many verbs has an intransitive meaning, while the pft. I. has a transitive; and even sometimes where there is no pft. I.: so especially

1. ἄγνυμι,	perf. II.	ἔαγα,
2. ἀνοίγω,	....	ἀνέωγα, pft. I. ἀνέωχα transitive, (Att. ἀνέωγμαi).
3. ἐγείρω	....	ἐγρήγορα, pft. I. ἐγήγεγκα. Cf. §. 177.
4. ἔλπω, poet.	....	ἔολπα
5. ΜΑΙΝΩ, ἐκαίνω,	....	μέμνηνα
6. ὀλλυμι, perdo	....	ὀλωλα, perii, pft. I. ὀλώλεκα trans.
7. πείθω,	....	πέποιθα, but pft. I. πέπεικα trans.
8. πήγνυμι,	....	πέπηγα
9. πλήσσω,	....	πέπληγα, Att. trans., but later intrans.
10. πράσσω	....	πέπρωγα, pft. I. πέπρωχα, trans.
11. ῥήγνυμι	....	ῥῥωγα
12. σήπω	....	σέσηπα
13. τέκω	....	τέτηκα
14. φαίνω	....	πέφηνα, but pft. I. in late writers πέ- φαγα trans.

15. *φθείρω* pft. II. *ἔφθορα* Att. trans., and more common than pft. I. *ἔφθορα* (but Homer, as II. ο. 128, Ion. and late writers, *ἔφθορα* intrans.)

Obs. 4. Pft. I. ἤλωκα Att., or εὔλωκα, from ἀλίσκομαι, (like ἐάλων, ἤλων,) is passive.

Obs. 5. In those verbs in which the aor. I. has a transitive, the aor. II. an intransitive force, the pft. is also intransitive, although the pres. is transitive, as φύω ἔφυν πέφυκα; ἵστημι ἔστην ἔστηκε; δύω ἔδυν δεδουκα; again, ἔσκλην ἔσκληκα poet.: ἤριπον ἐρήριπα; ἔτυχον τέτευχα; ἔτραφον τέτροφα; ἄραρον ἄρᾶρα; ὥρορον ὄρωρα.

Verbs Deponent.

§. 320. 1. Verbs deponent (which, in consequence of their being defective in the active voice, are called by the old grammarians ἀπολιμπνάνοντα) are those verbs which have no active, but only a middle form, and have either a reflexive, or reciprocal, or intransitive, or passive meaning.

2. They are divided into *Middle Deponent* and *Passive Deponent*. The former have their aorist and future in the middle form, as χαρίζομαι, aor. ἐχαρισάμην. The latter have the aorist in the passive, ἐνθυμέομαι, aor. ἐνεθυμήθην, and the future generally in the middle form, as ἐνθυμήσομαι. Except ἔραμαι, aor. ἠράσθην, fut. ἔρασθήσομαι; διαλέγομαι, aor. διελέχθην, has διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι: ἐπιμελέομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, but Xen. Mem. II. 7. 3, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

Obs. 1. Some deponents have an aorist with a passive sense, as well as an aorist middle in its proper sense, as βιάζομαι, ἐβιάσάμην, ἐβιάσθην, *I was forced*. The pft. is sometimes used in a passive sense. See Syntax. §. 368. 3. a.

Obs. 2. In some verbs both the aor. middle and passive are used in a deponent sense, as αὐλίζομαι, ἰμείρομαι, λουδορέομαι, ὄνομαι, ὀρέγομαι, φιλοτιμούμαι.

Obs. 3. Many deponents have only a pres. and impft., as ἄρνημαι, γλίσχομαι, κήδομαι, μάρνημαι, νημεσίζομαι.

§. 321. 1. There are also many deponent verbs whose conjugation is made up partly of active, partly of middle forms, as ἔρχομαι; δέркоμαι, aor. ἐδέρχθην, ἐδράκην and ἔδρακον, pft. δέδορκα: so χαίρω and δοκέω.

2. A great many verbs active, expressive of an intransitive bodily or mental operation, form their future with an active sense in the middle form: αἶδω, ᾄδω, fut. αἰέσομαι, ᾄσομαι; ἀκούω, fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα; ἁμαρτάνω, fut. ἁμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον; ἀπαντάω, fut. ἤσομαι, aor. ἀπήτησα: so ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βαίνω, βιώνω, βλώσσω poet. (μολοῦμαι), βοάω, γηράσκω, γηράω, γινώσκω, δάκνω, δαρβάνω, δαίδω, διδράσκω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), εἰμί, ἐπιορκέω, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐσθίω, θέω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, κάμνω, κλέπτω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάσκω, λιχμάω, μανθάνω, νέω, οἶδα, δυννυμι, ὀράω, (ὀψομαι,) οὔρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, ρέω, σιγάω, σιωπάω, σκώπτω, σπουδάζω, συρίζω, συρίτω, τρέχω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τωβάω, φεύγω, φθάνω, φθίω, χάσκω (χανοῦμαι), χέζω, χωρέω (but in compos. often -ήσω).

Obs. Most of these verbs form also the future active, but it is not used in good Attic Greek, as αἶδω, ᾄδω un-Attic αἰέσω, ᾄσω; so ἀκούω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βοάω, δυννυμι, πνίγω (πνίξω Lucian.), φθάνω.

3. Some verbs active have both a future active and also a future middle with an active sense: as, ἀγνοέω, fut. ἀγνοήσομαι, ἀγνοήσω, aor. ἠγνόησα; ἀπάζω, fut. ἄσω and ἄσομαι; γελίω, fut. ἄσομαι, sometimes γελᾶσω; διώκω, διώξομαι, sometimes διᾶξω, so ἐπαινέω, θαυμάζω, θηράω, κλαίω, κολάζω, λανθάνω, (but generally λήσω, seldom λήσομαι,) οἰμῶω, πνίγω, ποθέω (ποθέσομαι ποθήσω), προσκυνέω, τικτώ.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Particles.

§. 322. Indeclinable words — *Adverbs* — *Prepositions* — *Conjunctions* — *Interjections*.

Of the Meaning and Divisions of Adverbs.

1. Any signification of the relations of *place, time, mode and manner*, which belong to the action or state expressed by the verb, is, in the widest sense of the word, adverbial, as ἦλθεν οὐρανόθεν, ὑφ' ἐσπέραν, διὰ τάχους ; ἦν οἴκοι, ἐν οἴκῳ ; εἶπε μετ' ὀργῆς, εἶπε γελῶν &c.

2. By *adverbs proper* we understand such *indeclinable* words as express one of these relations, as ἐκεῖ, τότε, νύκτωρ, noctu, καλῶς, οὕτως.

3. They are divided into

a. *Local*, as οὐρανόθεν, πανταχῇ.

b. *Temporal*, as τότε, νύκτωρ.

c. *Modal*, as καλῶς, οὕτως.

d. *Affirmative or negative*, ναί, οὐκ, or modifications of these, expressing various notions of *confirmation, limitation, certainty, definiteness, uncertainty*, &c., as γέ, μὴν, τοί, ἡ μὴν, δῆ, ἴσως, πού, ἄν, πάντως, &c.

e. *Frequentative adverbs*, as τρίς, thrice, αὖθις, again, πολλάκις, often.

f. *Intensive adverbs*, as μάλα, πάνυ, πολύ, μάλιστα, ὅσον, τοσοῦτο, σχεδόν, ὁσονού, tantum non, μικροῦ, páμπαν &c.

Obs. Several subordinate notions, which we in English express in speaking by tone or emphasis, in writing by underlining, or in printing by *Italics*, are in Greek signified by indefinite adverbs or *particles*, as γέ, δῆ, πού. (See Syntax.) These are sometimes called *Expletive Particles*.

Formation of Adverbs.

§. 323. Most adverbs are formed by adding *ως* to the noun root. The adverb undergoes the same contractions and has the same accent as the genitive plural, so that the form and accent of the adverb may be at once seen by changing the *ν* of the gen. pl. into *ς*, as

φίλ-ος	gen. pl. φίλ-ων	φίλ-ως
καλ-ός	... καλ-ών	καλ-ῶς
καιρί-ος	... καιρί-ων	καιρί-ως
ἀπλ(ό-ος)οὺς	... ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
εὖν(οος)ους	... (εὖνό-ων) εὖνων	(εὖνό-ως) εὖνως
πᾶς gen. sing. παντός	... πάντ-ων	πάντ-ως
σώφρων	... σωφρόν-ων	σωφρόν-ως
χαρίεις	... χαριέντ-ων	χαριέντ-ως
ταχύς	... ταχέ-ως	ταχέ-ως
μέγας	... μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
ἀληθής	... ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης	... (συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων	(συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως.

Obs. 1. The accent of the Homeric ἐπιζαφελῶς from ἐπιζάφελος, is irregular.

Obs. 2. Adverbs are also formed from those participles of the pft. midd. or pass. which have an adjectival force, as τεταγμένως, κεχυμένως, ἐντεταμένως, κεχαρισμένως, ἀναιμένως; and from the active participles of such verbs as are either entirely or mostly impersonal, as πρεπόντως, decenter, εἰκότως, λυσιτελούντως, ἀγαπώντως, διαφερόντως, κεχηνότως. There are only a few adverbs in ως, from pronouns, as ὡς, ὥς, οὕτως, ἐτέρως, rarely ἐκείνως, Plat. Apol. p. 38. extr.

Obs. 3. Adjectives ending in ξ or ας form the adverb from a derived form in ικός, as βλάξ, βλακικῶς, so ὑπακτικῶς; νομάς, νομαδικῶς: so also εὐνοϊκῶς for εὖνω; and if an adjective in ος is frequently used as a substantive, the adverb in ικός is the most usual, as φιλικῶς, ξενικῶς, βαρβαρικῶς from φίλος, ξένος, βάρβαρος.

Obs. 4. In πολλ-αχ-ῶς, παντ-αχ-ῶς, the syllable αχ is inserted, after the analogy of πολλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ.

2. Adverbial relations are expressed likewise by the cases of subst. and adjunct, or by prepositions with their cases. These are regarded in grammar as adverbs, when the case has assumed a peculiar adverbial meaning, and in this meaning has a fixed form; or when the other cases are obsolete or only used in the dialects or poets; or when the preposition and its case are contracted into one word; as δωρεάν, σπουδῇ, αὐτοῦ, πού, (from ΠΟΣ,) προὔργου for πρὸ ἔργου, παραχρῆμα. The adverbs formed by the union of the preposition and its case frequently take a peculiar accent, as ἐπισχερῶ for ἐπὶ σχερῶ, ἐκποδῶν for ἐκ ποδῶν. From the analogy of ἐκποδῶν is formed its contrary ἐμποδῶν.

Cases of Adverbs.

§. 324. We find in the adverbs forms of cases.

1. The *Genitive* is found in the adverbs in ης and ου: ἐξῆς, ἐφεῆς, αἴφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἐξαπίνης, derepente, ἐπιπολῆς, πού, alicubi, ποῦ, ubi? ὅπου, οὐ, υδί, αὐτοῦ, ὑποῦ, τηλοῦ, ἀρχοῦ, ὁμοῦ (from the Epic ὁμός), οὐδαμοῦ; after the III. decl. προικός (from προίξ), so probably ἐντός and ἐκτός, intus, extrinsecus.

Obs. Adverbs in ξ which represent a thing or an action as being the cause of or giving rise or occasion to some other action, must be derived from the genitive ending κος, by an omission of the vowel (like ἀπαξ from ἄμακis), as πύξ, λάξ, γνύξ, with the fist, heel, knees; ἀπρίξ, mordacitus (from πρίω, to gnash with the teeth); ἀμύξ, with a stab, (from ἀμύσσω), ὀδάξ, with the teeth, ὀκλάξ, on one's knees, ἀβρίξ, without sleep, ἀναμίξ, promiscue, ἀλλάξ, alternis, ἐπιτάξ, in order, περιπλέξ, in confusion, περιπλίξ, divaricatis pedibus, εὐράξ, sideways, μονάξ, single, διαμπάξ (from πᾶς), penitus; and with an unusual accent, πέριξ, round, and ἀπόπαξ, omnino; in ὑπόδρα for ὑποδριάξ (from δέρομαι) the final ς is lost, and then the κ, which cannot be a final letter, dropped.

2. The *Dative* (comprehending the Ablative and Locative cases) is found in,

α. Adverbs in ι, as ἤρι, early (from ἤρ, spring), ἄωρί, ἔκητι (Dor. ἔκατι), ἀέκητι, ἐκοντί, ἀκοντί, αὐτοχειρί, αὐτανδρί, αὐτοποδί, αὐτουγκτί, ἐγγηγορτί, ἐγεγρί. These adverbs have the proper dative (locative, see §. 75. *Obs. 2.*) form, and have partly a locative, partly a modal or ablative sense. In the following adverbs this ι coalesces with the ε of the adjective or substantive,

and the adverb is oxyton, as *παμπληθεί, πανθενεί, αὐτολεξεί, αὐτοψεί*. The following forms are clearly locative: *ἄγχι, ὕψι* (from *ὑψος*), *ἴφι, ποτανί*, so probably *ἄρτι, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐνί, ἐπί, περί, προτί, ἔτι, ἐρι* in composition.

Obs. 1. In some adverbs *ν* or *ς* is added to this *ι*, as

<i>μόγισ</i> (from <i>μόγος</i>),	<i>μόλις</i>
<i>πέρυσι</i> and <i>πέρυσιν</i>	<i>πάλιν</i> and late <i>πάλις</i>
<i>μέχρις</i> or <i>μέχρι</i>	<i>ἄμφις</i> or <i>ἀμφί</i>
<i>ἄχρις</i> - <i>ἄχρι</i>	<i>αὔθις, ἄλις, χωρίς</i> .

This *ν* is analogous to the *ν* in the dat. *ἐμίν, τεῖν, ἱν*. In Sanscrit, *ι* (*u*) is the locative ending of the masc. and fem. subst., the pronouns of the first and second persons, and of other pronouns the ending is in *in*. So the Latin locative ending *im, m, i*, as *olim, interim, quin, qui* (in *uteroquin* and *uteroquin*), *istim, illim, domi, ruri, humi*, &c.

β. Modal adverbs in *εί* and *ί* from adj. in *ος* and *ης*: almost exclusively compounds with *α* privat., *πᾶς*, or *αὐτός*: *ι* is an abbreviation of *ει*, and is generally long, though sometimes used short. On the use of *ει* or *ι*, we may remark,—*a.* *εί* is the ending after vowels, and generally after liquids, as *ἄθε-εί* (from *ἄθε-ος*), *ἀκρα-εί(ης)*, *ἀμελ-εί* (generally incorrectly written *ἀμελει*, as imper.), *πανορμεί*, (and *πανορμί*), *ἀμετρεί* and *-ί*, *νωθυμί* as well as *ἄνωθυμεί*, *νηποιί* as well as *ἀποιεί*.—*b.* *ί* and *εί* after mutes, the latter more usually, as *ἀμοχθεί, ἀμαχεί, αὐτοψεί* &c., but *ἀμισθί, ἐνδομυχί, ἀβλαβί, πανοικί, ἀπαταγί, ἀκλαγγί, ἀτριβί*, not *εί*.—*c.* If *τ* precedes the ending, and it belongs to the root, the ending is *εί*, as *ἀναιμωτ-εί, αὐτοματ-εί, αὐτοειτ-εί, πανστρατ-εί*; but *ί* when the *τ* does not belong to the root, as in the case of verbal adjectives, as *ἀκλαντί* and *ἀκλανστί, ἀκμητί, ἀσκαρδαμυκτί, ἀκηρυκτί* (wrongly *-τεί*), *ἀπνευστί* &c.—*d.* *ί* is the ending of all adverbs which express “*after the manner of*,” most of which are derived from verbs (really existing or supplied) in *ίζω, ἄζω, ὠζω*, as *βοιστί, γυναικιστί, ιαστί, αἰολιστί, μηδιστί, νεανιστί, ἐυελπιστί, ἀνυβριστί, ἀνωϊστί, ἀλογιστί, ἀνδριστί, ὀνομαστί, αὐτοσχεδιαστί, νεωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

Obs. 2. These endings *εί* and *ί* are the proper endings of the dative, and enter more or less into the datives of all the declensions: but, as being oxyton, *ί* and *εί* can properly belong only to the third declension: whence it has been supposed that there was a III. declension form of the II. decl., as *οἷξ* gen. *οἰκός* for *οἶκος*, (cf. Doric *οἶκει* from *οἶκισ*): but it seems more reasonable to account for the accent by supposing that for some reason unknown to us the emphasis was laid on the termination, perhaps to mark their adverbial character.

γ. The Local adverbs in *ει*, as *αἰεί* or *ἀεί* (from *αἶον, αἶνυ*), *ἐκεῖ*, and the Dor. Æol. forms *τοῦτεῖ* or *τοῦτεί* (Theocr.) *τηνεῖ, αὐτεῖ, πεῖ, τεῖ* (with *ν* *τεῖνδε* Theocr. II. 98.), *εἷ*.

δ. Adverbs in *ω*, mostly locative, as *ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, ἔσω* or *εἴσω, πρόσσω* (Æol. *πόρσω*), *πόρρω, ὀπίσω*; *ἐπισχερώ* and *ἐνσχερώ* (§. 323. 2.), *πῶ*, of time in composition, as *οὐπῶ, πάποτε, κηνῶ* (Hesych.), *αὐτῶ, ἰβί* (Theocr. XI. 14.), *τουτῶ, hic* and *huc* (Ibid. V. 45.). Compare the forms in *τέρω* and *τάτω* §. 141. 4.

Obs. 3. This *ω* is the dative of the II. decl. without the *ι* subscript., which was wholly dropped, probably to distinguish it from the dative case, as *πέδω* Eur. Orest. 1433. They are of the same class as those in *ος*, except that the latter have a modal, the former a locative force: the ending *ως* may either be formed from the plural, or be referred to the Sanscrit

ablative ending *āt*, from roots in *ā*, Sanscrit *a=ω* (*dadati=δίδωσι*) and a T letter must in Greek be dropped or weakened to *s*: hence many adverbs have both endings, as *οὕτω* and *οὕτως*, *οὕπω* (Hom.) and *οὕπως*, *ἄφνω* and *ἄφνης*, *ἀνέω* and *ἀνέως* (Ep.), *ἔ, ubi* (Theocr.), *ἔδε, hic, huc* (Ep. and poet.), *ὤς, ubi* (Theocr.). In adjectives of the III. decl., as *σώφρων* &c., the natural ending of the ablative adverb would be *ος* for *ορ*, as in the Zend ablative; but as this would create confusion with the gen. sing., the ending of the II. decl. *ος* was adopted in the adverbs.

ε. Locative adverbs in *οῖ*, generally from subst. of the II. decl., as *Ἰσθμοῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθοῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (*τὰ Μέγαρα*), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Ἰκαροῖ*, *Σφηγτοῖ*, *Παιανοῖ*, *Φεραροῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* (from *ἡ Κίκυννα*), *οἶκοι, domi* (with an anomalous accent) from *οἶκος*, *πεδοῖ* (Æschyl. Prom. 272.), *ἀρμοῖ, μυχοῖ*; *ἰνδοῖ* (Dor. for *ἔνδον*), *ἐξοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐξω*), *ποῖ*, (*ἅποι* with anomalous accent,) *οῖ, ἐνταυτοῖ, huc*, and *αχ* being inserted, *πανταχοῖ, ἐκασταχοῖ*.

Obs. 4. Adverbs in *οῖ* derived from subst. signify *where*, from pronouns *whither*, or sometimes *where*.

Obs. 5. In Æol. and Doric writers we find some adverbs in *υ* (for *οῖ*), as *ἀλλὰ τῷδ' ἔλθ'* Sappho, *τῷδ' ὁ τράγος οὔτος* Theocr. V. 30; also in the grammarians: *μέσui* (*ἐν μέσῳ*), *πηλύι, ἀλύι, ἀτερύι*: and with a paragogic *σ*, *ἀμῦς* (for *ὁμῶς* or *ὁμοῖ*), *ἀλλῦς* (*ἄλλως*). Compare *ἔμυ, εἰ, τῷς ἄλλυς προξένους* Æol. for *ἐμοῖ, οῖ, τοῖς* &c. In the Bæotic dial. *υ* was the usual ending of the dative of the II. declension.

ζ. Locative adverbs in *αι* only occur in a few words, as *χαμαί, humi*, *πάλαι, ἄμαι* (for *ἀμᾶ*), and probably in the poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί, καταί, ἀπαί, ὑπαί, παραι*. This *αι* is the locative form of the I. decl. and answers to the plur. adverbial locative form *ησι(ν)* or (if *ι* precedes) *ασι(ν)* of those subst. of the I. decl. which originally had only a plural, but were afterwards used also in the singular, as *Θήβησι* from *Θῆβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθῆναι*, *Πλαταιᾶσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασῇσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπιάσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*; so also *θῦρᾶσι, foris*, *ῶρᾶσι* (from *ῶρα*), *at the right time*, Arist. Lys. 391. So in an inscr. the dat. pl. *ταμίαςιν* from *ταμίας* is found.

Obs. 6. As from *διαί* &c. arose the abbreviated forms *διά* &c., so the local adverbs in *θα* may have originally been locative forms in *αι*, as *ἐνθα, ἐνταῦθα* or *ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθάδε*, and the Doric *ἐμπροσθα, πρόσθα, ὀπισθα* &c. (*θα* is also found in some modal adverbs, as *ἤλιθα, μίνυνθα*), and the adverbs of time in *τα* and *κα*, as *ἔπειτα, αὐτίκα*.

η. Adverbs in *η* and *ᾶ*, as *ἄλλη, ἑτέρη, πεζῇ, κρινῇ* (Dor. *κρυφᾶ*), *λάβρα* (Ion. *λάβρη*), *ἄμα* and *ὁμᾶ* Dor., *ἀμῇ* (from *ἀμός=tis*), *εἰκῇ, temere, οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῇ, πάντῃ* (Dor. *παντᾶ*), *ἡσυχῇ, ὁμαρτῇ, ἀμαρτῇ, ὁμαλῇ, διπλῇ, δημοσίᾳ, publice, κοινῇ, ἰδιᾶ, privatim, κομιδῇ, diligenter*, and some others; further, *πῇ, ὅπῃ, πάντῃ, ἧ, τῇ, τῇδε, ταύτῃ* &c., and with an inserted *αχ*, *πανταχῇ, ἐκασταχῇ, πολλαχῇ, ἀλλαχῇ* &c.

Obs. 7. This answers exactly to the Sanscrit instrumental *ā*, and most of these adverbs have an instrumental sense.

θ. Some few adverbs in *ε*, which appear to answer to the Latin ablative, as *τῇλε, ὀψέ, αὐτε, ἀέ (ἀε)*.

3. The *Accusative* is found in,

α. Adverbs in *ην* and *αν*, as *πρώην, δὴν* (*δοάν, δάν*) sc. *ῶραν*; *μακράν, ἄγαν, λίαν, πλὴν, πέραν* and *πέρην, trans* (but *πέρα ultra*); so also from substantives, as *δικῇ, instar*, *ἀκμῇ, δωρεάν, gratis*.

β. Adverbs in *ον*, as *δηρόν*; poet. *δηρόν χρόνον* (from the Epic *δηρός*), *πλησίον*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αὔριον*.

γ. Modal adverbs, as *πλινθηδόν*, *brickwise*; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *ἐλκηδόν*, *ἱπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδᾶ*, *καναχηδᾶ*.

δ. Adverbs in *ᾶ*, which is annexed immediately to the pure root as the neut. acc. pl., as *τάχα*, *ὤκα*, *σάφα*, *λίγα*, *μίγα*, *κάρτα*, *μάλα*, *ὄχα*, *κρύφα*, *λάβρα*, *μηδαμά*, *ἀλλὰ*, *τρίχα*, *ρίμφα* &c. The neut. pl. of adj. in *ος* is very commonly used adverbially, as *καλᾶ ἀείδειν*: here perhaps may be referred *ἴνα*, acc. pl. from the obsolete *ἴς*, correlative of the demonstrative *τίς*.

ε. Adverbs in *vs* and *v*, both neuter acc. sing., so, except *ἐγγύς*, these adverbs either keep the *ς* or drop it, (see above, *Obs.* i.,) as *ἀντικρυς* and *-ύ*, *μεσσηγύς* and *-ύ*, *εὐθύς* and *-θύ*: so Lat. *versus*, *rursus*, *prorsus*, and *rursum*, *versum*, *prorsum*.

ζ. Some adverbial acc. forms of the III. decl., as *χάριν*, *προίκα*.

Obs. The nature of the ending *ας* of the adverbs *ἐκάς*, *ἐγκάς* (from *ἐν*), *ἀνδρακάς* is obscure. In Sanscrit *as* is the gen. and ablative ending. We find the ending *as* also in *ἀτρέμας*, *ἡρέμας* = *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*.

Accents of Adverbs.

§. 325. 1. The accents of adverbs in *ον*, *ω*, *ως*, from adjectives in *ος*, are over the same syllable as the adjective: if this is oxyton, the adverb is perispomenon.

2. All adverbs in *ι* or *ει* formed directly from adjectives or substantives, without the addition of a syllable, are oxyton. The others follow the general rule, as *α-ἔκῃτι*, *ἀέκῃτι*.

3. Adverbs formed by adding a dative ending to the adj. or subst. keep the accent over the same syllable as the adj. or subst., as *αὐτόθι*, *ἧφι*.

4. in *οι* are perispomena, except *οἴκοι*, *ῥοι*.

5. in *αι* derived from substantives of the I. decl. are oxyton, as *χαμαί*.

6. in *η* from nouns of I. decl. are perispomena, as *πεζῇ*.

7. in *ην* or *αν* or *ον*, derived from nouns, retain the accent of their nouns, as *δωρέαν*, *δηρόν*.

8. in *δον* or *δα* are oxyton.

9. in *vs* or *v* are oxyton, except *ἀντικρυς*, though it is *αντικρύ*.

10. in *ας* are oxyton, except *ἡρέμας*, *ἀτρέμας*.

11. in *ξ* are oxyton.

Obs. Those not coming under one of these heads follow for the most part the general rules of accentuation.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Prepositions.

§. 326. Prepositions are originally cases of nouns, which being frequently used to express relations in space or of position, lost their original character and became appropriated to the expression of these relations. See §. 614.

Obs. 1. Old and poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί* (Æsch. Ag. 1464. 1496); *καταί* only in compos., *καταιβάτης*; *παράί* more frequently also in composition, as *παραιβάτης*, *παραίφασις*; *ὑπαί*; also *ἀπαί* (only Il. λ, 664 where there is a various reading *ἀπό*); *πρωί* for *πρός*, Dor. *πορί* (also *πορτί* in inscriptions), both these forms are also Epic; *πεδά* (Æol.) for *μετά*; *ἐνί* poet., and Epic *εἰν*, *εἰνί*.

Obs. 2. *Ἐς* is properly Ionic, but is used in Attic poetry *metri gratiâ*, and in the old Attic prose, and also in certain phrases, as *ἐς κόρακας*, *ἐς μακαρίαν*; and in compounds, as *ἐσαῦθις*, *ἐσαύριον*; *ξύν* is the older form (whence Latin *cum*); in Epic both forms are used, and in Attic prose the common form is *σύν*, in Tragedy *ξύνα*.

Obs. 3. Besides these prepositions there are some adverbs and adverbial cases of substantives, which are frequently joined with cases and perform the functions of a preposition, as *πρόσθεν*, *δίκην*, *ἔνεκα* &c., (which last is probably an accusative from an obsolete word). So Demosth. 258. 5 *τὰ κύκλῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς* for *περὶ* with gen.; Hdt. IV. 72 *κύκλῳ τὸ σῆμα* for *περὶ* with an acc.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Conjunctions.

§. 327. 1. Conjunctions express purely metaphysical notions: the connection or relation in which two or more notions or thoughts stand to each other in the mind.

2. They seem to be derived mostly from the pronouns, as being themselves metaphysical expressions, §. 142. 1. For the copulative *τέ*, see §. 754, for *μέν* and *δέ* §. 764.

3. The causal conjunctions are derived directly from the relative pronouns,—their proper meaning is *in which case*; and they readily derive an additional meaning, of *intention*, *aim*, *consequence*, &c. from the mind, when they are joined with a conj. or opt., which mark that the notion depending on the conjunction is a metaphysical supposition, not a physical fact. When the ind. is used so that the notion of the verb is represented as an actual fact, and thus any additional metaphysical notion is not implied, the conjunction retains its original force of *in which case*, see §. 813.

4. The causal conjunctions are *ὥς* acc. from *ἵε*.

ὥς dative from *ὄς*.

ὅπῃ
ὅπως } datives of *ὅπος*.

ὅτι acc. of *ὅτις*.

ὅφρα = *ὅπῃ-ρα*, the *η* being dropped by attraction of liquids, the *π* changed to *φ* on account of the aspirate *ρ*, and the lene breathing substituted for the aspirate in consequence of this change.

5. The adverb *ὥς* (*thus*) retains the demonstrative force of the relative pronoun, §. 816. 2.

Of Interjections.

§. 328. Interjections are mere expressions of feelings, not of things nor of notions nor of their connection, and therefore have no proper place in grammar. But many verbal and other forms are often incorrectly considered as interjections, which are used to express rapid changes from one part of a speech to another, or to give animation to the sentence; these are really only sentences (mostly elliptical), as *ἄγε*, *φέρε*, *come then, age, agite*; and used of one or more: *ἴθι*, *ἄγρει*, of one; *ἴτε*, *ἀγρείτε*, of more than one; *δεῦρο*, *here*; (supply *ἐλθέ*) in plur. *δεῦτε*: the latter is also used as *agite*; *ἰδοῦ*, *en, ecce*, *ἦνιδε* or *ἦνιδε*, *see*. In Doric and the Alexandrine poetry *ἦνι* and *ἦν*, also *ἦν*, *ἰδοῦ* Att., *ἀληθεῖς* (the accent being drawn back), *itane*?

Formation of Words.

§. 329. Words are either primitive, or formed from primitives, *a.* by derivation, *b.* by composition.

1. Derivation is a species of inflexion, but it differs from the inflexions hitherto treated of; as the latter, by different forms of the same word, express the different relations of the same notion; the former expresses, by different forms of the same root, new notions, or modifications of the original notion.

2. From the roots of the Greek language, verbs are formed by the addition of certain endings, attaching some energy or state to the notion of the root, whether transitive, intransitive, neuter or passive, or middle; and also substantives, personifying, or attaching a personal notion to the notion of the root, either considered as active and concrete, as *τομεύς*; or active and abstract, as *τμήσις*; or passive, as *τόμος*; and, thirdly, adjectives, attaching the energy to a person as a quality, either as active, *φίλος*, or passive, *φιλητός*; and lastly, adverbs signifying that this quality is a modification of some other energy, as *φιλικῶς*: and further, from the original verbs were derived other verbs signifying some particular operation of that energy, as *ρίπτω*, *jaceo*, *ῥιπτάζω*, *jacto*; and from the derived substantives or adjectives other verbs were formed, whence again new derivatives were deduced, so that from a comparatively small number of primitive roots an infinite variety of words may be developed, as is actually the case in the Greek beyond all other languages.

Obs. The roots are to be discovered in verbs, by cutting off the tense termination and augm. from the aor. II., or in pure verbs from the present; in uncompound substantives or adjectives by cutting off the personal endings *ος*, &c.

3. The primitives are monosyllables, and consist mostly of a short vowel, and one or more simple consonants, as ΔΥ-ω, ΔΙΠ-ω, ΤΥΠ-ω, ΤΑΓ-ω, ὍΔ-ω, ΣΤΕΛ-ω, ΘΕ- (τίθημι), ΣΤΑ- (ίστημι), ΔΟ- (δίδωμι). If two consonants occur together in a primitive, one of them is generally a liquid, as ΚΡΥΒ-ω, ΠΡΑΓ-ω, ΘΛΙΒ-ω, ΘΕΛΓ-ω, ἄΡΧ-ω, ΚΑΜΠ-ω, ΜΕΛΑΠ-ω. The vowels undergo in derivation many changes, as τρέφω, τρόφος, τραφερός, while the consonants are immutable except for euphony, and represent the radical notion through all the derivatives.

4. Derivation is effected in some cases by a change of the radical vowel, as λέγ-ω, λόγ-ος—βέ-ω, βό-ος—ΤΕΜ-ω, τομή—ΦΘΕΡ-ω, φθορά—τρέπ-ω, τρόπ-ος—τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή, τραφ-ερός—λέπ-ω, λεπ-ίς, λοιπ-ίς, &c.; in others by a strengthening of the radical vowel, as ΧΑ-ω, χήν, or again by the addition of a derivative syllable, as κλίν-ω, κλί-σις, κλί-μα, or by reduplication, as ΣΕΦ-ω, Σί-συφος, ΠΙ-ω (πίνω), πιπίσκω. But very often we find two or more of these modes used in the same derivative, as λόγιμος, τραφερός, πιπίσκω.

Obs. We treat here only of derivation which is effected by the addition of a final syllable. The other modes belong rather to etymological than grammatical inquiries.

§. 330. Verbs

1. Are derived from primitive verbs by adding to the primitive form the terminations άίζω, ίζω, ύζω, σκω, σείω.

a. Derivatives in άζω, ίζω, ύζω, have a repetitive or intensive meaning, as ριπτάζω, *jacto*, from ρίπτω, *jaceo*; στενάζω, *I groan deeply*, στένω, *I groan*; εικάζω, *I conjecture* (=repeatedly liken), είκω, *I liken*; αἰτίζω, *I beg*, αἰτέω, *I ask*; έρπύζω, *I crawl*, έρπω, *I creep*.

b. In σκω, are a. inceptive "beginning to be," "becoming," "verba inchoativa;" as ήβάσκω, *pubesco*, from ήβάω, *pubeo*; γενεάσκω, *I begin to have a beard*, γενεάω, *I have a beard*; or b. factitive, ("making to be,") of the notion of the original verb, as μεθύσκω, *I make drunk*, from μεθύω, *I am drunk*; πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, from πίνω, *I drink*; διδάσκω, *doceo*, from ΔΑ-ω, *disco*; βιώσκομαι, *I revive*, from βιώω, *I live*.

c. In σείω (Latin *-urio*), express a desire for that which the original verb signifies (*verba desiderativa*), as γελασείω, *I wish to laugh*, from γελάω: πολεμησηείω, *I wish for war*, from πολεμέω. These forms are derived from the future of the original verb.

2. From substantives and adjectives, by adding to their radical letters the endings έω, εύω, άω, άίω, όω, ίίω, ύνω and αίνω.

a. Verbs in εύω and έω are formed from adjectives and substantives of all declensions, and have generally an intransitive signification, of being in some state, or in possession of some quality; but they frequently express transitively some action implied in or consequent upon that state or quality. The number of these verbs is very large. When the primitive word ends in ες, (as for instance in adjectives in ης, ες,) this ες is dropped, and when it ends in ευ, this ευ is dropped before the ευ of the derivative ending; or, in other words, the terminations έω and εύω are added to the root from which the substantives &c. in ος and εως are formed: so κοιρανέω, *I am lord, I rule*, from κοίρανος; πλουτέω, *I am rich*, from πλούτος; φιλέω, *I am friendly, I love*, from φίλος; άτυχέω, *I am unlucky*, from άτυχής (root άτυχες); εύδαιμονέω, *I am happy*, from εύδαιμων (root εύδαιμον);

πολεμέω, *I carry on war*, from πόλεμος; αὐλέω, *I play the flute*, from αὐλός; ἱστορέω, *I ask*, from ἵστωρ; κοσμέω, *I adorn*, from κόσμος; ἀγορεύω, *I speak openly*, from ἀγορά; παρθενεύω, *I am a virgin*, from παρθένος; πομπεύω, *I am a conductor, I conduct, I escort*, from πομπεύς; βασιλεύω, *I am a king*, from βασιλεύς; φονεύω, *I am a murderer = I murder*, from φονεύς; ἀληθεύω, *I am true*, from ἀληθής; φυγαδεύω, *I am an exile, generally I banish (factitive)*, from φυγάς, ἀδ-ος: πορεύω, *I am a means of getting over, I convey*, from πόρος.

Obs. 1. Some of these verbs have a transitive force contrary to that which the state or quality implies, as ὀρφανεύω, *I bring up orphans*. From superlatives they have a superlative force, as καλλιστεύω, *I am the best*.

Obs. 2. The verbs in εῶ and εὖω frequently supply the obsolete primitives, as φονεύω, ΦΕΝΩ—φιλέω, ΦΙΛΩ.

b. Verbs in ᾶω, ᾷζω, formed mostly from substantives of the I. decl., are partly transitive, partly intransitive, as signifying either a state or the performance of some energy, implied in the substantive, as τολμάω, *I am bold*, from τόλμα; χολάω, *I am angry*, from χολή; λιπάω, *I am fat*, from λίπη; βοάω, *I cry*, from βοή; γοάω, *I mourn*, from γόος; δοξάζω, *I think*, from δόξα; δικάζω, *I declare judgment*, from δίκη; so also the compound ἀτιμάζω from τιμή, for ἀτιμέω from ἄτιμος.

Obs. 3. Derivatives from proper names signify an adoption or affectation of the interests, customs, &c. of an individual or nation, as Δωριάζω, *I imitate the Dorians*; so verbs in ἰζω, Μηδίζω, *I Medize*, Φιλιππίζω, *I espouse Philip's party*.

c. Verbs in ᾠω, mostly from substantives and adjectives of the II. decl.; in ἰζω (see b.) from nouns of all three decl.; in αἰνώ, generally from adj., rarely from substantives; in ὕνω, from adject., only, have all a factitive meaning, *making to be* that which the primitive expresses, as πυρῶω, *I set on fire*, from πῦρ; χρυσός, *I gild*, from χρυσός; δηλόω, *I make known*, from δηλος; ἀγνίζω, *I purify*, from ἄγνός; αἱματίζω, *I make bloody*, from αἷμα; ὀρίζω, *I make a boundary, bound*, from ὅρος; λευκαίνω, *I make white*, from λευκός; κοιλαίνω, *I make hollow*, from κοῖλος; σημαίνω, *I make a sign*, from σῆμα; (some of those in αἰνώ are intransitive, as χαλεπαίνω, *дυσχεραίνω* from χαλεπός, *дυσχερής*;) so ἡδύνω from ἡδύς; βαρύνω from βαρύς; αἰσχύνω from Αἰσχυρής: so μηκύνω, καλλύνω.

d. Verbs in ὠσσω, ὠττω, from subst. and adj. of the II. decl., have partly an intransitive, partly a factitive force, as ὑπνώσσω, *I sleep*, from ὕπνος; λιμῶττω, *I am hungry*, from λιμός; βουλιμῶττω, *I am faint from hunger*; πιτλώσσω, *I suffer in my eyes*; νεώσσω, *I make young*, from νέος; ὑγρῶσσω, *I fertilise*, from ὑγρός. All these verbs belong to corporeal objects.

e. Verba Desiderativa in ᾶω and ἰάω are formed from substantives of all declensions, as φονάω, *I desire to kill*, from φονή; θανατάω, *I desire to die*, from θάνατος; μαθητιάω, *I desire to become a pupil*, from μαθητής; στρατηγιάω, *I am ambitious of command*, from στρατηγός; κλαυσιάω, *wish to cry*, from κλαυσις; ὠνητιάω, *wish to buy*, from ὠνήτης; so also τυραννιάω, *to play the tyrant*, which contains also the notion of endeavour.

Obs. 4. Verbs in ἰάω also express a state of sickness, as ὕδριαώ, *I am dropsical*, from ὕδρεος, *dropsy*.

Obs. 5. We may consider as derivatives from subst. and adject. all verbs with dissyllabic roots, which have no particular derivative ending, but which have lengthened the radical vowel, as καθαίρω from καθάρως;

τεκμαίρω from τέκμαρ; ἀγγέλλω from ἄγγελος; μαλάσσω from μαλακός; ἐρέσσω from ἐρέτης &c., while those with a monosyllabic root, as τύπ-τω, αἶρω, λείπω, whose present has been strengthened, are to be considered as primitives. Those also in -αίρω, -είρω, are to be considered as derivatives from nouns, in which the diphthongs αι, ει are inserted between the root and the adjectival ending, as ἐχθ-αί-ρω, οἰκτ-εῖ-ρω, from ἐχθ-ρός, οἰκτ-ρός.

Formation of Substantives by Derivation.

§. 331. Substantives are derived from verbs and substantives, and express

a. A concrete notion of an agent.

a. Ending in εὺς (gen. ἑως) for the masc., εἰᾶ, or ισσα for the fem.; της (gen. του) (generally paroxyt.), τήρ and τωρ (paroxyt.) for the masc., τρια (proparoxyt.), τρις, τις and ις (gen. ιδος), τεира (proparoxyt.) for the fem.; ων for the masc., αινᾶ for the fem.; ως for the masc., ωῖς and ωινή for the fem.; as γραφεύς from γράφω; ἱερεύς, fem. ἱερεία (old Attic ἱερείᾱ, Ion. ἱρηία*) from ἱερός; κεραμεύς from κέραμος; φθορεύς from φθείρω; ψάλτης and ἥρ, fem. ψάλτρια, from ψάλλω; ποιητής, fem. ποιήτρια from ποίεω; αὐλήτης and ἥρ, fem. αὐλήτρια, αὐλητρίς from αὐλῶ; προφήτης, προφήτις; σωτήρ, σώτειρα from σώζω; μαθητής, μαθητρίς, from ΜΑΘ-ω, μανθάνω; πολίτης, πολίτις (from πόλις); ῥήτωρ from ῥΕ-ω; θεράπων, θεράπεινα from θέραψ; τέκτων, τέκταινα from τίκτω, aor. II. ἔτεκον: so λέων, λείαινα, δράκων, δράκαινα, and after this analogy θέαινα, δεα, from θεός; λύκαινα from λύκος; δμῶς, δμῶις from ΔΕΜ-ω; ἥρως, ἡρώϊνη.

Obs. 1. The endings εὺς, της, τήρ, also are applied to things, (but generally to such as are considered as persons,) as ἐμβολεῖς, a stopper, ἐπεנדύτης, upper cloak, ἀήτης, wind, πρηστήρ, hurricane, ζωστήρ, girdle; της is the most usual of the endings τήρ, της, τωρ, but the other two are the oldest and belong rather to poetry. The termination τήρ is supplied in the dialects by της, but the old forms τήρ and τωρ are retained in the common speech in a limited number of words, as ῥήτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, οἰκήτορες, σωτήρ, and some words in της have in Attic another form in τήρ.

Obs. 2. The feminine ending ις belongs properly to the masc. ης, (gen. ου,) and then is not accented, but sometimes to the masc. of other endings, in which case it has the accent, as σύμμαχος, συμμαχίς; φύλαξ, φυλακίς. Masc. in της, generally have their feminine in τρια and τρίς. The feminine endings τεира, τρια, τρίς, gen. ιδος, belong properly to masculines in τήρ and τωρ, but also to those in της.

Obs. 3. The masc. εὺς, fem. ἰς, gen. ιδος, and της, especially ἱτης, fem. ιτις (mostly properisp.), ατις, fem. ατις (mostly properisp.), ἡτης, and ὠτης (from names in ια and ια, except ἡπειρώτης from ἡπειρος) are the endings of many national names of persons, as Εὐβοεὺς from Εὐβοια; Μεγαρεὺς, Μεγαρίς from Μέγαρη; Δωριεὺς, Δωρίς; Φωκαεὺς, Φωκαίς; so also Θηβαίς from Θηβαῖος; (both long α): Ἀχαιοί, Πηλεΐδαι (in Hom. and Hdt., Ἀχαιοί, Πηλεΐδαι) from Ἀχαιοί, Πηλαταιεύς; Συβαρίτης, Συβαρίτις, Ἀβδηρίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, Σπαρτιάτις, from Σπάρτη, Αἰγινήτης from Αἴγινα, Ἰήτης from Ἴος (the ending ἡτης is properly Ionic, except in this word), Σικελιώτης from Σικελία. Feminine adject-

* Buttm. Lex. p. 496.

tives also, which by an ellipse of γῆ or διάλεκτος have become substantives, have likewise the ending ις, as Αἰολίς, *Æolia*, or the *Æolic dialect*.

Obs. 4. There is also a femin. ending of this class in σα (τα) or σα (τα), as θῆσσα, Attic θήττα from θῆς; Λίβυσσα from Λίβυς; ἄνασσα from ἄναξ; Κίλισσα from Κίλιξ; Θρηῖσσα, Attic Θρήττα from Θρηῖς (Ion. Θρηῖξ).

β. In ός, sometimes derivatives from verbs with a change of the radical vowel, as πομπός from πέμπω, δ ἡ τροφός from τρέφω; so αἰδός, ἀρωγός, ἐπαρωγός, ἀγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, διάδοχος. The ending is very common in compounds with ἀγός, ἀρχός, and other subst., as well as with adjectives. See under Composition.

§. 332. b. An abstract notion of an energy.

a. From verbs.

α. σις (gen. σεις) and σία embodying the transitive notion of the verb.

β. μός (gen. μου), embodying the intransitive notion of the verb.

γ. μα, expressing the result of the transitive notion of the verb.

δ. μη, η, α (generally oxyt.) and (from verbs in εύω), εία, which embody partly the transitive notion of the verb, partly the result thereof.

ε. ος (gen. ου), τος (gen. του), ος (gen. ους), expressing generally the intransitive, but sometimes the transitive notion of the verb, and sometimes the result thereof: as πράξις, *action*, πράγμα (*act*, from πράττω); μίμησις, *act of imitation*, μίμημα, *thing imitated*, from μιμέομαι; ὀδυρμός, *lamentation*, from ὀδύρομαι; δυσμός, *sinking*, from δύω; σεισμός, *earthquake*, from σείω; μνήμα, *monumentum*, μνήμη, *remembrance*; παράδειξις, *act of representation*, παράδειγμα, *thing represented*; κορμός, *log*, from κείρω; λυγμός, *hiccup*, from λύω; τομή, *cut*, from τέμνω; αἰδῆ, *song*, from αἰδέω; φθορά, *ruin*, from φθείρω; σφαγή, *slaughter*, from σφάττω; διδαχή, *doctrine*, from διδάσκω: with a change of characteristic, χαρά, *joy*, from χαίρω; δόξα, *opinion*, from aor. I. δύξαι; θῆκη, *diathēkē*, &c., from aor. I. θῆκαι; φυγή, *flight*, from φεύγω: with redupl. and always with ω in the second syllable, ἀγωγή, *leading*, from ἀγω; ἑδωδή, *dinner*, from ἔδω; ὀκωχή, from ἔχω: with anomalous change of vowel, σπουδή from σπεύδω; ἐξούλη, from ἐξείλω; πορεία, from πορεύομαι; παιδεία, *education*, from παιδεύω; ἀλαζονεία, from ἀλαζονεύομαι; λόγος, *speech*, from λέγω; κωκυτός; πότος, from ΠΟ-ω (πίνω): with an insertion of ε, ὑετός, νιφετός, παγετός;—τό πράγος (=πράγμα), κῆδος.

Obs. 1. Many substantives have both the ending σις and σια, especially those which are derived from verbs with the characteristic δ, as ὀνόμασις and ὀνομασία from ὀνομάζω, γυμνασία and γύμνασις from γυμνάζω. Those from verbs compounded with a preposition generally end in σια, although both endings are found in such derivatives as σύνθεσις and -σία, ἐπίστασις and -σία. Abstract derivatives from verbs in ἵζω and ἄζω generally end in μος; and only a few, such as ἐξέτασις, γύμνασις, ἐπιτείχεσις, βάδισις &c., end in σις. In some words the dialectic form τισ (gen. ιως, εως) for σις prevailed, as φάτις, χῆτις from ΧΑ-ω, ἄμπωτις (for ἀνάποσις), πίστις from πείθω, λῆστις for λήθη, μῆστις for μνήμη. Instead of σια we find also a more rare form in ιον and σιον in a transitive sense, especially in composition, as γυμνάσιον, *exercise*, συμπίσιον, *vanáγιον*, *κακηγόριον* &c., especially such as express a political and judicial action.

Obs. 2. More uncommon forms of abstract derivatives are α. those which have no particular ending, but take the generic sign s at the end of the root, the radical vowel, if it be ε, being changed to ο, as βῆξ, χος, from ΒΗΧ-ω (βήσσω); φλόξ from φλέγω; there was also a later form of these

abstracts, as *φρίξ* Epic for *φρική*; *δώς* and *ἄραξ* (Hes. Opp. 356.) for *δόσις*, *ἀραγή*, (cf. *ἀλκί*, *κρόκα*, *ἰώκα*, *φύγαδε*); *b.* ending in *τύς* (gen. *ύος*), *ονη*, *μονή*, *ωλή* (*σωλή*), *ωρή* and *δών* (gen. *όνος*), as *ἐδητύς*, *ὄρχηστύς*, *ἡδονή*, *ἀγχόνη*, *φλεγμονή*, *πλησμονή*, *εὐχωλή*, *τερπωλή*, *πανσωλή*, *ἐλπωρή*, *θαλπωρή*, *ἄλεωρή* (in this last the *λ*, in consequence of another *λ* preceding, is changed to *ρ*), *ἀλγηδών*, *τηκεδών* &c.

§. 333. On the formation of these abstracts we may remark :

a. They are formed as well immediately from the simple root, (as *λύσις*, *στάσις*, *θείσις*, *δόσις*, *λέξις* (for *λέγσις*), *γύμνασις* for *γύμναδσις*) as from verbs; those from verbs in *αίνω*, (pft. midd. *ασμαι*) have in their old form *σσις*, *ᾶσις*, in a later one *ανσις*, *ανσία*, as *φάσις* from *φαίνω*, *γγρασία*, but *ξήρανσις* (from *ξηραίνω*), *θέρμανσις* and *θερμασία*, *πέπανσις*, *ὑφασις* and *ὑφανσις*.

b. To the ending *μός*, from roots ending in a vowel, *σ* is prefixed, even when the verb derived from the same root does not take a *σ* in its conjugation, and even where the radical *ε* is in the conjugation lengthened to *η*; a very few such derivatives are without this *σ*, as *δαιμός* from *δεῖσαι*; *χμός* from *χέω*, *κέχϋμαι*; *ῥμός* from *ῥύω*, *έρύω*; *θυμός* from *θύω*, and *κρυμός*. The palatals *δ*, *τ*, *θ*, sometimes supply the place of this *σ* in roots which end in a vowel or *ρ*—the *δ*, *τ*, very seldom, as *ἀρδμός*, *ἐρετμός*—*θ* far oftener, as *ὄρχηθμός*, *μυκηθμός*, *μυνηθμός*, *ὠρυθμός*, *κλαυθμός*, *σταθμός*, *βαθμός*, from *BA-ω*, *ρύθμός* (Ion. *ρύσμός*), *ισθμός*, from *ἴω*, (*εἶμι*), *ἴθμα*, *εἰσίθμη*, *ἄσθμα*, from *ᾶω*, *δυθμή* and *δυσθμή* (seldom) for *δυσμή* from *δύω*; *σκαρθμός* from *σκαίρω*, *ἀρθμός* from *Ἄρω*, *πορθμός*. The endings *μη* and *μα* however are generally without the *σ*, often even where the verb has it in its conjugation, as *γνώμη* from *γινώσκω*, perf. *ἔγνωσμαι*.

Obs. 1. In *λαχμός*, from *λαχ*, the *χ* is not changed to *γ* as the general rules would require, and in *ἰωχμός* from *ἰώκω*, *πλοχμός* from *πλέκω*, the *χ* is for the radical *κ*, in *αὖχμός* it takes the place of *σ*.

c. In derivatives from roots ending in a short vowel, *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, this vowel is lengthened as in the conjugation of the verb, as *τίμησις* from *τιμάω*; *μίμησις* from *μιμέομαι*; *τύφλωσις* from *τυφλώω* (as fut. *τιμήσω*, *μιμήσωμαι*, *τυφλώσω*), but the short vowel remains in the derivatives when it is retained in the conjugation, as *τέλεσμα* from *τελέω* (*έσω*); *ἄροσις*, *ἄρομα* from *ἀρώ* (*-όσω*).

Obs. 2. There are many exceptions to this rule; as many verbs, though they have a long vowel in the fut. and aor. I., yet retain the short vowel in their other tenses; but most, if not all the derivatives from these roots retain the short vowel. This remark applies not only to abstract but also concrete nouns, as

- a.* *στάσις*, *στατήρ*, *βάσις*, *βατήρ*,—*στήμα*, *βήμα*.
- e.* *αἴνεσις*, *αἰνέτης*; *αἶρεσις*, *αἰρέτης*
δέσις, *δέτης*, *δέμα*, *θείσις*, *θέτης*, *θέμα*—*διάδημα*, *θῆμα*
ὀφειλέτης—*ὀφείλημα*; *νέμεσις*—*διανέμησις*
γένεσις, *γενετήρ* &c., *εὐρεσις*, *εὐρετής*, *εὐρεμα* seldom, *εὗρημα*.
- i.* *τίσις*, *ἄτιτος*, *φθῖσις*, *ἄφθιτος*.
- o.* *δόσις*, *δοτήρ* (Epic *δώσις*, *δώτωρ*)
βίωσις (from *βιόω*, *ώσω*),—*βιωτός*, *vitalis*, *ἀναβίωσις*.
- v.* *λύσις*—*λύμα*, *λυσίζωνος* and its other derivatives;
δύσις, *ἐπενδύτης*, *ἐνδύμα*
φύσις, *φύτον*—*φύμα*, *φυσίζοος*
θύσις, *θυτήρ*—*θύμα*, *θυμός*.

d. The radical vowel is changed in words in *μός* or *ος* (gen. *ου*), (except from a root of more than two syllables), *η, α* (gen. *ας*), as *στολμός*, *ὁ στόλος*, *στολή* from *στέλλω*; *ὁ γόνος*, *ἡ γονή* from GEN-*ω*; *ὁ σπóρος* and *ἡ σπορά* from *σπείρω*; *τροφή*, *τρέφω*; *τομή*; *φθορά*; *ἀλοιφή*; *ἀοιδή*; but *ἀγερμός*, from *ἀγείρω*; in *οἰκτιρμός*, *οἰκτιρμων*, *ε* is changed to *ι*. But it is not changed in the endings *μα, ος* (neuter), as *τὸ γένος*, *genus*, *τὸ σπέρμα*, *τὸ θρέμμα*.

§. 334. From adjectives (and substantives which sometimes are used as adjectives):

a. Ending in *ιά*, Ion. *ίη*—from adj. in *ος*, and from some of the III. decl.; as *σοφιά* from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαίμων*, (gen. *ον-ος*), *ἡλικία* from *ἡλιξ*; *πενία* from *πένης*, gen. *ητος*; *ἀνδρία*, *virtus*, from *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρός* (*ἀνδρεία*).—**b.** *ια* (proparoxyt.) from adj. in *ης* and *ους* whose root ends in *ε* or *ο*, which coalesces with the *ι* of the ending into *ει* and *οι*, as *εἰά*, *οἰά*: *ἀληθεια* from *ἀληθής*, gen. *-έος*; *ἀμάθεια*; *εὖνοια* from *εὖνους*, gen. *εὔνο-ος*.—**c.** in *-σύνη* from adj. in *ων* (gen. *ονος*), and *ος*: *σωφρο-σύνη* from *σώφρων*, gen. *ον-ος*; *δικαιοσύνη*, from *δίκαιος*—of the III. decl. *μαντοσύνη* (Hom.), from *μάντις*; *ιερωσύνη* (Demosth. 1376.18.), from *ιερός*, is formed after the analogy of the comparative forms *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*, the *ο* being changed into *ω* on account of the short vowel preceding, otherwise *ωσύνη* is a late form.—**d.** *της* gen. *ητος* (generally parox.) from adj. in *ος* and *υς*: *ισότης*, gen. *ότητος*, from *ἴσος*; *παχύτης*, from *παχύς*.—**e.** *ος*, gen. *εος=ους*, from adj. in *ης* and *υς*, and those which take in comparison *ίων*, *ιστος*. These subst. correspond to the English *hood*, and *ness*, and express the notion of the adjective in the abstract: *τάχος* from *ταχύς*; *ψεύδος* from *ψεύδης*; *κάλλος* from *καλός*, *καλλίων*; *αἰσχος* from *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχίων*, cf. *τὸ κῦδος*, *τὸ μῆκος*; the short radical *υ* is lengthened to *ευ*, as *τὸ γλεῦκος*, *ἐρευθος*, from *γλύκνυς*, *ἐρύθρνος*.—**f.** Lastly, *ας* (gen. *άδος*), only abstract numerals, as *ἡ μονάς*, *δύας*, *τριάς*.

Obs. 1. From adj. in *ής*, (*έος*), we find in some compounds *ία* (instead of *εἰά*), as in *αἰθαδιά*, *εὐσεβία*, *ἀμαθία*, besides the proper *εἰά*: always *ια* in *εὐτυχία*, *δυσωχία*, *δυσωχία*; *εἰα* seems to be preferred by Attic prose, except where *ία* is the invariable form;—both *εἰά* and *ία* in Attic poetry: in *αἰκία* the *ι* is long. Ion. *-ήτη*, but also in some words *ίη*, as *εὐγενή*. So in some words from adj. in *ος*, we find *εἰα* instead of *ία*, as *βοήθεια*, *ἀεργείη*, Hes.

Obs. 2. The abstracts of proparox. adj. in *ιος* are not to be distinguished from the feminine. The abstracts from oxyt. adj. are always paroxyt., which is a distinction between the femin. and the abstract, as *κακή*, *bad*, *κάκη*, *evil*.

Obs. 3. In abstracts in *τία* from compounds in *τος* and *της*, which have both a transitive and intransitive notion, the *τ* is changed into *σ*, though *τια* is preferred by many as most Attic, as *ἀθλοθετία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθέτης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀναισχυντία*, *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ὀξυβλεψία* &c.

Obs. 4. In the old Attic poetry, the *α* of *οια*, *εἰα*, is sometimes long, as *ἀνοῖα*.

§. 335. From substantives alone are formed the following classes of names of persons and things.

a. Gentilia: national names in *εύς* (fem. *ίς*, *ίδος*), *ῖτης* (fem. *ιτις*), *ᾶτης* (fem. *ατις*), *ήτης*, *ώτης*, §. 331. **Obs. 3.**

b. Patronymics; in *ίδης* (fem. *ίς*, gen. *ίδος*), *ιδής*, and from subst. of I. decl. in *ης* and *ας*, and many of the II. and III. whose root ends in *ι*, and

some others in *ᾶδης* (fem. *ᾶς*, gen. *ᾶδος*) : less frequent and only poetic *ῶν*, gen. *ῶνος* or *ονος*, fem. *ῶνης* and *ῆνῃ* ; as *Πριαμ-ῖδης*, fem. *Πριαμ-ίς* from *Πρίαμ-ος* ; *Πηλείδης* from *Πηλεύς*, gen. *Πηλέ-ος* ; *Τανταλ-ῖδης*, fem. *Τανταλ-ίς* from *Τάνταλ-ος* ; *Νηρηΐδης* (Dor. *Νηρείδης*, Attic *Νηρῆδης*) from *Νηρεύς*, gen. *έος* (Ion. *ῆος*) ; *Κεκροπίδης* from *Κέκροψ*, gen. *οπ-ος* ; *Μεμονοῖδης* from *Μέμωνων*, *ον-ος* ; *Μινωῖδης* from *Μίνως* ; *Ἀχαιμενίδης* from *Ἀχαιμένης*, *ε-ος* ; *Πανθοῖδης* from *Πάνθοος*, *-ους* ; *Λητοῖδης* from *Λητώ*, gen. *όος*=*οὔς* ; *Τελαμων-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών* ; *Φεργτι-ιάδης* from *Φέρης*, *ητ-ος* ; *Αἰνε-άδης* from *Αἰνέας* ; *Θεστι-άδης*, fem. *Θεστι-ᾶς* (*Æsch. Choeph.* 605.), from *Θέστιος* ; *Βορε-άδης*, fem. *Βορεάς* (*Soph. Ant.* 985.), from *Βορέας* ; *Ἀγι-άδης* from *Ἄγης* ; *Κρον-ῖων*, gen. *ῖωνος* and *τονος*, from *Κρόνος* ; *Ἀτρε-ῖων* from *Ἀτρεύς*, *έ-ος*, *Ἀκρισ-ῖωνῃ*, *Ἄδρηστ-ῖνῃ*.

Obs. 1. Patronymics formed from names of women have the same endings as those from names of men, as *Δαναΐδης* from *Δανάη*. The choice of these various endings is regulated only by euphony, or in poetry by the metre, whence there are many anomalous forms, as *Ἀρητιᾶδης* as if from *Ἀρης*, gen. *ητος*, *Λαμπετιδης* from *Λάμπος*, *Ἀγχισιᾶδης* from *Ἀγχίσης*, *Δευκαλίδης* (Hom.) from *Δευκαλίων*, but *Ἰαπετιοῖδης* from *Ἰάπετος* &c.

c. Diminutives (*ὑποκοριστικά*) : expressions of affection, but sometimes ironical, ending in *ῖων* (the most usual) *-ᾶριον* (*ᾶσιον*) and (mostly in common conversation and comedy) *ύλλιον*, *υλλίς*, *ύδριον*, *ύφιον*, (*-ᾶφιον*) ; — *ίς* (gen. *ιδος* and *ῖδος*), *ῖδιον* (from *ίς*) ; — *ίσκος*, *ίσκη*, (*ίσκιον*.) *ίχη*, *ίχνιον* ; — *ιδεύς* (only of the young of animals) : as *μειράκ-ιον* from *μείραξ*, *ακ-ος* ; *παιδ-ῖον* from *παῖς*, *παιδ-ός* ; *κηπ-ῖον*, *hortulus*, *γύναιον*, *muliercula* ; — *παιδ-ᾶριον* ; *ᾶσιον* for *ᾶριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*), on account of the *ρ* preceding ; *μειρακ-ύλλιον* ; *ἀκανθυλλίς* from *ἀκανθα*, Dor. ; *νησ-ύδριον* ; *ζω-ύφιον* : the endings *ᾶφιον*, *ήφιον*, are only variations of *ύφιον*, and are admissible only in case of an *υ* preceding, as *χρυσᾶφιον* from *χρυσός* ; — *πινακ-ίς* from *πίναξ* ; *ἄμαξις* ; — *νησ-ῖδιον* from *νήσος* ; *βοῖδιον* from *βοῦς*, *βο-ός* ; *ιχθύδιον* (for *-υῖδιον*) from *ιχθύς*, *ύ-ος* ; *ῦδιον* from *ῦς*, *ύ-ός* ; *γῆδιον* (for *γῆδιον*) from *γῆ* ; *κρεᾶδιον* (for *ᾶδιον*) from *κρέας* ; *ἐλάδιον* (for *-αῖδιον*) from *ἐλαιον* ; *ἀγγεῖδιον* (for *ἀγγεῖδιον*) from *ἀγγεῖον* ; *οἰκῖδιον* (for *οἰκῖ-ῖδιον*) from *οἰκία* ; those whose root ends in *ε* drop it and annex *ῖδιον*, as *ξιφῖδιον*, *Σωκρατῖδιον* ; those which have *εως* in the gen. drop the *ως* and contract the *ε* with *ι* into *ει*, as *ἀμφορεῖδιον* from *ἀμφορεύς* ; *ῥησειδιον* from *ῥῆσις* ; *δακτυλῖδιον* Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 418 from *δάκτυλος* is anomalous ; — *νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας* ; *ίσκιον* seldom, as *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη* ; *ίχη*, *ίχνιον* only in *πολίχη*, *πολίχνιον* from *πόλις* ; *κυλίχη*, *κυλίχνιον* from *κύλιξ*, and so analogously *πιθάκη* from *πίθος* ; — *λαγιδεύς* from *λαγός* ; *αετ-ιδεύς* from *αετός* ; *λεοντ-ιδεύς* from *λέων*, *οντος* : so also *υῖδεύς*, *son's son*, *grand-child* (Isocr. *Ep.* 8.).

Obs. 2. The form *υλος*, as *Ἐρώυλος* from *Ἔρως*, is used in Doric in some proper names.

Obs. 3. In many simple diminutives in *ῖων*, the diminutive force is so dropped that there is little or no difference between the diminutive and the original noun, as *θηρίον*, *βιβλίον*, see §. 56. 2. ; in others, in *ῖων*, the word has assumed a peculiar meaning, as *λόγιον*, *oracle*.

d. Names of Places : in *ῖων* (or contracted with the preceding vowel, *αιον*, *ειον*, *ῶον*) and *ειον*, which signify the abode of the person of the primitive word, or a spot dedicated to a god or hero ; *ῶν*, gen. *ῶνος*, sometimes *εῶν* and *ωνιά*, signifying the residence or resort of a person, or a place full of any plant or shrub, as *ἐργαστήρ-ιον*, *a workshop*, *ληστήρ-ιον*, *the haunt of robbers*, from *ἐργαστήρ*, *ληστήρ* or *ληστής* ; and so others in *τίριον* from *τήρ*

or *της*; sometimes this ending expresses a vessel, as *πυτήριον*: *λογεῖον*, the place for the actors on the stage, from *λογεύς*, *έ-ως*; *κουρείον* from *κουρεύς*, *έ-ως*; (many in *ιον* (*ειον*) have a different meaning, as *τροφεῖον*, payment for education, from *τροφεύς*); *Ἀπολλών-ιον*; *Θησεῖον* from *Θησεύς*, *έ-ως*; *Ἡρα-κλείον*; *Ἡραιον*; *Ἑρμαιοῖον*; *Ἀθηναῖον*; *Ὀλυμπιεῖον*; *Ἡφαιστειῖον*; *Ἀσκληπιεῖον*; *Μουσείουον*; *Ἀνάκειον* (from *Ἀνακες*); *Λητῶν* from *Λητώ*;—*ἀνδρών* and *γυναῖκα* chambers for men and women; *ἵππῶν*, horse-stall; *δαφνών*, laurel plot; *ροδῶν* and *ροδωνιά*, rosary; *κρινῶν* and *κρινωνιά*; *περιστερεῶν* and *περιστερῶν*.

e. Instrumental: (signifying the instrument or means by which a certain end is obtained) in *τρον* and *τρα* (contracted from *τήριον*, *τήρια*), as *σείστρον*, a rattle, *διδασκτρον*, schooling-money, *λουήτρον*, bathing water, bath. Also applied to places, as *ὀρχήστρα*, a place for dancing.

Formation of Adjectives by Derivation.

§. 336. Adjectives are derived immediately from the same roots as verbs and substantives.

Obs. When there is a primitive verb derived from the same root, the adjective is said to be derived from the verb; but this seems to be improper, as in reality the adjectival termination is a form quite independent of the verbal termination, and has a force independent of the verbal force, though standing in a certain relation to it. The real difference between adjectives derived from verbs and those derived from nouns would be, that the former express the *action* of the verb as the quality, the latter the *thing* (abstract or concrete) of the substantive as the quality.

a. In *ος*, annexed immediately to the primitive, expressing, as a quality, the transitive, or intransitive, or passive notion of the verbs formed from the same root, as *φανός*, *shining*, from *φαν*; the verb formed from the same primitive root is, in many cases, obsolete, as of *καλός*, *κακός*. Many adjectives in this form are formed from compound verbs, always with a change or abbreviation of vowel, as *σύντομος*, *έπήκοος*.

b. In *ικός*, *ιμος* or *σιμος* (English *ble*=*habilis*), expressing a capacity and fitness, those in *ικός* in a transitive, in *ιμος* in a transitive and intransitive force, as *γραφικός*, *able to paint*, *χρήσιμος*, *serviceable*, *εδώδιμος*, *eatable*, &c. Those in *-ιμαῖος* are formed from verbs, and express that the notion of the verb has taken place, as *ὑποβολιμαῖος*, *supposititious*.

c. *νός*, *ινος* or *εινός*, intransitive or passive, as *δεινός*, *to be feared* (*ΔΕΙ*), *ποθ-εινός*, *to be regretted*.

d. *λός* transitive, *ωλός* and *ηλός* transitive and intransitive, as *δει-λός*, *cowardly*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἀμαρτωλός*, *sinful*.

e. *αρός* (verbs in *άω* and *αίνω* are formed from the same root) intrans., as *χαλ-αρός*, *loose*, *μι-αρός*, *unclean*.

f. *τός*, *τέος*, see §. 318.

g. *μων* intrans., *μνημών*, *mindful*, *νοημών*, *intelligent*; frequently in composition with adjectives, as *πολυπράγμων*.

h. *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in some few words, as *πλήρης*, *πρήνης*, *σαφής*, *ψευδής*.

i. *άς* (gen. *άδος*) transitive, intrans. or passive, as *τοκάς*, *bearing*, *φοράς*, *carrying*, *λογάς*, *chosen*.

§. 337. They are said to be derived immediately from substantives and adjectives, when there is no primitive verb formed from the primitive root.

In *ιος* (contracted with the preceding vowel *αιος*, *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), *οιος*, *φος*, *υιος*), *υκός* (if *υ* precedes, -*κός*, if *ι*, *ιακός*), with a very great variety of meanings. The most prevailing however is the *mode* or manner of the adjectival notion, or very frequently that which results from and is joined to an object: *ιος* denotes a quality accidentally attached to the object, and answers to the English *ly*; *υκός* signifies especially the essential quality, the body or class to which a person belongs, and answers to the English *ish*, and thence is frequently attached to names expressing a *state* or *office*, to define a person as being in such a state or office; as *οὐράν-ιος*, *καθάρ-ιος*, *purely* (but *καθαρός*, *pure*), *ἐλευθέρ-ιος*, *liberalis* (but *ἐλεύθερος*, *liber*), *φίλιος* (*φίλος*), *ἐσπέρ-ιος*, *τίμιος*, *φόνιος*;—*ἀγοραῖος* (*ἀγορά*), *κρηναῖος* from *κρήνη*, *δίκαιος*, *θέρειος* (*θέρω*, *ε-ος*), *βασιλειος* (*βασιλεύς*, *έ-ως*), *αἰδοῖος* (*αἰδώς*, *ό-ος*), *γέλοιος* (from *γέλος* §. 117. *Obs.* 1.), *ἥφος* (*ἡώς*), *ἡρώος* and *ώος* (*ἡρώς*, *ω-ος*)—(*πατρώος* and thence *μητρώος*, *παππώος*, *fatherly*, &c., from *πατήρ* &c., instead of *πάτριος* &c., as these latter forms have a more general meaning of any thing which relates to our forefathers or country, or proceeds from them; *τριτάχιος*; *μαντικός*, *δουλικός*, *βασιλικός*, *γυναικικός*; *θηλυκός*, *μανιακός*.

Obs. 1. Instead of *τιος*, we find in many words *σιος*, as *ἐνιαύσιος* (*ἐνιαυτός*), *φιλοτήσιος* (*φιλότης*, *ητος*), *ἐκούσιος* (*έκάν*, *όντος*), *ικέσιος* (*ικέτης*); *ἀσπασίος*, *θαυμάσιος* (-*άζω*).

Obs. 2. Instead of *ιος*, some adjectives from subst. in *ος* have *αιος*, as *κηπαῖος* (*κήπος*), *χερσαῖος* (*χέρσος*), *σκοταῖος* (*σκότος*). From this *αιος* was formed a later form *ιαῖος* (for *ιος*), as *σκοτιαῖος*; so also we find *ειος* and *οιος* for *αιος*, as *σπονδεῖος* (*σπονδή*) *ἐκατόμβοιος* (*ἐκατόμβη*).

Obs. 3. Substantives in *ειος* have an adjective in *κός*, (not *υκός*), as *Δαρεικός*, *Δεκελεικός* from *Δαρείος*, *Δεκέλεια* (but *σπονδεῖος* forms *σπονδει-ακός*); so also *ὄρεως* and *κεραμεύς*, *ὄρεικός*, *κεραμεικός*; the adjectives in *αῖος* form *αἰκός*, as *ἀρχαῖκός*.

§. 338. From substantives alone, with the following endings:

a. *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), from personal names, especially proper names, having the same meaning as those in *υκός*, as *ἀνδρείος*, *γυναικείος*, *ἀνθρώπειος*, *Ὀμήρειος*, *Ἐπικούρειος*. This *ειος* becomes in poetry, especially in proper names, *ιος*.

b. *εος*=*ους* (Epic *ειος*) and *ινος*, expressing the material of any thing, as *χρύσ-εος* (= *χρυσούς*) *χάλκεος* (= *οὗς*), *ξύλ-ινος*, *σκύτινος* (but *ἀνθρώπινος*=*ἀνθρώπειος*).

c. *ῥνός*, sometimes *ῥνός*, expressive of time as a quality, as *ἡμερ-ῥνός*, *ἑσπερ-ῥνός*, *χθεσ-ῥνός*, *hesternus*.

Obs. 1. This ending also signifies other qualities besides time, as *πεδινός*, *plain*, *even*, from *πέδον*: so *ὄρεινός*, *mountain-ous*, *ἀλγεινός*, *griev-ous*, and analogously to this last *εὐδιενός* from *εὐδία*.

d. *εις*, gen. *εντος* (always preceded by a vowel; by *η* in derivatives from the I. decl.; by *ο* in the II. and III.; (except *χαρίεις* from *χάρις*, and *δενδρήεις* from *δένδρον*), *ρός*, *ερός*, *ηρός*, *αλέος*, expressing the existence of a quality in abundance, as *ύλή-εις*, *πυρόεις* (for *οίεις* the Epic used *ώεις metri gratia*), *αἰσχ-ρός*, *φθονερός*, *νοσ-ερός* and *νοσ-ηρός*; *ῥωμ-αλέος*, *ψαρ-αλέος*, *θαρρ-αλέος*.

e. *ήριος*, from verbal subst. in *ηρ* and *ης*, transitive, as *σωτήριος*, *λυτήριος*.

f. *ώδης*, neut. *ώδες* (= *ο-ειδής* from *είδος*), expressing a sort of likeness, but often an abundance of any thing, English *y*, as *φλογώδης*, *fier-y*, *σφηκώδης*, *wasp-ish*, *ποιώδης*, *grass-y*, *ιλνώδης*, *mud-dy*, *αιματώδης*, *blood-y*.

g. *ιος* (fem. *ία*) *κός*, *ικός* (fem. *κή*, *ική*), *ηρός* (fem. *ηνή*). and (preceded by *ρ* or *ι*) *ανός* (*ανή*), Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*, *ινος*, (*ίνη*), national names; but frequently these are used as subst., especially those in *ανός*, *ηνός*, *ινος*, which are used only of places out of Greece; as *Καρίνθ-ιος*, *ία*, *Σαλαμίν-ιος*, *ία*; (*αἶος* from subst. of I. decl. for *αἶος* or *ήιος*) *Λαρισσαῖος* (*Λάρισσα*), *Ἀθηναῖος*, *αἶα*; *Κῶος* (*Κῶς*), *Χῖος* (for *ῖος* from *Χῖος*), *Ἀργεῖος* (from *Ἄργος*, *-ος*), *Τήϊος* from *Τέως* (*Τῆος*), *Κεῖος* (Ion. *Κήϊος*) from *Κέως* (properly *Κῆος*); from words in *οὖς*, *οὔντος*, some regularly *οὐντ-ιος*, others *οὖσ-ιος*, or (preceded by a vowel or *ρ*), *άσιος*, as *Ὀπούντιος*, *Ἀμαθούσιος*, *Φλιάσιος* (*Φλιούς*), *Ἀναγυράσιος* (*Ἀναγυρούς*). Also in *Μιλήσιος* (*Μίλητος*) the *σ* is put for the *τ* (see §. 334. *Obs.* 3.);—*Λακεδαιμονικός*, *Εὐβοϊκός* and (from *Εὐβοεύς*) *Εἰβοεϊκός*, *Θηβαϊκός*, *Ἀχαικός*, *Κορινθιακός* (*κός*, *ικός*, very frequently gives a possessive notion);—*Κυζικ-ηνός*, *ηνή* (*Κύζικος*), *Σαρδι-ανός*, *ανή* (Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*) (*Σάρδεις*, gen. Ion. *ἰ-ων*), *Ἄγκυρανός* (*Ἄγκυρα*), *Ταραντ-ινος*, *ίνη* (*Τάρας*, *αντ-ος*).

Obs. 2. A form of the feminine *ία* is *ιάς*, as *Λημνιάς*, *Δηλιάς*.

Formation of Adverbs by Derivation.

§. 339. 1. Adverbs are formed from the verbal roots of simple or compound verbs, with the ending

δην, or when the radical vowel of the primitive is changed *αδην*, originally perhaps accusatives, expressive of the way or manner of any thing, as *βά-δην*, *pedetentim*, *βλή-δην*, *jaciendo*, *ἀνέ-δην*, *effuse* (*ἀνίημι*, *ἔω*), *κρύβ-δην* (*κρύπτω*), *γράφ-δην*, *scribendo* (*γράφω*), *σπορ-άδην*, *sparsim*, *ἐπιτροχ-άδην* *ἀγορεύειν* (Homer).

Obs. 1. Verbs which in their conjugation take *σ* cannot form these adverbs, except *βύω*, *βύζην*, *βυζόν*.

2. From substantives with the following endings :

a. *δόν* or *αδόν* (*δά*, *ηδά* poet.), probably acc., expressive of the way or manner, or (from subst.) the outward form or appearance of any thing (Lat. *tim*), as *οἶνον χανδόν* (*hiando*) *εἰεῖν*; *ἀναφανδόν*, *aperte*, *διακριδόν*, *distinctly*, *ἐμβαδόν*, *ἐμάχοντο πύξ τε καὶ ἑλκηδόν* Hesiod. Scut. 302; *καναχηδά*, i. e. *ρέειν* Hesiod. Theog. 369; *ἀποσταδὰ λίσσασθαι* Od. ζ. 143; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, *βοτρυδόν*, in a bunch, (*βότρυς*), *ἀγγελιδόν*, *gregatim*, *κυνηδόν*, like a dog, *πλινθηδόν*, like bricks (*πλῆθος*).

b. Ending in *ς* (*ξ*=*κς*), as *πύξ*. See §. 324. *Obs.*

3. From adjectives with the ending *ως*, *ω*, §. 323. and §. 324. *δ.* and *Obs.* 3.

4. From verbs, subst. and adj., with the endings *ί*, *ί*, *ι*, *ει*

5. From substantives, pronouns and adverbs, with the endings *θεν*, *δε* (*σε*), *θι*, to express the locative notion of *whence*, *whither*, *where*, as *οὐρανό-θεν*, from heaven, *οὐρανόνδε*, to heaven, *οὐρανόθι*, in heaven; *ἄλλοθεν*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ἄλλοθι*: *αὐτόθι* is Epic, contracted to *αὐθι*.

Obs. 2. The words of the I. decl. retain before *θεν* their *η* or *α*; those of the II. their *ο*; those of the III. the *ο* of the genitive, as *Ὀλυμπιάθεν*, *θύρα-θεν* (Ion. *θύρηθεν*), *γῆθεν*, *Σπάρτηθεν*, *Δεκελειᾷθεν*, *χαμάθεν* (or *χαμαῖθεν*); *οἰκοθεν*, *μακρόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*; though these vowels *α*, *η*, *ο* are often substituted one for the other, as *χαμόθεν*, *Δεκελειόθεν*, *Κικυννόθεν* (*Κίκυννα*), *γειόθεν*, *ρίζοθεν*, *έσχαρόθεν*, *Μηθυμνόθεν*, *Μεγαρόθεν*, *διχόθεν* from *δίχα*, *Κολωνήθεν* from *Κολωνός*, *δαίτηθεν* (Homer) from *δαίς*. Cf. *βαλανηφόρος* from *βάλανον*, *καλαθηφόρος* and *καλαθοποιός*, *ἐλαφηβόλος* and *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *θαλασσομάχος*, *χαμαιροφύλαξ* &c.

Obs. 3. The adverbs annexed these endings to the vowel without any change, as *ἄνω-θεν, κάτω-θεν, πρόσω-θεν* (late *πρόσσοθεν*), *ἔξω-θεν, ἔσω-θεν, ἐκεί-θεν, ἐγγύ-θεν, ἐγγύ-θι, ἔκα-θεν, ὁμό-θεν, πέρα-θεν, ἔνδο-θεν, ἔνδο-θι*. Some adverbial comparative forms in *τερος* lengthen the *ο* into *ω*, as *ἀμφοτέρω-θεν, ἐκατέρωθεν, ἐτέρωθεν, ἐτέρωθι, ἀμφοτέρωθι, ἀμφοτέρωσε*. Whence it would seem that the primitive was an adverb in *ω*, such as *ἀμφοτέρω*. In some of these words the *ω* is in poetry shortened to *ο*, and then wholly dropped, as *ἔξο-θεν, πρόσ-θεν, ὀπισ-θεν, ἐκότερην* for *ἐκατέρωθεν*, and in Doric the *σ* is often dropped before the *θ*, as *ὀπιθεν, ἔμπροθεν* (Theocr. IX. 6.), *ἔκτοθεν*.

Obs. 4. In poetry the *ν* may be dropped *metri gratia*, as *πρόσθε, ὀπισθε, ἔνερθε, παρίσθε, ἔκτισθε*, more rarely in adverbs from subst., as *ἀντρόθε* Pind. Pyth. IV. 180, *Κυπρόθε* Callim. Fr. 217, *Λιβύαθε* Theocr. I. 24.

Obs. 5. The ending *δε* is annexed generally to the unchanged acc. of substantives, as *ἄλαδε* (*ἄλς*) *Πυθῶδε* (from *Πυθῶ*), *οἰκόνδε* only Epic. Also *οἰκαδε* (from the root *ΟΙΞ*) like *φύγαδε* (from *ΦΥΞ*), instead of the wholly disused *φυγῆνδε, Ἑλευσίναδε, ἔρεβόςδε*. To pronouns and adverbs *σε* is attached instead of *δε*, as *ἐκεί-σε, ὁμό-σε, ἄλλοσε, ποτέρωσε, ἐτέρωσε, οὐδαμῶσε, αὐτόσε, πάντοσε, τηλόσε, ἀγχόσε*; more rarely to substantives, as *οἰκόσε, κυκλόσε*. In the plural, *ας* coalesces with the *δε* into *ις*, as *Ἀθήνας, Θήβας* (irregularly *Θριῶς* from *Θριαί* or *Θρία*): this analogy is followed in the singular of some substantives, as *Ὀλυμπίας, Μουνυχίας, Ἀφίδνας*; so the poetic adverbs *θύρας, foras, ἔρας, χαμάς, humum* (from the substantives *ἔρα, χαμά*). In the Epic *αἰδόςδε* the suffix is annexed to the genitive (for *εἰς ᾧδου, &c. δώματα*).

Obs. 6. For *δε* or *σε* the Epic has *δς*, as *χαμάδς*, for *χαμάς*, *ἄλλυδς* for *ἄλλοσε*; Doric *οἰκαδς, domum*, in Arist. Ach. 742, 779; *ἀμοιβαδς* Theocr. I. 34, or *ἀμοιβηδς* Od. σ. 310, and others in the grammarians.

Obs. 7. The suffix *θι* is properly annexed only to adverbs to express "where," as *ἐκίθι, illic* (Ion. *κείθι*), and the poet. *ἔνδοθι* (for *ἐνδον*), *τόθι, ὅθι, πόθι, ἄλλοθι, αὐτόθι*. When, sometimes in Epic, it is joined to substantives, it has the force of the gen. or instrumental dative; *ἦωθι πρό, οὐρανόθι πρό, Ἰλιόθι πρό, κηρόθι*.

Obs. 8. Many of the pronouns insert *αχ* between the root and the suffix, as *παντ-αχ-όθεν* (*πανταχόσε*), *πολλ-αχ-όθεν* (*πολλαχόσε*), *ἐκυστ-αχ-όθεν*; which is also the case in most pronominal local adverbs in *η, ου, οι*, as, *ἀλλ-αχ-ού, alibi, παντ-αχ-ού, ubique, πολλ-αχ-ού, παντ-αχ-ῆ, πολλ-αχ-ῆ, παντ-αχ-οῖ, ἐκυστ-αχ-οῖ*. Compare *ἦχι* for *ῆ*, *πάγχυ* for *πάνυ*.

Composition.

§. 340. 1. The following words are compounded together: *a.* Essential words with essential, as *ναν-μαχία*.—*b.* Formal with formal, as *πάρ-εκ*.—*c.* Essential with formal, as *σύν-οδος, ἀν-έχω*.

2. Every compound consists of two parts, one of which expresses the leading, the other the subordinate part of the compound notion. These elements stand to each other either in an *attributive* relation (=substantive+adj. or another subst. in gen.), as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων, κακο-δαίμων* (=ἀγαθός, κακός δαίμων), *καχ-εξία* (=κακή ἔξις); *ἱππ-ουρίς* (=ἱππου οὐρά), *σκια-γράφημα* (=σκιάς γραφή); or in an *objective* relation (=a verb or adj., or also a subst. + a case of a substantive or an adverb or preposition), as *ἐργο-*

λαβεῖν (ἔργον λαβεῖν), ἐργολάβος; ἵπποτροφεῖν, ἵπποτρόφος: θεοσεβέω, θεοσεβής, θεοσέβεια; ἀνθρωποφαγεῖν, ἀνθρωποφάγος, ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν, ἀνθρωποκτόνος: παιδαγωγεῖν, παιδαγωγός: ναυμαχεῖν (ναυσὶ μάχεσθαι), ναύμαχος, ναυμαχία; βουφορβεῖν, βουφορβός, βουφορβία; γεωγραφεῖν, γεωγράφος, γεωγραφία; εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής; προσ-φέρειν, πρόσ-φορος, προσ-φορά; ἀνιστάναι, ἀνάστατος, ἀνάστασις; δυσαστεῖν, δυσάρεστος.

3. The principal element of the compound is generally the first part thereof, if it be a noun as in the instances above: so κενο-δοξία, ψευδο-δοξία, κρεωφάγος, σωματο-φύλαξ, παιδοτρίβης, ἰχθυοπώλης, λογοποιός, δικογράφος, πολιόρθος; only rarely, and for the most part in poetic words, the second is the important part: but it is always so when the verb is placed first, as δεισιδαίμων=δείσας τοὺς δαίμονας.

4. The attributive compounds (= substantive + adj. or gen. of subst.) may be resolved into their elements without any change of meaning, as ἀγαθο-δαίμων=ἀγαθὸς δαίμων, ἵππουρις=ἵππου οὐρά; and but very few of these compounds express one simple notion, as χρυσάνθεμον, *Chrysanthemum*. In the objective compounds (=a substantive with or without a preposition, or an adverb or preposition, standing in an objective relation to the verb), not only do the two words coalesce into one, but the two notions form a new one, as λογοποιός is not the same as λόγους ποιῶν, nor δορυφόρος as δόρυ φέρων.

5. In very few compounds indeed is either part of the compound entirely without meaning. In compounds with prepositions, &c. the subordinate word modifies, sometimes very slightly, the force of the principal one, as ἀνέχω, to *hold-up*=honour. The particular force of these compounds is to be discovered by finding out which is the principal, and which the subordinate notion.—See §. 641.

Obs. In the tragic and lyric dialect, however, one part of the compound is frequently only rhetorical, and the whole word is used instead of the simple adjective, to give a fulness or harmony to the sentence, as παλαι-φατος πρόνοια Soph. Trach. 823; though even this may be better translated "of ancient memory," than merely "ancient."

6. From compounds further compounds may be formed, and in these the Greek language is very rich, as διεκλάμπειν, ὑπεξαναδύναι, ἐξυπαναστήναι; βατραχονομαχία (i. e. ἡ τῶν βατράχων πρὸς τοὺς μὺς μάχη); especially in comedy, as σφραγιδονυχαργοκομήτης (Arist. Nub. 332.), *with-rings-on-his-fingers-and-hair-on-his-head-sort-of-man*. Such words may always be divided into two principal parts.

Remarks on the Formation of Compounds.

§. 341. 1. The union of two or more formal words, as ὑπέκ, παρέκ, διαπρό, διάπρоби, takes place especially in composition with verbs, as ὑπέκ-φεύγειν, εἰσκατα-τιθέναι, ἐπιδια-βαίνειν, διεκ-λάμπειν.

2. Of the composition of formal with essential words there are two sorts:

a. Prepositions, as adverbs of place, are compounded with verbs, substantives, adjectives and adverbs, as περι-στῆναι, περί-στασις, περι-στάσιμος, περι-σταδόν, expressing the relations in space or of position; though the locative force of the prepositions is often lost in composition, as ἐπιτεκῶς, *seemly*. In these compounds the preposition is the principal element, as

giving a new sense to the verb. Sometimes the notion of the verb is so subordinate to that of the preposition that the former can be dispensed with, as *ἀνα* for *ἀνάσθηθι*, *ἄν* for *ἀνέστη*, so *μέτα*, *πάρα* &c. for *μέτεστι*, *πάρεστι*.

Obs. Sometimes prepositions are so contracted with their cases, where the preposition ends and the case begins with a vowel, as to form a new word, as *φροῦδος* (*πρὸ ὁδοῦ*), *προῦργου* (*πρὸ ἔργου*) *ἄποικος* (*ἀπὸ (τοῦ) οἴκου*).

§. 342. Adverbs and adverbial words, of which the essential notion which they once expressed has been lost, are compounded with verbs, substantives, and adjectives; they are

1. Either *Separable*, that is, which can stand as adverbs by themselves out of composition: *εὖ*, *πλὴν*, *ἅμα*, *ἄγχι*, *ἄρτι*, *ἄγαν* (before vowels and *ν* or *ρ* with which it is assimilated *ἄγαν*, otherwise *ἀγα*), *πάλιν*, poet. *πάλι*, *πάλαι*, *δίς* (from *δύο*), *δίχα*, *πᾶν*, as *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*; *πλημμελής* (*πλήν, μέλος*), *πλημμελεῖν*, *πλημμέλῃσις*; *ἀματροχάω*, *ἀματροχία*; *ἀγχιβατεῖν*, *ἀγχιβάλαστος*, *παρίπρῳρινῆς*; *ἀρτιβαλής*; *ἀγακλής*, *ἀγασθίνης*, *ἀγάρροος*, *ἀγάστονος*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *ἀγάννιφος*; *παλίμβλαστος*, *παλίωξις* (*ἰώκω*), *παλαίφατος*; *δισμύριοι*, *δίφθογγος*, *πάνσοφος*.

2. *Inseparable*, that is, which are found only in composition.

a. *ἡμι-*, *half*; the *ι* is never elided, as *ἡμίφλεκτος*, *ἡμίονος*, *ἡμίεθος*.

β. *δυσ-* (=English *mis*, in mischance), expressing "hardness," "difficulty," "badness," and frequently opposed to *εὖ*, as *δυστυχία* and *εὐτυχία*, *δυσδαιμονία* and *εὐδαιμονία*. Hence the poetic compounds *δύσπαρις*, *δύσγαμος* &c.

γ. The *α Privative* (before a vowel generally *ἀν-*), expressing the absence of the notion of the word with which it is compounded, as *ἄβατος*, *ἄπειλος*, *ἄπαις*, *ἀτιμία*, *ἀτυχεῖν*.

Obs. 1. The original form of this particle, which is so widely used in Greek, was probably *ἀν*, Sanscr. *an*, Goth. *un*, in: (Buttmann makes it *ἀνα*, quoting *ἀνάεδνος* (Hom.), and *ἀνάελπτος* (Hes.), though these may have been originally *ἀνέελπτος*, *ἀνέεδνος*); so *ἀμ-φαστή*, *ἀν-νέφελος* in the older language, and *ἀνεν*: from *ἀν* came *ἀ* before consonants and digammatized words. As the digamma was dropped the *ἀ* stood before the vowel in such words, as *ἄϊσος* (Pind. Isthm. VII. 60), elsewhere *ἄνισος*: in some a contraction took place, as *ἄκων*=*ἀ-έκων*, *ἀργός*=*ἀεργός* &c.

δ. The *α Intensive and Collective*, expressing the notion of *similarity*, *community*, *union*, *concentration*, hence *intensity*, which may be conceived of as a concentration of the same thing or circumstance on one point: it is especially used in the expression of relationship and connection, as *ἄλοχος*, *ἄκοιτις*, *ἀδελφός*, *brother* (from *δελφύς*, *the womb*), *ἀγαστορες* (*from one womb*), *ἀγάλακτες*, *sucking together, of the same family*, *ἀκόλουθος*, *going the same road* (*κέλευθος*), *ἀοζός*, *ἀοσσητήρ* from *ἔπω*, as *ὁπάων* and *ὁπαδός* (as *ὄσσα* is connected with *ἔπας*, and *ὄσσεσθαι* with *ὀπτεσθαι*, or *πέσσειν* with *πέπων*). *Similarity*, *ἀτάλαντος*, *of the same weight*, *ἀλγικιος*, *ἐναλγικιος* (cf. Goth. *leik-jam*, and English *like*, *alike*, German *-lich*), *ἄπεδος*, *plainlike*.—*Collection*, *ἄθροος*, *confused*, *noisy*, from *θρέω*, *θρέομαι*, *to whine*, *ἀολλής* from *ἀλής* or *ἀλής*, *ἀγείρω*, *ἀγέλη*.—*Intensity*, *ἀρενής*, *intentus*, *ἄσκιος*, *thickly shaded*, *αὐχιαχος* *loudly sounding* (Æolic for *αἰαχος*), and many others, for which see the Lexicon.

Obs. 2. We must not confound this with the *α euphonic*.

Obs. 3. Hartung^a connects this *a* intensive with the Indian adverb *sa* (*saha, sam*), which is similarly used; this also seems to be the root of *simul, similis, semel*, *ἀμα, ὁμοῦ, ὅμοιος*, (Goth. *sama*, Germ. *sammt*), hence *omnis*.

Obs. 4. This *a* sometimes becomes *αι*, as *αἰσύφηνος* and *αῠσφηνος*, and *η*, as *ἡλίβατος* from *λίψ*, which we must not confound with the *η* which answers to the Latin *ve* in *vegrandis*, as *ἡλυξ, ἡβαύς*.

§. 343. The following inseparable particles are used by the poets in composition :

ε. The Epic *νη* and *νω* (= *na* followed by *o*), (Lat. *ne, nec, nefas*.) in a privative sense, as *νῆριθμος, νῆνεμος, νηπενθής, νήποινος, νηλεής* and *ἀνηλεής* (from *ἔλεος*) *νῆκεστος ἀνῆκεστος* (*ἀκέομαι*), *νηνεμία* and *ἀνηνεμία, νώνυμος* and *ἀνώνυμος*: the form *ἀνη* may be the two negatives *a* priv. and *νη*.

ζ. The old poetic *ἀρι* (cognate to *ἀρείων, ἀριστος, ἀρετή* &c.) and *ἐρι*, expressing "very," as *ἀριδείκετος, ἐρικύδης*.

η. The Epic *ζα* or *δα* intensive, as *ζάλευκος, δαφνοῖός*.

Formation of Compounds.

§. 344. Certain changes on certain principles take place in the composition of two words, either internally or externally :

Internal changes.

a. The first part of the Compound.

1. When the first part is a verb.—(These are mostly poetical compounds.)

a. When the second word begins with a vowel, it is annexed to the simple root of liquid and mute verbs without any change, as *φερ-ανγής*; and to the root of pure verbs *σ* is annexed, as *πau-σ-άνεμος*.

b. When the second word begins with a consonant, the conjunctive vowels *ε, ι, ο*, are inserted after the root of liquid and mute verbs, as *δακ-έ-θυμος*, or the syllable *σι* is inserted, as *ἐγερ-σι-γέλως*: the root of pure verbs is unchanged, as *τανύ-πεπλος*. The conjunctive vowel is sometimes used before a vowel, as *ἀμαρτ-ο-επής*. The strengthened, and not the simple root of the verb is sometimes used, as *λειπ-ό-ταξίς, μαι-φονος*.

Obs. 1. Instead of *σι*, the poets sometimes insert *εσι* (*ες*), as *ἐλκ-εσί-πεπλος, λιπ-εσ-ήνωρ*; *εσι* is sometimes shortened to *ες* before a consonant, as *φερ-έσ-βιος*. The derivatives of *MIF* in composition take the syllable *σο*, as *μίζυλευκος*, and after this analogy *στρεψόδικος*.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the root of the substantive is generally unchanged.

a. The second word is annexed to the inflexive vowel of the I. decl. *η* or *α*, as *νικη-φόρος, χοη-φόρος, ἀγορα-νόμος*: Ion. *η* for *ᾱ*, *μοιρη-γενής* (*μοῖρα*, Ion. *η*), *μελιη-γενής*: Dor. *ᾱ*, *ἀρετᾱ-λόγος, ἀρετᾱ-λογία* (*ἀρετή*), *ἱκετᾱ-δόκος* (*ικέτης*). In composition with *δρᾱν* the *a* coalesces with the *ο* into *ω*, as *θεω-ρός, πυλωρός, τιμωρός*. Instead however of the inflexive vowel, the con-

^a Part. Græc. ii. 75.

junctive letter *o* is sometimes inserted, as *δικ-ο-γράφος*, (*δικη*), *λογχ-ο-φόρος*, *ρίζ-ο-τόμος*, *ήμερ-ο-δρόμος*. In compounds of *γῆ* (*γᾶ*), *γᾶο* after the Att. fashion becomes *γεω*, as *γεωγραφία*, *γέωμορος*.

Obs. 2. The *η* or *α* which stands in the place of the conjunctive vowel in the I. decl., is also used in the II. and III., as *ελαφη-βόλος*, *θανατη-φόρος*, *νεη-γενής* (*νέος*), *βιβλια-γράφος* and *βιβλιο-γράφος*, *διδυμᾶ-τοκος*; *λαμπαδη-φόρος*, *ἀσπιδη-φόρος*, *ἀμφορεᾶ-φόρος* (*ἀμφορεύς*), *πολια-νόμος*, *σταχυη-τόμος*; many neuters in *ος* (gen. *eos*, pl. *η*) vary between *ο* and *η*, as *ξιφοφόρος* and *ξιφηφόρος*, *σκευοφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*. We must distinguish between this *α* and the conjunctive vowel *ᾱ* for *ο* in *ποδάνιπτρον*, *ποδανιπτήρ* and *κυνάμνια* in Hom. and Herod. In *ἀταλάφρων* for *-όφρων*, *ἀκαλαρρείτης* (*ἀκαλός*), *ὀνομάκλυτος*, the *α* seems to be the acc. ending.

b. In words of the II. decl. the conjunctive vowel *ο* is generally used, and when the second word begins with a vowel, the *ο* is elided, as *λογο-γράφος*, *λογ-έμπορος*: *ισόρ-ροπος* (*ἴσος*, *ρέπω*), *ισ-ήμερος*, *λαγω-βόλος* (*λαγώς*), *νεω-κόρος* (*νεώς*).

c. In words of the III. declension.

a. The second part of the compound is added to the simple root, which in adjectives is the neuter sing., and in substantives may be found by dropping *ς* from the nominative, (so *us*, *v*, gen. *εως*, *eos*), as *πελεκυ-φόρος*, *ἀστυνόμος*, *ἥδυ-λόγος*, *πολυ-φάγος*; this is the case with all in *ους* and *αυς* (*βοῦς*, *ναῦς*, root *BOF*, *NAF*), as *βου-φορβός*, *ναυ-μαχία*; lastly some in *ν* and *ρ*, as *πυρ-φόρος*, *μελάν-δρυνον*, *μελίμ-πεπλος*, *μελαγ-χολία*, *Παν-έλληνες*, *παν-ήγυρις*, *παν-δύκος*, *παν-συδή*, *πάν-σοφος*, generally *πασσυδή*, *πασσοφος*.

Obs. 3. The strengthened form *παντ-* or *παντο-* is very rare: *παντο-δαπός*, and the poetic words *παντο-πόρος*, *παντ-άρκης*.

β. Or the compound is formed from the simple root, (which in some words has undergone certain euphonic changes in the nominative, but may be discovered by dropping the genitive *ος*,) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, if the second word begins with a consonant, as *σωματο-φύλαξ*, *σωματ-εμπορία*.

Obs. 4. In some dissyllabic substantives the final vowel of the root is lost in the conjunctive *ο*, as *αἰμοσταγής*, *σπερμολόγος*, &c. Further, all in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *ε-ος*), and most in *ος* (gen. *ε-ος*), drop the radical *ε* before the *ο*, as *ψευδο-μαρτυρία*, *ἀληθό-μυθος*, *άνθο-φόρος*, *ξιφο-κτόνος*, but it is retained in *ἐλεό-θρεπτος*, *όρεο-πύλος*.

Obs. 5. In words in *ις* (gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιως*) and *υς* (gen. *υος*), the second word is annexed to the simple root (discoverable from the genitive) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, as *φυσι-ο-λόγος*, *ιχθυ-ο-πώλης*, *δακρυ-ο-γόνος*; but in some cases, without the insertion of *ο*, as *μαντι-πόλος*, *όρχι-πεδον*, *λεξι-θρεῖν*: so the poetic *ιχθυ-βουλεύς*, *δρυτόμος*, *δακρύρροος*, *δακρυχέω*, and after this analogy *δικτυβόλος* from *δίκτυον*; both forms are found in *δρυκοκολάπτης* and *δρυκολάπτης*. In some whose gen. ends in *ως* this *ο* has coalesced with the conjunctive vowel into *ω*, as *όρεω-κόμος* (*όρέυς*, gen. *έως*), *κρεω-πώλης* (*κρέας*), *γηρο-βοσκός*, *κερο-βάτης* (*γῆρας*, *κέρας*).

Obs. 6. Though the conjunctive *ο* is not used before a vowel, it is retained when the second word began originally with the digamma or the spirant *σ*; as, *μηρο-ειδής*, *όρθο-επής*; as the digamma lost its power, the conjunctive *ο* was not used in many words of this sort, as *αἰχμάλωτος*, *φιλεργός*; and in many words a crasis of the two vowels took place, as *ιχθυ-ο-ειδής* = *ιχθυ-ώδης*, the accent being drawn back: so mostly the com-

pounds of ἔργον which have a moral meaning, and of which the emphasis rests on the adjective whence that moral force proceeds, as πανό-εργος = πανούργος: while in compounds which have a physical meaning, the emphasis rests on the ἔργον, as ξυλουργός, and all of ἔχω, except καχεξία, as ραβδοῦχος &c.

Obs. 7. To some words of the III. decl., sometimes of the I. and II., ι is added as the conjunctive vowel to the simple root, as πυρίπινους, νυκτιπόρος, γαστριμαργος, αἰγιόβης; μυστιπόλος (μυστής), μυρίπινους, χαλκίοικος, ἀργίπινους. In some poetic compounds this ι is contracted with the vowel of the first word, as in ὀρειβάτης, ἐλειβάτης (and analogously the Epic ἀνδρείφοντης, Ἄργειφόντης from Ἄργος, ου); ὀδοίπορος, χοροίτιπος (both these also in prose), with a in μεσαιπίλιος, μαλακαίποδες.

Obs. 8. Where the simple root ends in σ, the latter part of the compound is attached without any conjunctive vowel, as τέλος-φόρος, σακεσ-πάλος, σακες-φόρος, ὀρέσ-βιος, ὀρέσ-κωος, κερασ-βόλος, φωσ-φόρος &c., μυσπολεῖν (Arist. Vesp. 140.) from μῦς (§. 100. *Obs. 2.*); ὀρέσ-κιος, ὀρέσ-τερος (cf. §. 98. 2.). Where the genitive is εος, as τέλος (root ΤΕΛΕΣ), some poetic compounds insert an euphonic conjunctive vowel ι, as ὀρεσ-ι-βάτης, τειχεσιπλήτης, ἔγχεσιμαργος, μελεσιπτερος, τελεσισιώτεια. In the following words σ is euphonic: δικα-σ-πόλος, μογο-σ-τόκος, θεό-σ-δοτος, θεο-σ-εχθρία (Arist. Vesp. 418.), besides the regular θεοεχθρία, οὐδενό-σ-ωρος (Hom. II. θ. 178.) for οὐδενόωρος, νεώ-σ-οικος for νεώοικος, ἔναρ-σ-φόρος (Hesiod. Sc. 192.) for ἔναροφόρος. In Θέσφατος, the σ is an addition to the root ΘΕ.

3. Sometimes the first part of the compound is an actual case, as in some compounds of ναῦς, as ναυσιπόρος.

Obs. 9. The actual forms of cases occur but in very few compounds, as Διόσ-κοροι, ρουν-έχης, perhaps in πολισσοῦχος, unless it be from πόλισσα, an old form of πόλις.

4. When the first part is an adverb, see §. 342. b.

b. The second part of the Compound.

§. 345. 1. For the reduplication of the ρ, see §. 36. 2.

2. The words beginning with α, ε, ο, lengthen these vowels in composition into η and ω: (in verbs this takes place only when they are derivatives in ἰω &c.) from the nom. of a subst. or adj., as (α) εὐήμερος from ἄνεμος, ὑπήκοος from ἀκούω, κατήγορος, κατηγορέω, ποδήρης, μονήρης, τριήρης &c. from ἌΡΩ, στρατηγός from ἄγω, εὐήνωρ from ἀνήρ, ἀμφήκης from ἀκτί, οἰνήρσις from ἀρύω; (ε) δυσήρετος from ἔρετος, δυσήλατος from ἐλαύνω, κατηγορής from ἐρέφω, ἔπηλυσ from ἐλθεῖν, ἀνέκστος from ἀκείσθαι: (ο) τριώβολον from ὀβολός, ἀνωφελής from ὄφελος, πανωλής, πανώλεθρος from ὄλλυμι, ἀνώμαλος from ὁμαλός, ἀνώματος from ὁμνυμι, ἀνώνυμος, ἐπώνυμος from ὄνομα, ὑπάρεια from ὄρος, δυσοπής from ὈΠ- and others from ἀνύειν, ἀροῦν, ἀμείβειν, ἀριθμός, ἐρίζειν, ἐρᾶν, ἐμείν, ὀδύνη, ὀδοῦς, ὀρύσσω, ὄζω &c.

Obs. 1. In many words such as δυσέλεγκτος, δυσοδία, ὁμορος, and especially in such as originally had the digamma, this lengthening does not take place, as δυσάλωτος, δυσεπής, and never in verbs compounded with a preposition, nor in derivatives from such verbs, as ἀπελαύνω, ἀπέλασις, ἀπελάτης, ἐπονομάζω, ἐπονομασία, ἐπονομαστός, &c.

Obs. 2. The Attics adopted the Doric ā for η in some compounds of ἄγω λοχαγός, ξιναγός, οὐραγός, and the traged. in Iambics have κυναγός, ποδαγός.

The ending of the Compound.

§. 346. When the compound is a verb.

a. When the first word is one of the prepositions (except *ὡς*, *το*, which is never compounded) the simple verb is unchanged, as *ἐκ-βαίνω*, *ἐμ-βάλλω*, *συν-αγείρω*, *συν-πίπτω*, *ἀφ-αίρώ*, *περι-ελαύνω*, *προ-έρχω* or *προῦχω*, *ἐν-ρίπτω* &c.

Obs. 1. The composition in these cases consists in mere juxtaposition (*παράθεσις*): by the Epic some adverbs are thus compounded with verbs, as *ἀνέρυειν*, *παλιμπλάζεσθαι*: so also a subst., as *δακρυχέων*.

b. When the first part of the compound is any other part of speech, except a preposition, the compound, as being in reality a new verb, derived from a real or supposed nominative form, takes a derivative form, generally *έω*. So from the two notions *ἵππους τρέφειν*, the compound is not *ἵπποτρέφειν*, but through the intermediate nom. *ἵπποτρόςφος ἵπποτροφέω*, so *θεοσεβείν*, *θεοσεβής*, *εὐτυχέιν*, *εὐτυχής*.—See §. 340. 2.

Obs. 2. These compounds differ in sense from the simple verbs, in that the former generally express the being in some state, or the frequent doing of something implied in that state.

Obs. 3. There are few such compounds formed directly from the simple verb, and these are mostly confined to poetry, as *σταδιοδραμοῦμαι* Eur. H. F. 865, *ἀτίει* Theogn. 621.

§. 347. The compound is a noun, with its second part,

a. A derivative from a verb, with the following endings:

a. Generally *ος*, *ον*.

β. *ης* (*της*) or *ας* (gen. *ου*), *ηρ* (*τηρ*), *τωρ*, generally transitive substantives, as *εὐεργέτης*, *νομοθέτης*, *μυροπώλης*, *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *παιδολέτωρ*.

γ. *ης*, *ες*, generally pass. or intrans., as *θεοφιλής*, *εὐμαθής*, *εὐπρεπής*.

δ. *ς*, or when joined with a preceding K letter, *ξ*, as *ψευδομάρτυς* (from *ΜΑΡΤΥΩ*, later *μαρτυρέω*), *κακόμαντις* (from *ΜΑΝΤΙΩ*, later *μαντεύω*), *νομοφύλαξ*, *ἀπορρώξ*.

Obs. 1. In some compounds both the parts are verbal, in which case the latter notion depends on the former, as *φιλομαθής*, *loving learning*, *φιλήκοος*, *cupidus audienti*, *μελλόγαμος* (= *ὁ γαμείν μελλών*), *φιλόλογος* (= *ὁ λέγειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοθύτης* (= *ὁ θύειν φιλῶν*), *φιλοπότης* (= *ὁ πίνειν φιλῶν*).

Obs. 2. Abstract compounds such as *σύμπραξις* &c., are derived from compound verbs (mostly with a preposition) such as *συμπράττω*: abstracts in *ία* from a form in *ος*, as *ἀτιμία* from *ἄτιμος*.

b. With the second part a substantive.

1. The two parts of the compound are in an *attributive* relation to each other, in as much as the former modifies and defines the latter. The form of the subst. is unchanged. The first word may be an adverb or prep., or sometimes a subst. or adjective. The number of these compounds is very limited, as *ὁμόδουλος*, *σύνοδος*, *πρόξενος*, *ἡμίονος*, *βούλιμος*, *ἀκρόπολις*, *ἀλυκτοπέδη*, *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, and when the first word is an adj. the good writers prefer generally the two simple words, as *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*, *Ἄρειος πάγος*.

2. The two parts stand in an *objective* relation, one being the object of the other: this includes a large number of adjectives, whose first part is a verb, or sometimes an adjective or an inseparable adverb or preposition, as *δαισινδαίμων* (= *ὁ τοὺς δαίμονας δέισας*), *μισόπονος*, *ἐπιχαιρέκακος* (= *ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς*

ἐπιχαίρων), φιλέλλην, φιλόσοφος, neut. *ον*, φιλόγλυκος, neut. *υ*, κακοδαίμων (= ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων), μακρόχειρ (= ὁ μακρὰν χεῖρα ἔχων), αὐτόχθων, *indigena*, δυσέρως, ἔνθεος (= ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων), ἄποικος (= ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ὢν), ἄπαις (= ὁ παῖδας μὴ ἔχων). In all these words the form of the substantive is unchanged, when the primitive substantive has a form which serves for the masc. and feminine of the adj.; but where this is not the case, as in ἡμέρα, the substantive takes the corresponding adjectival endings, as *ος* (gen. *ου*), *ως* (gen. *ω*), *ης* (gen. *ους*), *ις* (gen. *ιδος*), *ων*, and (when the subst. ends in *υ*) *ς*, as σύνδειπνος (δείπνον), εὐθύδικος (δική), ἄτιμος (τιμή), δεχήμερος (ἡμέρα), φιλοχρήματος (χρήμα, χρήματα), ἄστομος (στόμα), εὐγεως (γῆ), λειπόνεως (ναῦς), ἀνωφελής (τὸ ὄφελος), ἀναλκις (ἀλκή), ἀχρήμων, ἄδακρυς, gen. *υος* (τὸ δάκρυ).

Obs. 3. Some of these compounds admit in the last word a change of vowel, as ἀκόλουθος from κέλευθος, in Epic πεμπύβολον from ὀβελος, ἀμύμων from μῶμος, and all from ὄνομα ending in *ος*, take the Æolic form ὄνυμα, as εὐώνυμος: *ην* and *ηρ* in all derivatives from φρήν and πατήρ become *ων* and *ωρ*, as σώφρων (*ονος*), εὐπάτωρ (*ορος*), also in προγαστήρ from γαστήρ, εὐήνωρ from ἀνήρ, and in compounds of μήτηρ, in which μήτηρ is the subject, as ἡ παμμήτωρ, *mother of all*. But this change of vowel is not admissible when the ending *ος* is added to the *ην* or *ηρ* of the root, as εὐάστερος, ἀλίμενος from ἀστήρ and λιμήν, root ἀστερ, λιμεν.

c. Or with the second word an adjective.

The adjective is not changed, except those in *υς* which generally becomes *ης*; the first part is either a subst. or an adverb, as ἀστυγείτων, *urbis vicinus*, πάνσοφος or πάσσοφος, *ον*, ἀνόμοιος, *ον*, πρόδηλος, *ον*, ἀηδής from ἡδύς, ποδώκης from ὠκύς.

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INDEX

OF IRREGULAR VERBS,

AND THE MORE REMARKABLE VERBAL FORMS.

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The references are given either to call attention to some construction, or to explain some difficulty by referring to the principle on which the construction depends.

The word quoted in the reference is that in which the difficulty or peculiarity of the construction seems to present itself.

The asterisks mark that the passage is not quoted in the text, but may be explained by the paragraph referred to; though some of these have been inserted in the present edition.

The references in the Tragedians and Aristophanes are made to Dindorf's edition of the *Poetæ Scenici Græci*.

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 — *23 δεκτέον . . 613, 3
 245, *ψηφίσματος . 542, 3
 — *11 ἀ διεκωλύθη . 545, 3
 — * „ ἐπὶ ταῦτα 635, 3, a. a.
 — *14 παρὰ . . 637, II.
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- 245, *14 γενέσθαι inf. as subj. §. 676, 2, b.
 — *18 μέμνηται with part. 683, acc., 515, Obs.
 — 25 article omitted 456, Obs.
 — 29 ἐνταῦθα πολετείαις 27
 246, 6 ὡς ἀληθῶς 870, Obs. 6
 — *7 συμβησόμενα 681, 5
 — *10 μερίδος . . 518, 1
 — *12 ἧς ἄν . . 428, Obs. 1
 — *15 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.
 — *19 εὐθὺς ἀπὼν . 696, Obs. 4.
 — *21 κατὰ . 628, 1, 3, b.
 247, *2 ἐκ . . . 621, 2, a.
 — 4 ὀφθαλμόν . 554, 2
 — *15 τῷ λοιπῷ . 604, 1
 — *21 κατὰ . 629, 1, 2, c.
 — *26 φιλιππῷ . . 598
 248, *9 Εὐβούλου-δυναν 518, 2
 — *19 ἄς μὲν . 816, 3, h.
 — *27 ἔστω . 420, Obs. 1
 249, *8 use of participle 697, Obs. 1
 250, *20 ποῖον . 877, Obs. 2
 252, *4 Εὐβοίας . . . 536
 — *11 ὑμῖν . . . 593, 1
 — *14 τὸ μεμνησθαι 678, 3, a.
 — *18 ὥστε . . . 863, 2, c.
 — *20 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς . 635, 3, b.
 — *25 παρὰ σοι . 637, 11.
 — *26 αὐτῶν . . . 496
 254, *7 χάριτος . . 512, 1
 — 9 καὶ οὐ . 776, Obs. 4
 — 13 τῷ νικᾶν . 609, 3
 — *25 πύλειον . . . 564
 255, 4 τὸ ὑμεῖς . . . 457
 — *10 ἄνευ τοῦ ἐνεργεῖν 678, 3, b.
 — *14 ὧν διαμαρτοῖεν 822, 1
 — „ καὶ μὴ 776, Obs. 4, 832, Obs. 4
 257, 10 γέ . . . 735, 4
 — *14 μεμψάμενοι ἄν 429, 4
 — *20 δι' ὄντια . . 877
 — *25 τῷ ψευδεῖς εἶναι 609, 3
 258, *2 ἐν βραχείσι 623, 3, h.
 — *5 κυκλῷ τῆς Ἀττικῆς 621, Obs. 2
 — *12 ἄν ἐχόντων . 429, 4
 — *17 ὑπέρ . . 630, 2, e.
 259, *2 ὑπὲρ οἶα πεπ. . 823
 — *5 τούτῳ . . . 601, 1
 — *8 ἐπὶ τούτων 633, 3, d.
 — *16 τὸ κατασπαντες—ἀποδοῦναι 678, 2 and 3
 — * „ καὶ—καὶ . . 757, 2
 — *19 ἐν οἷς ἐπιστευθήτε 822, Obs. 4
 — *21 ἐφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν 633, 2
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- 261 2 κατὰ . §. 629, 3, a.
 262, *11 ἀναλῶσαι ἄν 429, 1, a.
 — *11 τοῦ . . . 492, 2
 — * „ τῷ καθυφεῖναι 609, 3
 — *22 ἐν τοῖς πέντην 622, 3, e.
 — *26 κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο 629, 3, b. or e.
 263, *18 τὸ συνειδὸς 436, d. 2
 — *26 βίον . . . 577
 264, *27 ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέδωκε 822, Obs. 3
 266, *3 ἀρχῆς . . . 501
 — *6 δήπου . . . 724, 2
 — *12 μοί . . . 599
 — * „ οἷς γὰρ κ.τ.λ. . 817, Obs. 10, 611, 3
 267, *7 τὸ χάριν ἀποδοῦναι 678, d.
 — *9 πρὸς Θεῶν 638, 1, 2, e.
 — *15 ὅπου ἄν . . . 838, 2
 — *28 νόμου . 488, Obs. 1
 268, *2 ἀναγορευέτω . 373, 2
 — *4 φρόνυ . 542, 5, 1, δ.
 — *6 ὁμοιοκδοσί . . 599
 — *10 κατὰ συγγραφὴν 629, 3, g.
 — *11 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.
 — *16 τούτῳ . . . 609, 1
 269, *9 ὅρα μὴ . . . 814
 — *9 εἶναι supplied 895, I, c.
 — *15 τίνων . . . 483
 — *16 τοῦ λέγειν . . 516
 — *19 περίτριμμα . . 353
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 — *29 ἧς . . . 512, 1
 270, *4 τὸ ποιεῖν 678, 3, a.
 — *7 τοῦ . . . 877, Obs. 2
 — *15 τὸν Δία 566, 2, f. h.
 — *20 βίος supplied 893, 3
 — * „ ὧν ἔτυχεν 822, Obs. 8
 — *25 ἴσασι—καλουμένην 683
 — *29 ἐκ . . . 621, 2, b.
 271, * οὐχ ὅπως . 762, 2, a.
 — *24 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, e.
 — *29 ἀπὸ τοῦ . 620, 1, d.
 272, *19 ἐν αἰσχύρῃ 622, 3, d.
 — *20 πολλῷ ρέοντι 714, I, c.
 — *28 εἰς . . . 646, I
 273, *8 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, a.
 — *17 πολλὰ τούτων 534, b.
 — *19 εἰς . . . 625, 3, c.
 — * „ ἣν προσῆκεν ὀργήν 895, 1, b.
 — *24 ἡδονῇ . . . 520
 274, *5 ἐν ἀμφισβητησίῳ 622, 3, g.
 — *6 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.
 — *9 Αἰσχίνῃ . . . 597
 — *10 ἐν . . . 622, 2
 — *12 παρὰ 637, III. 3, c.
 — *16 δεοί . . . 843, 2

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 274, *17 ἐτέρῳ . . . §. 587, 2
 *275 εἰποιμι and εἶπον 855, 2, 853, 1
 — *10 κακῶν . . . 783, h.
 275, *21 ἐκ παρακλήσεως 621, 3, d.
 276 εἰ μὴ ποιήσῃ 855, Obs. 12, Add.
 — *6 ὧν ἔδειτ' αὐτῷ 817, 6, d.
 — *10 τοὺς ὁποιοσδήποτε κ.τ.λ.
 — *19 τοῖς Ἀμφικτ. 602, 3
 277, *9 χάραν . 548, Obs. 1
 — *10 σφῶν αὐτῶν 518, 2, a.
 — *15 τελέσασθαι αἰετ προσκαλέσασθαι 664, 1
 — *16 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2
 — *19 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.
 — *21 μικροῦ . . . 864, 1
 — *23 ἐπαράχθη 364, 5, a.
 — *27 εἰς . . . 625, 2, d.
 278, *8 μεθ' ἡμῶν 636, 1, 3, b.
 — *12 μεθ' ἑνα . 629, 3, h.
 279, *20 πέμψει . . . 395, 2
 — *22 τὸ ταῦτα πράττειν 678, 3, a.
 281, *9 μέν—δέ . 764, 3, g.
 — *23 αἰσθάνει κατηγορῶν 683
 — *24 ἢ γὰρ κ.τ.λ. 817, Obs. 8, d.
 284, *17 ὡς ἂν with part. 429, 4
 — *20 αὐτὰ . . . 656, 3, a.
 — *21 ὡς . . . 626
 — *23 μεταξύ . 696, Obs. 4
 285, *16 οἷδ' ὅτι 798, 2, 895, a.
 — *20 εὐνοῖα . . . 608, 2
 287, *4 πρὸς . 638, II. 3, a.
 — *9 δεινῶν . . . 526
 288, 15 βούλει θῶ . . . 417
 — *25 πράττειν supplied 695, e, 2
 289, 14 ἀλλότριον . . . 563
 291 *9 αὐτῇ . . . 381, Obs. 1
 — *10 τὰ πρὸ τούτων . 436, 2, d, 6
 — *12 τῇ πόλει . 642, 2, β.
 — *17 οὐδὲν τῶν ἄλλων 591, 1, 442, b.
 — *23 πόλεως . . . 496
 — *26 πλὴν ὧν . . . 529, 2
 292 *καὶ . . . 776, 4
 — *9 ὄντινα . . . 816, 7
 — *19 ὡς ἂν . . . 868, 3
 — *,, βουλευθῇ 405, 2, 407, Obs. 2
 — *22 ἐν . . . 622, 3, h.
 — *25 ὑπέρ . 630, II. 3, b.
 293 *ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ . 430, 1
 — ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.
 — *6 ναυαγίας . . . 501
 — *9 ἡμῖν . . . 588, 2
 — *12 οὗτοι supplied 894, cf. 893, a.
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 293, * προσέθεντο (middle voice) §. 362, 2, 3
 — *15 χάρας . 522, Obs. 1
 294, 13 ὅτῳ . . . 816, 8
 294, 14 ἐνευδοκιμεῖν (construction) 677, Obs. 1
 — *22 ὅταν λάβῃ . 833, 4
 — *23 πολὺς . . . 714, 1, c.
 — *24 πρὸς . 638, 1, 3, e.
 295, *1 verbal adjective 613, 3 and 5
 — *6 τούτου . 655, Obs. 2
 — *8 οὐδένα κ.τ.λ. 824, 2
 — *9 καταπτύσει supplied 895, d., 897
 — *13 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, e.
 — 14 καὶ ταῦτα . 697, d.
 296, 6 ἀρετῆς . . . 495
 — *13 δι' οὗτο κ.τ.λ. 886, 2
 — *15 τῷ πατρὶ . . . 595
 — *25 οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις οὐκ 824, 2
 — *26 ὑμέτερας . . . 375, 5
 297 *ἐμαυτῷ . . . 588, 2
 — *5 ὡς . . . 701, b.
 — *18 αὐτῶν . . . 534, b.
 — *28 λαβόντα 698, Obs. 2
 298, *3 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, d.
 — *10 ψηφισμάτων 534, b.
 — *18 ἐμαυτῷ . . . 597
 — *25 ἐκ . . . 621, 2, c.
 299, *10 ὁποτέρως βούλονται 886, 2
 — *14 ἤξοντα . . . 681, 6
 — *21 ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ . 430, 1, 869, 3
 300, *2 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 1, b.
 — *9 Φιλίππου . . . 782, e.
 — *11 ἐφ' ὑμῖν 634, II. 3, k.
 — *16 μάχας . . . 564
 — *19 ἐφ' οὗς . 634, 3, c.
 — *26 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, d.
 301 Θεοῦς . . . 566, 2
 — *6 ἦσαν supplied 895, e.
 — „ ἐν . . . 622, 3, f.
 — *19 ἐκείνος . . . 655, 8
 — *22 ἂν . . . 424, 3, β.
 302, * ἀσφαλείας att. gen. 542, 5, II. γ. 1
 — *12 ἐπαίρομενος midd. verb 363, 6
 — *23 ἐπ' ἐκείνους 635, 3, e.
 — *24 προφέρειν supplied 895, 5
 303, *5 ἐφ' αὐτοῦ 633, 3, e.
 — *7 μήτε . . . 742, 2
 — *11 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, f.
 — *15 παρὰ 637, III. 2, b.
 304, *μή . . . 746, 1
 — *12 στάδια . . . 578
 — *20 οὐκ with infin. 746, Obs. 3, Add.
 — *25 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 305, *4 παρὰ 637, III. 3, d.
 — *5 ρῆμα . . . 566, 1
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 305, *6 ἐπὶ . . . §. 633, 3, e.
 — *11 παρ' ἐμοί . 637, II.
 — *20 ὑπέρ . 630, 1, 3, a.
 — *24 παρὰ ταῦτα 637, III. 3, c.
 — *26 πῶς (εἶχεν supplied) 895, e, 3
 306, * χρημάτων . . . 539
 — *11 τύχοι . . . 831, 3
 — *23 τῶν πασῶν 454, 1, β.
 — *28 τῶν ἑλλῶν . 782, e.
 307, *4 παρὰ 637, III. 2, b.
 — *9 τί ἂν οἴσθε 424, γ, 432, a.
 308, * ἀποφεύγοντα 886, 2
 — *4 τὸ καὶ τὸ 444, 5, b.
 — *11 πρεσβίων . . . 505
 — *14 τὰ τελευταῖα 580, 4
 — *18 εἰς . . . 628, 3, e.
 — *20 καὶ ταῦτα . 697, d.
 — *25 ἂν εἴη . . . 428, b.
 309, *6 οὐδεὶς μῆποτε . 748
 — *8 ὀντινοῦν . . . 583, 81
 — *10 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, h.
 — *14 Φιλίππου . . . 505
 — *15 μὴ with part. 746, 1, fin.
 — *26 πρὸς ἐμέ . 638, III. 3, c.
 310, *3 συστάτων (τούτων supplied) 817, Obs. 8, d.
 — *8 χρόνους . . . 577
 — *15 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.
 — *24 Κτησιφῶντα 475, Obs. 1
 — *28 Κεφάλου 542, 5, viii.
 311, *2 ἐν . . . 622, 3, d.
 — *3 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 — *γὰρ . . . 735, 6
 — *19 τούτου . . . 782, e.
 — *29 πόλεως . 517, 2, a.
 312, *2 μέρος . 535, Obs. 1
 — *11 ἐνι . . . 643, 4
 — *15 καταγνώ construction of, 629, Obs., 641, 2, γ.
 313, *19 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, d.
 314, *10 Βίφ . . . 606
 — *20 ὧν . . . 501
 — *25 βίον . . . 552
 — *26 συνηδεῖ . . . 682, 2
 315, *15 παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.
 — *20 ἀναγνώ . . . 416, 1
 316, *11 μικροῦ δέιν . 662, 5
 — *24 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, h.
 317, *3 κατ' ἐμαυτὸν 629, 3, h.
 — *26 ἀνθρώπων 504, Obs. 2
 318, * ὅπως μὴ . . . 811
 — *3 ὡς ἔχοντα . . . 703
 — *12 ὡς εὐνοίας . . . 528
 — *17 τῷ λέγειν . 608, 1
 — *28 πρὸς 638, III. 1, b.
 — *,, τῷ δήμῳ . . . 601, 2
 — *29 ἐν τοιούτοις . 658, 1
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- 319, *15 ὥσπερ *an verb supplied* §. 430
 — *16 ἐπ' εὐνοία 634, 3, a.
 — *17 ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς 633, 3, e.
 — *,, ἀγκύρας *supplied* 893, e.
 320, *5 ὅστις εἰ. 877, *Obs.* 4
 — 8 σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ 590, *Obs.* 2
 — *25 ἐροῦντα . . . 406, 5
 — *,, ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, i.
 321, *6 μὲθ' ἧς 636, 1, 3, a.
 — *10 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.
 — *24 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a. a.
 — *25 δέον . . . 700, 2, a.
 322, *1 μήποτ' ὥφελον 856, *Obs.* 2
 — *24 σοὶ . . . 602, 3
 323, *3 ὁμοίως ἔσχε . . . 359
 — *7 τοῖς πολλοῖς . . . 594, 2
 — *9 προαίρει . . . 605, 4
 — *,, κοινῶν 542, 5, ii. γ. 1
 — *14 κατὰ . . . 628, 3
 — *15 διδ' ὅτι . . . 798, 2
 — *20 τὰ μέγιστα . . . 442, b.
 324, *2 τοὺς (ὁμοίους *supplied*) 893, b.
 — *19 βουλευμάτων 518, 2, a.
 325, *7 ἀρξαμένων 696, *Obs.* 1
 — 10 δικαίων attracted 822, *Obs.* 6
 — *12 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, a. a.
 — *16 κατ' ἐμαυτὸν 629, 2, a.
 — *24 τῶν ἐμοῦ . . . 534, b.
 — *,, ἐμοῦ . . . 542, 5, viii. b.
 326, *2 Φιλίππου . . . 506
 — *11 παρὰ 637, III. 1, c.
 — *25 εἰς . . . 625, 3, d.
 327 *δλους* . . . 602, 2
 — *28 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, g.
 328, 24 οἷς plural 819, 2, a.
 329, *5 τί . . . 579, b.
 — *10 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, a.
 — *15 χρημάτων . . . 535
 — *19 ἐκ λόγου 621, 2, b.
 330, * πρόσ 638, III. 3, g.
 — *12 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 2, b.
 — *22 κατ' ἐκείνους 629, 2, a.
 331, *8 οὐδέν . . . 598
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- 9, *4 indicative . . . 849, 2
 — *7 ἀντὶ . . . 618, 2, c.
 — *10 εἰ γένοιτο . . . 855
 — *17 τύχης . . . 518, 2, a.
 — *,, ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.
 — *22 πραγμάτων . . . 536
 — *,, ὑμῖν . . . 613, 5
 — *23 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.
 — *25 πρόσ 638, III. 3, c.
 — *27 ταχίστην . . . 558, 1
 10, *7 ἦτις . . . 816, 7
 — *4 χρῆσθαι . . . 661, 1
 — *6 διαβάλλων 583, 54
 — *7 παρασπάσσει 363, 6
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- 10, *10 τὸ εἶναι (nom.) §. 678, 2, a.
 — *13 πρόσ 638, III. 3, a. or e.
 — 14 πρόχει . . . 359
 — *,, πολλῶ . . . 609, 1
 — *15 ἀν ποιήσαιτο 425, 1, 832
 — 19 δ . . . 583, 150
 — *,, Ἀμφιπολιτῶν 534, b.
 — *21 πολιτείαις . . . 600, 1
 — *2 ὡς ἂν . . . 868, 3
 — *5 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.
 — *6 βεβαίαν 458, *Obs.* 2, 375, 5
 — *7 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, c.
 — *15 ἤνπερ (verb *suppl.*) 895, d.
 — *13 asyndeton . . . 792, h.
 12, *5 κατὰ . . . 628, 3, a.
 — *16 πρόσ 638, III. 3, e.
 — *18 λοιπῶν . . . 496
 — *25 τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς 542, 6, 580, 4
 13 τρόπον . . . 580, 2
 — *11 πεπραγμένοις 594, 1
 — *14 ἐγνωνκῶς ἔσται 375, 4
 — 17 ἐκείθεν . . . 647, *Obs.*
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 — *18 ἤξοντα . . . 681, 6
 — *20 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, f.
 — *,, τοῖς μεγαλοῖς 458, 1
 — *23 πρόσ 638, III. 3, a.
 — *24 ὦν . . . 822
 — 26 gen. after εἶναι 518, 2, a.
 14, *6 πράγμασιν 596, 1
 — *,, ὑμῖν . . . 613, 5
 — *,, τῷ σώζειν . . . 603, 2
 — 10 μή . . . 814
 — 15 πολιουρκουμένων 505
 — *25 interr. sentence 880, b.
 — *29 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
 15, *2 inf. after ἔστι 669, 1
 — 5 gen. . . . 536
 — *10 ὡς ἂν ἔχοι . . . 868, 3
 — *14 παρὰ γνώμην 638, III. 3, m.
 — *21 δώσοιεν 406, 6, 885, 3
 — *25 τοῖς ξένοις . . . 602, 3
 — *26 τὸν Παίονα . . . 354, 2
 — *28 ἂν εἶναι . . . 429, 1, a.
 — *,, τοῦ κατακούειν 529
 — 29 τινός . . . 487, 4
 — *,, ἐστὶ omitted 376, a.
 16 inf. with art. 678, 3, b.
 — *8 εἰ λάβοι . . . 855, 1
 — *10 ἂν ἐλθεῖν 424, 3, γ.
 — *21 ἀλλά . . . 774
 17, *7 σφόδρουν . . . 600
 — *10 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 2, a.
 — *,, ὦν . . . 822
 — 17 ἔνεκα . . . 621, *Obs.* 2
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- 18, 8 μέν without δέ §. 766, 1
 — *11 ὅπως μὴ δόξωμεν 811
 — *,, περί 632, III. 3, b.
 — *14 αἰσχροῶν . . . 533, 1
 — 15 separative gen. 531
 — *21 εἰποι ἂν . . . 832
 — *,, ἐκείνῳ . . . 599, 1
 — 24 παρὰ . . . 637, 11, 2
 19, * μετὰ . . . 636, 1, 2
 — *2 παρ' αὐτοῦ 637, 1, 2, β.
 — *5 τούτων . . . 898, 1, β.
 — *8 βουλομένοις 600, 1
 — *13 ἐφ' ἁπασί 634, 3, g.
 — 18 οἷς . . . 607
 — *19 παρακρούμενος 363, 6
 — *3 μέγας . . . 375, 5
 — *26 τῷ . . . 607
 — *29 τούτῳ . . . 658
 20, *13 πρὸς τοῦτο καίρου 442, b.
 — *17 παρὰ 637, III. 3, m.
 21, *2 χρόνον . . . 577
 — *,, ἠτύχησεν . . . 402
 — *3 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.
 — *4 περί 632, 111. 3, b.
 — 17 ind. after ὅπως μὴ 811
 — *19 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, l.
 — 20 ματαίον 381, *Obs.* 4
 — *25 δεικτέον 613, *Obs.* 5
 22, *5 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2
 — *10 κἄν . . . 864, *Obs.* 4
 — 15 active for middle 363
 — 18 τοῦτο . . . 381, *Obs.* 4
 — *26 ὅσ' ἂν . . . 829, 3
 23, 7 ellipse of verb 870, *Obs.* 5
 — 8 constr. κατὰ σύνεσιν 379, c.
 — *10 εἶναι . . . 886, 2, c.
 — 19 attr. of relative 823, *Obs.* 3
 — 29 αὐτοῦ . . . 486
 24, *10 ἐποίησεν . . . 402
 — *15 παρὰ 637, III. 2, a.
 — *23 μὴ τίγῃ . . . 721, 1
 — 24 θαυμαστὸν εἰ 804, 9
 — *26 gen. abs. . . 696
 25, 3 acc. abs. . . 700, 2
 — *6 ὅμπερ αὐτῶν 652, *Obs.* 7
 — *9 καθ' ἕνα . . . 629, 3, h.
 — *11 εἰ . . . 804, 9
 — *29 πρὶν ὃν . . . 848
 26, 12 gen. . . . 518, 4
 — 16 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, e.
 — *27 ὡς . . . 626
 — *,, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν 518, 2, a.
 27, * ἐκ . . . 621, 3, e.
 — *,, ὑμῶν . . . 505
 — *8 ἕως ἂν . . . 846, 2, 2
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- 28, *3 ἀποβλέψω . . . 405, 2
 — *7 ὥστε δέον (δρῶ *suppl.*) 895, d.

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 28, *8 ἄλλο . . . §. 895, 4
 — *9 παριστάντες . . . 698, f.
 — 12 ἐπί . . . 633, 2
 29, *2 τοῦ τίνα κ.τ.λ. . . 457, 3
 — *9 ἐκείνο . . . 551, 2
 — *12 τῷ . . . 607
 — 15 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, 2
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 — 9 πρὸς . . . 590, Obs. 1
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 121, *21 εἰς . . . 625, 1, c. 646, 1.
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 128, *14 ὥστε μηδὲν ἄν ἦ 865.
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 — *10 ὡς . . . 626.
 — *18 ἄς—περίηλθομεν 558.
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 133, *7 ὑπὲρ τοῦ . . . 457.
 — *8 καθ' ἑαυτοῦς 629, 1, c.
 — *13 ἐφ' ἐκάστον 633, 3, c.
 — *24 παρὰ μικρόν 637, III.
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 — *25 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.
 134, *9 ἀπάντων . . . 534, b.
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 — *23 οἷς κ.τ.λ. 817, Obs.
 10, 822, 607.
 136, *3 οὐ γράψαι 740, Obs.
 — *4 ἐπὶ . . . 740, g.
 137, *23 δαπάνης . . . 517, 2, a.
 139, * ἐφ' ἡσυχίας 633, 3, f.
 140, *2 πρεσβεσιν . . . 587, 2.
 — *25 δέον . . . 700.
 141, *2 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.
 — *12 ἐφ' ἑαυτόν 635, 3, b.
 — *20 τί μαθόντες . . . 872, k.
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 142, * νόμοις . . . 605.
 — *8 οὐχ ὅπως . . . 762, 3, a.
 143, *6 μέρος . . . 535, Obs. 1.
 — *12 βουλομένους . . . 599, 3.
 — *15 ἐφ' ἧς 633, 1, and 3, g.
 — *26 αἰ μέγισται . . . 442, a.
 144, *9 τῷ . . . 607, 3.
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 — *29 καθ' αὐτόν 629, 1, c,
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 146, *18 ἐφ' ἡμῖν . . . 634, 3, k.
 147, *1 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.
 149, *7 μή . . . 746.
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 149, *12 αὐτοῖς . . . §. 598.
 151, *2 πόλει . . . 611, a.
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 2 αἰνέσαι . . . 549, Obs. 3.
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 *— δὴ . . . 721, 1.
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 *34 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.
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 *51 σέθεν . . . 496, Obs. 4.
 55 ἀρυνμαι . . . 576, 2.
 57 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, c.
 66 μετὰ . . . 636, III. 3, a.
 *72 ἄν with part . . . 429, 4.
 73 οὖν . . . 737, 2.
 *75 ἱερὸς with gen. . . 518, 3.
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 79 τίς . . . 659, 4.
 *80 ἄν ἐπιοῖ . . . 832, Obs. 4.
 *91 εἰ optative . . . 855, Obs. 1.
 *93 subst. omitted 695, Obs. 1.
 *94 δὴ . . . 722, 1.
 *96 πῶς ἄν . . . 428, Obs. 3.
 97 ἔπραξε . . . 560, 1.
 *102 νεκῶν . . . 488, Obs. 1.
 *110 δατῖς . . . 817, 4.
 *113 δτοῖ αἶας . . . 528.
 114 ἦ—εἴτε . . . 778, Obs.
 *117 opt. without ἄν 832, Obs.
 122 ἄν . . . 431, Obs. 4.
 123 δεδορκῶς ἦν . . . 375, 4.
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 *145 πρὶν ἄν . . . 848.
 *155 part. . . . 681, 684.
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 198 πῶτ' οὐ . . . 738, Obs. 3.
 200 εἰ . . . 804, 9.
 238 παρὰ . . . 646, 2.
 *242 βιοτεύσει with acc. 552, e.
 *263 προβαίνω with acc. 558.
 *278 ἐν σοί . . . 622, 3, h.
 *280 transp. of subst. 898, 2.
 *284 παρόν . . . 700, a.
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 *299 μοί . . . 598.

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- 314 συζύγου . . . §. 642, *Obs.* 5
322 λέξομαι . . . 634, 7, a.
335 σοῦ . . . 491
*337 omission of antec. 817, 4
341 ἀρα . . . 873, 2
*351 ὄνομα . . . 566, 3
*353 τέρψιν . . . 580, 2
364 δῶμα . . . 569, 1
*366 σοί . . . 594, 2
*383 masc. part. . . 390, c.
*789 οὐ δῆτα . . . 725, 2, d.
407 μονότολος . . . 529, 1
426 κοινοῦσθαι . . . 573
*431 acc. temp. . . 577
*436 μοί . . . 600, 2
444 πορεύσας . . . 583
446 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.
448 μέλψουσι . . . 545, 1, 583
*455 ἐπ' ἐμοί . . . 634, 3, k.
*456 φάος . . . 592, *Obs.* 559
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*480 infin. clause 863, *Obs.* 7
*489 ἀγῶνα . . . 563
493 γέ . . . 735, 9
496 αἵμασιν . . . 355, b.
*499 δαίμονας . . . 518, *Obs.* 3
*512 τί χρήμα . . . 579, 6
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*576 συρίζω . . . 566, 3
*587 μολεῖν . . . 607
*590 γεν. . . 542, viii, b.
*595 ἐπί . . . 635, 1, a.
*603 πάντα σοφίας . . 442, b.
*610 ὁδόν . . . 558
*620 γέ . . . 735, 9
*606 ἐπὶ σέ . . . 635, 3, c.
676 σθεν . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
685 σαντῶ . . . 598
701 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 1, 2, b.
702 ὀνειδίζεις . . . 589, 3
712 dative . . . 603, 2
714 ἀρᾷ . . . 589, 1
723 ἐν . . . 622, 3, l.
733 τιμωρήσεται 545, 1, 583
752 ἀμείψασθαι . . . 558, 1
758 ἔως . . . 846, *Obs.*
760 ἄμουσα . . . 556, 3
*764 part. . . 681
765 ἐστιῶ . . . 545, 1, 583
773 βλέπεις . . . 554
— οὗτος . . . 476, a.
784 acc. temp. . . 577
*798 μεθορμυεῖ . . . 636, *Obs.*
814 ἀρχει . . . 516
*831 κᾶρα . . . 584, 2
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842 ὑπουργήσαι . . 573, *Obs.* 2
*845 προσφαγμάτων . . 537
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865 πῶς ἂν . . . 427, 4
*867 ἡλῶ . . . 494, *Obs.* 4
875 ὠφελείς . . . 545, 1, 583
879 compar. . . 780, *Obs.* 2
902 διαβάντε . . . 388, 3, b.
*911 σχῆμα δῶμων . . 442, c.

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- 915 σύν . . . §. 623, 2, a.
*921 opt. . . 802, 4
*922 ἀντίπαλος . . . 507
926 παρὰ . . . 637, 111, 3, k.
954 ἐρεῖ . . . 545, 1, 583
909 Ὀρφεΐα γῆρυς . . 442, c.
*978 conj. without ἂν 830, 2
1015 ἐλειψάμην . . . 570
*1021 ἔως ἂν . . . 846, 2
1029 νικῶσι . . . 564
1071 καρτερεῖν . . . 563, 1
*1072 εἰ εἶχον . . . 856, *Obs.* 2
*1089 λέχος . . . 579
1091 pres. infin. for future 397, a.
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1117 elision of εἰ . . . 18
*1127 μὴ ᾗ . . . 814, *Obs.* 2

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- 28 εὐρεῖν . . . 569, 1
61 εἰ . . . 814, *Obs.* 4
82 μῶν . . . 873, 5
134 μοχθεῖς . . . 563
142 change of number 390, d.
168 τὰδε . . . 655, 3
220 compar. . . 781, d.
221 νοποῦμεν . . . 552, a.
237 μοί enclitic 652, *Obs.* 2
243 πόλιν . . . 576, 1
292 σύγχυσιν . . . 580, 2
324 στρατηγῶν . . . 590, 2
334 omission of εἰ . . . 800, 8
350 εὐνάς . . . 583, 2
362 ἐν . . . 550, b.
422 change of number 390, b.
441 ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 1, a.
466 ἔριν . . . 580, 1
490 ὑπέρ . . . 630, 1, 2, c.
554 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, g.
584 οὐμὸς παῖς παιδός . 440
586 οὐ . . . 745, *Obs.* 3
602 ἐρέσθαι . . . 582, 583
644 μὴ with inf. . . 749, 1
651 ἦν—τήνδε . . . 833, *Obs.* 2
662 πεσῆματα . . . 556, a.
707 infin. . . 684, a.
712 οὐ with part. . . 746, 1
— masc. part. . . 390, c.
714 τέκνων . . . 529, *Obs.* 2
740 διδάξομαι . . . 583
802 dative . . . 593, 2
838 ἐρεξα . . . 560, 1
868 δειμαίνεις . . . 550, a.
978 ὀνειδίζων . . . 566, 2
994 φοβηθῆς . . . 550, b.
1001 infin. . . 684, *Obs.* 2, a.
1059 gen. . . 464, 483, *Obs.* 4
1066 fut. . . 413, 2
1079 εἰ καί . . . 861, *Obs.* 1
1120 πρύμναν . . . 559
1179 παθῶν . . . 489
1201 διάδοχα . . . 566, 4
1209 fut. interr. . . 413, 3

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- 1231 χάριν . . . §. 621, *Obs.* 2
1235 τίκτειν . . . 569, 2

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- 71 ὕμνήσω . . . 581, 583
247 transpos. of subst. 824
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 415 αἰὼ' ὄφελος . 856, Obs. 2
 416 νύ enclitic . . . 732
 418 αἰσῆ . . . 603, 1
 424 χριζύς . . . 714, b.
 — κατὰ . . . 629, 3, d.
 426 εἰμι . . . 397, a.
 429 γυναικός . . . 490
 430 impit. and kor. . 401, 4
 432 ὅτε with ind. . . 840
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 464 σπλάγχνα . 548, c., 562
 465 ἄμφι . . . 645, Obs. 3
 470 ποτοῖο . . . 539, 1
 478 κατὰ . . . 750, Obs. 3
 488 prospective use of ὁ 657, 1
 497 ἥρλη . . . 714, b.
 501 ὑπὸ . . . 639, I. 1.
 509 ὅρα ἄν with conj. 842, 3
 524 ellipse after εἰ . 860, 4
 540 αὐ . . . 771, 1
 548 οὔτε—οὔτε . . . 775, 1
 549 ὄν . . . 548, c., 551, c.
 552 μῦθον . 548, b., 556, 1
 567 ὄντα 548, I, Obs. 1, 700, Obs. 1.
 584 καὶ . . . 759, 4
 587 ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.

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- 20 ἄρα . . . 788, 1
 26 ἐμίθεν . 485, 480, Obs. 2
 39 θῆσιν ἐμελλεν 405, Obs. 2
 50 κηρύκεσσι . . . 589, 3
 — κελεύειν with dat. and inf. 674
 54 Νεστορὲν νῆϊ 435, a., 467, 4
 75 infin. . . . 671, a.
 81 optative . . . 856, b.
 135 λένονται with neut. plur. 385, Obs. 2
 136 ποτιδέγμεναι gend. 391, 2
 156 πρὸς tmesis . . . 643, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> β.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
182	ὅρα . . . §. 548, c., 551, 2	4 οὖν §. 737	35 μὲν §. 148		
*186	οἷ 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1	5 πέτορται 395, 1	— παρείδς 584, 1		
188	opt. 831, 3	— ἐπί 633, 1, b.	36 κατὰ 629, 1, b.		
199	σκήπτρῳ 608	— ὠκεανοῖο 542, viii, b.	37 δέισας 550, b.		
204	neuter adj. 381	6 φερούσαι with dat. . . . 588	38 ἐπέεσσιν 607		
210	αἰγιαλῷ 605, 1	7 ἡρίαι 714, 1, a.	39 εἶδος 579		
213	πολλά τε . . . 759, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— ἄρα 788	40 αἶθε 851, <i>Obs.</i> 2		
217	γάρ omitted . . . 792, c.	8 πνέοντες with acc. . . 555, d.	— αἶθ' ὕφελος . . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2		
235	ἐλέγχα 353, 1	9 infin. 604, 1	41 κέ 423		
236	πέρ 734, 2, 2	— ἀλεξέμεν with dat. . . 596, 1	— τό 444, 2		
250	οὐ, use of . . . 741, <i>Obs.</i>	10 ὄρεος 542, viii, a.	— βουλοῖμην 425, a.		
— opt. with ἄν, for imper.		— κορυφῇσι 587, 1	42 τέ—καί 758		
	425, 2, b.	— κατέχευεν with acc. . . 573	43 ἡ που 731, 1		
269	ἀχρεῖον . . . 548, f., 554	11 φλῆγν with dat. 590	44 πάντες 697, c.		
270	καὶ πέρ 697, d.	— δε τε 755, Add.	45 ἐπὶ 643, 4		
273	ἐξάρχειν w. acc. 516, <i>Obs.</i>	— νυκτός 502, 2	— οὐκ 740, 1		
278	ἡ πλήθους φάσαν . 378, a.	12 τόσσον 578, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— ἔστι 64, V. 375, 3		
289	τέ 754, 3	— ἵησιν construct. 573, 643, c.	— φρεσίν 605, 1		
292	ἐνα μῆνα 577	13 ἄρα 788	47 ἐπιπλώσας with acc. 558, 1		
— ἀπό 620, 1	— τῶν 442	— ὑπό 639, II. 2, b.	48 μυχθεῖς with dat. . . 592, 1		
296	νεμεσίζομαι with acc. and	14 ῥοχόμενων 697, b.	49 νυόν 580, 1		
	inf. 674	— διέπηρσσαν with gen. 522, 2	50 πατρὶ 602, 3		
299	ἐπὶ 635, 2	15 δὴ 720, 2	— πῆμα 353, 1		
305	ἀμφὶ περί 640, 3	— ἐπὶ 634, 3, b.	51 δυσμενέσι 602, 3		
314	ἐλεεινὰ τετριγῶτας . 548, f., 566, 3	— ἰόντες 698, f.	52 οὐκ ἄν 425, 2, b.		
324	μὲν after ὑμῖν 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2	16 προμάχιζεν with dat. 596, 1	53 κέ 855, 2, a.		
379	ἐς γε μίαν . . . 625, 3, d.	17 ὤμοισιν 605	54 position of τέ . . . 756, a.		
388	ἀμφὶ 631, II. 1	— ἔχων with acc. . . 576, 1	— ἄν w. conj. 424, §., 427, 2		
391	νόησα conj. . . . 829, 5	18 αὐτὰρ 788	55 ὅτε with opt. . . . 844, a.		
397	ἀνέμων 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4	— δ 444, 2	56 ellipse of εἰσὶ . . . 376, a.		
409	ἀδελφεόν transp. . 998, 2	— χαλκῷ 607	— ἦ 777, <i>Obs.</i> 3		
413	infin. 671, b.	19 Ἀργεῖον 534	— ἦδη 719, 4, a., 3		
433	τοῖς 589, 1, cf. 605, 2	— προκαλιζέτο 583	57 ἔσσο κέν 424, a.		
439	ἀγειρόντων . . 195, <i>Obs.</i> 3	20 μαχέσασθαι . 402, I, 405, 4	— χιτῶνα 583, 91		
459	ἔθνεα ἀγαλλόμεναι 380, 2	— ἐν 622, 1	— ἐνεκα 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2		
461	ἀμφὶ 631, III. 1	21 οὖν 737	— κακῶν . . . 481, I, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.		
474	ῥετα compar. . . 808, 6	22 ἐρχόμενον 697, b.	— εὐργος with acc. . . 560, 1		
478	καρὰν 579, 2	— προπαροῖθεν with gen. 526	59 κατ' αἶσαν 629, 3, a.		
483	hyperbaton . . . 904, 1	— μακρὰ 579, 6	— ὑπέρ 630, 11, 3, a.		
595	αὐοῖδης 517	23 ὥτε 808, 3	61 διὰ 627, 1		
597	εἴπερ ἄν with opt. 885, 4	— ἐχάρη 402, 3	— ὑπό . . . 639, I. 2, a., 359, 3		
604	ὄγε 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— ἐπὶ 643, 1, b.	— δς with conj. . . . 828, 4		
669	ἐκ 621, 3, b.	— κύρσας 697, b.	— δς βα 787, 2, b.		
674	μετὰ 636, III. 1	24 εὐρών with acc. . . 576, 2	— τέχνῃ 608		
740	αὐτε 770, 1, a.	25 πεινάων 697, b.	62 δέ 768, 2		
751	ἐργ' ἐνέμοντο . . 576, 1	— γάρ 786	64 μοί 601		
785	πεδίοιο 522, 2	— εἴπερ 861, <i>Obs.</i> 2	— Ἀφροδίτης . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4		
792	ποδωκείρῃ . . . 355, 1, a.	26 τέ 754, 1	65 οὗτοι 790, <i>Obs.</i>		
797	ἐπὶ 633, 2	28 φθαλμοῖσιν 607	— ἐστί 384		
801	πεδίοιο 522, 2	29 δέ 768, 4	66 δσςα κεν 829, 3		
816	ἡγγεμόνευε . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3	— ἐξ 621, 1	— οὐκ ἄν 426, <i>Obs.</i> 2		
851	Πυλαμένεος κῆρ . 442, e.	— σὺν 623	— δέ 768, 2		
860	ἐδάμῃ 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2	31 ἦτορ 584, 2	67 εἰ 850, <i>Obs.</i>		
866	ἰπό 639, II. 1	32 εἰς 625, 1	— ἦδὲ 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4		
870	ἄρα 787, 2, b.	— ἐχάξετο 401, 3	70 ἀμφὶ 632, II. 3, a.		
		33 τέ 755, 1	71 νικήσῃ κε 424, ζ.		
		— ἰδὼν with acc. . . . 575	72 κτήματα 576, 2		
		— ἀπέστε 401, 3	73 οἱ ἄλλοι 454, 3		
		34 tmesis 643, a.	— ὄρκια 560, 2		
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		35 τέ 755, 1	— opt. 418, c. or d.		
			— νεέσθων 195, <i>Obs.</i> 3		
<i>Iliad</i> γ. ^a					
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2	καλαγγῇ 603, 2				
3	πέρ 734, 3				
	— ουρανὸν πρό . 619, I, c.				

* This is a short and easy book : it has been done more fully for the sake of beginners who wish to master the constructions or idioms of the Homeric language; and as few of the passages referred to are quoted in the text, an asterisk is not appended as usual, to the remainder.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
75	ἰκκόβοτον accent, §. 50, 5	110	δχ' ἄριστα . . . §. 139, 2	150	πολέμοιο . . . §. 517
76	δέ as copula . . . 768, 1		— γένηται . . . 384, <i>Obs.</i> 2		— ἀλλά . . . 773, 3
	— μέγα . . . 545, 3, 549, d.		— μετά . . . 636, 2	151	τεττίγεσσω . . . 594, 2
	— ἀκούσας constr. οἱ . . . 487	111	οἱ δέ . . . 478, <i>Add.</i>		— κατά . . . 629, 1, c.
77	καί ῥα . . . 788, 1	112	ἐλπόμενοι with inf. . . 666	152	δενδρέφ . . . 641, β.
78	δουρός . . . 536		— πολέμοιο . . . 517		— ὅπα . . . 566, 3
79	τῷ . . . 642, β.	113	ἐπί . . . 635, 1, a. or 3, d.	153	ἄρα . . . 787, 2, a.
	— δέ . . . 768, 2		— μέν—δέ . . . 764, a.	154	οὖν . . . 737, 5
	— ἐπετοξάζοντο . . . 401, 3, 4		— ἔβαν . . . 279, 1		— ἐπί . . . 634, 1, a.
80	ιοῖσιν . . . 608	114	τεύχεα . . . 545, 3, 583, 67	155	ἔπεα . . . 566, 1
	— τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3		— ἐξεδύοντο . . . 362, 2, 1	156	ἐστίν omitted . . . 376
81	ὁ . . . 444, 4		— κατέθεντο . . . 362, 2, 1	157	ἄμφι . . . 631, II. 3, a.
	— μακρόν . . . 548, f., 566, 1		— ἐπί . . . 633, 1		— χρόνον . . . 577
	— ἄνωγε . . . 401, 3, 4	115	ἀλλήλων . . . 526		— ἄλγεα . . . 548, c., 552
82	Ἰσχεσθε . . . 362, 2, 3	116	ἐπεμπε with inf. . . 669, 2		— πάσχειν inf. after νέμεις
	— μὴ βάλλετε . . . 420, 3, and	119	ἦδ' . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4		668, 2
	<i>Obs.</i> 4, 741, a.	120	ἄρα . . . 787, b.	158	εἰς ὅπα 579, <i>Obs.</i> 1, 625,
83	στεύται . . . 316, 5		— Ἀγαμέμνονι . . . 601		3, c.
	— ἔπος . . . 548, b., 566, 1	121	αὐτε . . . 771	159	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3
84	μάχης . . . 531		— Ἐλένη . . . 592, 1		— καί . . . 760
	— ἄνωφ . . . 128, 2	122	γαλόφ . . . 594, 2		— πέρ . . . 734, 3
85	μετά . . . 636, 11, a.	124	λαοδίκην . . . 824, 11, 4	160	μηδέ . . . 776, <i>Obs.</i> 2
86	κέκλυτε . . . 304, e., 310, 6		— θυγατρῶν . . . 502, 3		— ἡμῖν . . . 587
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88	κέλεται with acc. and inf.	125	ἦ δέ . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2		— λίποιτο opt. . . 411, 1, 418,
	674		— ἰστών . . . 569, 3		b.
	— ἀποθέσθαι . . . 362, 2, 1		— ὀφθαίη . . . 401, 4	161	ὥς ἄρα . . . 788, 2, a.
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97	καί . . . 760	130	ἔργα . . . 548, c., 575	165	οἱ . . . 836, 3
98	θυμόν . . . 558, 2	132	ἐπί . . . 634, 3, b.		— μοί . . . 641, β.
	— φρονέω with inf. . . 664	133	πολέμοιο . . . 498	166	ἀνδρα . . . 548, c., 566, 3
	— aor. inf. . . 405, 4		— οἱ . . . 444, 2		— τῶνδε . . . 655, 1
	— διακρινθήμεναι 223, <i>Obs.</i> 2		— δῆ . . . 720, 2, d.	167	δοτις . . . 877, <i>Obs.</i> 4
	— ἦδη . . . 719, 4, a. 3	134	ἔσται . . . 197, 4		— τέ—τε . . . 754, 3
99	ἔποςθε 258, 25, 311, <i>Obs.</i>		— σιγῇ . . . 603, 2	168	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2
	— κατά . . . 552, c.	135	ἀσπίσι . . . 608		— κεφαλῇ . . . 609
101	ἡμέων . . . 534		— παρά (tmesia) . . . 643, 1, a.		— καί . . . 760, 2
	— δέ . . . 768, 2		— ἐπηγεν . . . 384	169	ὀφθαλμοῖσιν . . . 608
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102	demonstr. omitted 817, 4		— μαχίσσονται . . . 406, 5	171	impft., use of . . . 401, 3
	— τεθναῖν . . . 418, d.		— περί . . . 632, 1, 2		— ἀμείβετο constr. of . . . 583
	— διακρινθεῖτε . . . 274, <i>Obs.</i> 2	138	τῷ . . . 597	172	μοί . . . 600, 1
103	οἴσσετε . . . 413, 1		— κεκλήσῃ κε . . . 424, δ.	173	ὥς ὀφείλεν . . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
	— ἄρα . . . 573	139	ἱμερον . . . 548, c., 573		— μοί . . . 594, 4
	— δέ alone . . . 767, 3, c.		— θυμῷ . . . 587	174	νιέτ . . . 593, 1
104	γῇ . . . 588, 1	140	ἀνδρός . . . 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1		— τέ alone . . . 754, 6
	— τε καί . . . 758, 3	141	καλυψαμένη . . . 362, 2, 3	176	ἀλλά . . . 774
105	Πριάμοιο βίην . . . 442, e.		— ὀδόνῃσιν . . . 608		— τέ . . . 444, 2
	— ὄφρα τάμνη . . . 805, 2	142	tmesia . . . 643, c.		— γέ . . . 735, 3, fin.
106	αὐτός . . . 656, 3, b.		— δάκρυ . . . 570		— ἐγένοντο . . . 385, <i>Obs.</i> 2
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107	ὑπερβασίῃ . . . 607, fin.	146	οἱ ἀμφὶ Πριάμον 631, III.		— κλαίονσα . . . 696, c.
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	— δ' ἄρησται . . . 814, <i>Obs.</i> 3	147	τέ—τέ—τέ . . . 754, 3	179	ἀμφοτέρων . . . 579, 6
108	δέ . . . 768, 3		— ὅσον . . . 580, 1	180	ἐμός . . . 467, 4
109	μετέρσιν (form) . . . 190, 5	149	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, b.		— αὐτε . . . 771, 2
	— οἷς . . . 605, 2	150	γῆραι . . . 608		— εἴποι' ἐπὶν γε (=would he
110	δπως with conj. . . 805		— δῆ . . . 721, 2, c.		were yet so) 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	
181	ἡγάσαστο constr. of §. 495, Obs. 4	225	τὸ τρίτον . . . §. 548, 3	286	ἦντιν' ἔοικεν §. 677, Obs. 3	
183	ἦ ῥά νυ . . . 732	226	τίς τ' ἔρ' . . . 872, 2, b.	287	ἦ πέληται . . . 827, Obs. 1	
— τοί . . . 596, 2		227	'Αργείων . . . 502, 3	289	γεν. abs. . . 541, 697, c.	
184	ἦδ' . . . 719, 4, a. 4	— κεφαλὴν . . . 579, 1	291	εἰως κε . . . 846, 2		
186	λαούς . . . 355, Obs. 1	228	γυναικῶν . . . 534, Obs. 2	294	θυμοῦ . . . 529	
187	ἐστρατόωντο impit. 398, 1	230	ἐνί . . . 622, 1, b.	— μένος . . . 583, 34		
— παρὰ . . . 637, 111. 1, c.		231	ἀμφί . . . 631, 111. 1, c.	295	δεπάζουσιν . . . 603	
188	καὶ γὰρ . . . 786, Obs. 8	233	ὅποτε ἴκοιτο . . . 843, 2	296	θεοῖς . . . 589, 1	
— μετὰ . . . 636, 11. a.		234	νῦν δέ . . . 719, 1	299	πημήνειαυ . . . 831, 4, a.	
— ἐλέχθην . . . 401, 4		— 'Αχαιοὺς 545, Obs. 2, 548, c., 575	300	σφί . . . 600, 1		
189	ἡματι . . . 606	235	γνοίην κεν . . . 425, 2, a.	306	ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι . . . 622, 3, a.	
— τῷ . . . 444, 3		— τοῖνομα . . . 566, 1	307	Μενελάω . . . 601, 1		
190	οὐδέ . . . 776, 7	238	μοί . . . 600, 2	309	ἐστί . . . 826, 1	
— οἱ . . . 444, 2		239	ἦ—ἦ . . . 875	310	βέτο . . . 362, 2	
191	δεύτερον . . . 548, f.	— interchange of dual and plural, 387, Obs.	317	ἀφείη . . . 884, Obs. 6		
— 'Οδυσῆα . . . 548, c., 575		242	ἀσχεα 545, Obs. 2, 550, b.	321	ἔθηκε . . . 826, 1	
192	τῶνδε transposed . 898, 2	— μοί . . . 597	245	ἀνά . . . 624, 1, b.	322	δόμον . . . 558, 2
— ὅδε repeated . 655, Obs. 4		246	καρπῶν . . . 580, 1	326	impft. and aor. . . 401, 4	
193	κεφαλὴν . . . 579, 1	— ἀρούρης . . . 483, Obs. 4	327	ἔκειτο (number) . . . 393, 2	— κατὰ στίχας . . . 629, 3, h.	
— 'Αγαμέμνονος . . . 502, 2		249	ἐπέεσσιν . . . 607	328	ὄγε . . . 655, Obs. 3	
194	ὁμοῖον . . . 605	250	ὄρσοο form . 196, Obs. 2	— ἀμφί . . . 631, 11. 1	— τεύχεα . . . 548, c., 583	
— ἰδέσθαι . . . 667		252	καταβῆναι infin. . . 664	330	περί . . . 632, 11.	
195	οἱ . . . 597	255	τῷ . . . 593	331	ἐπισφύριος . . . 608	
196	στίχας . . . 558, 1	— νικῆσαντι aor. part. . 405	337	δεινόν . . . 548, f.	338	παλάμφιν . . . 83, 1
197	ὅτε . . . 755, 3	— ἔοικτό κε . . . 425, b.	340	ἐπελ οὐν . . . 791, 1	— ὀμίλου . . . 526	
199	Διός . . . 483	257	νέωνται . . . 416, Obs. 1	342	δεινόν . . . 554, d., 548, f.	
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200	δὲ αὖ . . . 771, 2	— δέ . . . 768, Obs. 2	261	ἔρα . . . 788, 2	345	ἀλλήλοισι . . . 601, 1
201	τράφη (aor. 11.) 367, Obs. 2	262	οἱ . . . 637, 11. 1	347	κατά . . . 629, 1, b.	
— πέρ . . . 734, 2, 1		— διφρον . . . 558, 1	263	τῷ ἔχον . . . 387, 2	349	χαλκῷ . . . 604, 1
202	δόλους . . . 548, c., 551, 2	264	μετὰ . . . 636, 111. 1, a.	351	ὀ . . . 445	
— τέ—καί . . . 758		266	ἐστιχώωντο . . . 401, 4	— ἔοργε . . . 545, 1, 583		
203	τήν . . . 612, 2	268	ἄν . . . 640, Obs. 2	352	ὑπό . . . 639, 11. c.	
204	ἦ . . . 731, 1	— ἀντάρ . . . 771, 4	353	τίς . . . 659, 1	— ἀνθρώπων . . . 534	
— ἔπος . . . 566, 1		269	κρητῆρι . . . 603	— καί . . . 704		
205	ἦδ' . . . 719, 4, a. 4	— ὀλον . . . 572	354	δ κεν . . . 445, 829, 1	357	διὰ . . . 627, 1, a.
206	σεῦ . . . 486, Obs. 2	270	βασιλεῦσι . . . 595	359	παρὰ . . . 326, Obs. 1, 637, 111. 1, c.	
208	φῆν . . . 548, c., 551, 2	— ἐπί . . . 635, 1, b.	360	ὁ δέ . . . 655, Obs. 2	363	ἀμφί . . . 631, 11. 2, a.
— ἐδάην form . . . 265, 9		— ὕδαρ . . . 570	365	σείο . . . 502, 3	— θεῶν . . . 534	
210	στάντων (sc. αὐτῶν) 695, Obs. 1	271	ἐρυσσάμενος (middle) 362, 4	— τίσεσθαι fut. part. . 406, 5	366	κακότητος . . . 500
— ὅμως . . . 579, 1		— χεῖρεςσι . . . 607	272	οἱ . . . 597	367	μοί . . . 600, 1
211	nomin. σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος 708, 1	— παρὰ . . . 637, 111. 1, c.	274	τρώων . . . 534	— χεῖρεςσ' (elision) . . 18, 2	
212	μήτους . . . 569, 3	275	τοῖσιν . . . 580, or 600, 1	368	οὐδέ . . . 776, 1, a.	
— πάσι . . . 605, 2		— μεγάλα . . . 548, f., 566, 2	276	ἴδθηθεν . . . 481, Obs. 2	369	ἐπαίξας aor. part. . 401, 2, 705, 6, b. β.
213	ἦτοι . . . 731, 2	277	ἡέλιος . . . 479, 1	— κόρυθος . . . 536	370	μετὰ . . . 636, 111. 1, a.
214	ἀλλά . . . 773, 3	— ἐπακούεις constr. of . 487	278	ὑμῖσι omitted . . . 817, 4	371	ὑπό . . . 639, 111. 1, c.
215	οὐ—οὐδέ . . . 776, b.	279	τινυσθον constr. of . 585	372	ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 1, b.	
— εἰ καί . . . 861, 2		— θις . . . 820, β.	281	εἴ κεν with conj. 854, Obs.	373	νύ . . . 732
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216	ὅτε ἀναξείεν . . . 843, 2	— δρύσση . . . 828, 2	— Ἑλένην . . . 566	283	αὐτός . . . 576, 2	
217	ὑπαί . . . 326, Obs. 1	285	infin. . . 671, c.	374	ἔρα . . . 788, 1	
220	φαίης κεν . . . 425, c.	286	τιμὴν . . . 573	375	ἴφι . . . 83, 1	
— ἔμμεναι inf. . . 665						
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221	ὅτε δὴ ῥα . . . 788, 3					
— ἐκ στήθεος . 483, Obs. 1						
223	οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσσειε 426, Obs. 2					
— βορρὸς . . . 29						
224	γέ . . . 735					
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376	ἄνα . . . §. 593, <i>Obs.</i> 2	450	εἰ που . . . §. 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5	97	ἐπιταλνέτο middle §. 362,
378	ἐπιδήσας 401, 2, 698, <i>f.</i>	453	φιλότῃ 607	122	πόδας . 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2, <i>cf.</i>
382	κάδδ' 19, 1	— γέ 735			584, 1
383	καλόνεσσα 697	— κεύθανον 398, 3, 858, 1		128	ὄφρα γινώσκης . 806, 1
384	ἐπὶ 634, 1, <i>a.</i>	— εἰ τις with opt. 855		— ἤμεν—ἡδέ . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4	
— περὶ 640, 2		454	ἴπουν 548, <i>f.</i>	135	μεμῶς nom. 707
385	ἑανοῦ 536	457	Μενελάου 518, <i>b.</i>	*138	conj. 828, 4
387	οἱ 600, 2			*— aor. and pres. in simile,	
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388	ἦσκειν 239, 8	*11	παρμέβλωκε form . . . 29	161	ὡς ἔζη . . . 868, 4, and 6
390	οἰκύνδε 84	*23	Διὶ 601	168	εἰ που ἐφεύροι 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5
391	κεῖνος ὄγε 655, 1	27	ἰδ' ὠτα 555, <i>a.</i>	170	ἦδ'α 583
392	κάλλει 548, <i>Obs.</i> 8, <i>cf.</i> 555	63	tnesis 643, <i>a.</i>	178	ἱρῶν 490
— οὐδέ 776, <i>Obs.</i> 2		95	Τρώεσσι . 600, 1, 605, 2	182	ἀσπίδι 609, 3
— φαίης κε 425, <i>c.</i>		97	φεροῖδ' κεν in apodosis	183	εἰ 877, <i>b.</i>
393	ἀνδρὶ 601, 1	100	Μενελάου 509	185	τάδε 548, <i>c.</i> , 549, <i>d.</i>
— ἀνδρὶ accent 107, 5, <i>b.</i>		131	παῖδός 531	*209	αἶψα 603
394	χοροῖο 517	145	ἀμφότερον 679, 6	*212	εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω 424, <i>δ.</i>
— νέον 548, <i>f.</i>		160	τέ 755, 2	214	omission of ἄν in apo-
395	τῇ 597	161	tnesis 643, <i>a.</i>	dosis, 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6	
396	ὡς οὖν 737	— σύν 623, 3, <i>c.</i>		223	διωκόμεν 583
— δειρὴν 575		— ἀπέτισαν 403, 2		230	σὺ μὲν 479, 5
399	ἡπεροπεύειν . 545, 1, 583	*168	ἀπάτης 490	*232	εἶπερ ἄν . . . 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1
400	ῆ 873	189	ῶ 479, 3	265	ῆς 822, 1
— πολλῶν 527		209	ἀνδ' 624, 1	275	dual and plural . 387, 2
402	ellipse of ἐστὶ 376, <i>Obs.</i> 1	221	ἀμφεπέοντο ind. . . 840	289	αἵματος 540
403	οὐνεκα 849, 3	244	πεδίοιο 522, 2	291	ῥίνα 559
— δῆ 724		258	ἡμεν—ἡδέ . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4	292	tnesis 643, <i>b.</i>
404	οἶκαδε 117, <i>Obs.</i> 4	259	οἶνον 572	303	δ' γε 735, 9
405	τοῦνεκα 159, <i>Obs.</i> 1	275	νέφος 548, <i>c.</i> , 575	— opt. without ἄν 832, <i>Obs.</i>	
406	παρὰ 637, 111, 1, <i>c.</i>	300	conj. after historic tense	306	καλέουσιν 583
407	πόδεσσιν 603		806, 2	311	position of apodosis 856,
— Ὀλύμπου 558, 2		335	Τρώων 510	<i>b.</i>	
408	περὶ 632, 111, 3, <i>a.</i>	342	μάχης 513	— ἄν with opt. 425, <i>c.</i>	
— ῆ 144		345	κρέα 502	*315	πύγμα 545, 1
409	εἰσέκε with fut. 841, <i>Obs.</i> 1	357	χωμένοιο 485	320	τάων 444, 3
— ὄγε 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2		— λάσυσθαι constr. of 536,		*329	μέθεπεν 583, <i>Obs.</i> 3, 641,
410	εἴη κεν 425, <i>c.</i>	<i>Obs.</i> 3		<i>b.</i>	
412	θυμῷ 605	382	πρὸ δδοῦ 619, 1, <i>b.</i>	333	ἄρα 788, 1
416	μηπίσσομαι 814, <i>a.</i>	384	ἀγγελίην 558, 1	341	οἶτον 562
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417	οἶτον 548, <i>b.</i> , 552, 2	*393	dual and plural 388, 3, <i>a.</i>	358	ἵππους 548, <i>c.</i> , 583
419	κατασχόμενῃ middle 362,	*415	εἰ κεν with conj. 854, 1	361	οὐτασεν 583
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420	σιγῇ 603, 2	463	ποδῶν 536	387	κερδαῖον 353, 2
— δέ 768, 3		480	βάλε 583	*395	ἐν ταῖσι 444, 2, or <i>Obs.</i> 5
422	ἐπὶ 635, 3, <i>a.</i>	510	'Αργείοις 601, 1	403	nomin. 476, <i>Obs.</i>
— τράποντο 362, 3		589	ἄν with opt. 424, 2, <i>a.</i>	*407	ὅς μάχεται 828, 1
423	ἡδία γυναικῶν 444, 4			424	position of article 459, 7
424	τῇ 598	<i>Iliad</i> ε.		*— καρβέζουσα form . 19, 1	
425	'Αλεξάνδρου 526	2	ἴνα constr. of 805, 2	433	οἱ 596, 1
427	μύθῳ 603	*5	ἄσπερ' elided 18, 2	437	— 440 δέ—δέ . . . 770, 2
428	ὡς ὠφελές . . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2	*6	conj. 828, 4	442	τέ 594, <i>Obs.</i> 5
— αὐτόθι 84		— ὠκεανοῖο 540, <i>Obs.</i>		450	οὐκ ἄν interrog. with opt.
429	ἀνδρὶ 611	10	dual and plural . 388, 1,		425, 2, <i>b.</i>
430	ῆ μὲν 731, 1		and <i>a.</i>	465	'Αχαιοῖς 611
— γέ 735, 7		13	ἀπὸ 646, 5	473	λαῶν 529, 2
— Μενελάου 502, 2		*23	ἀλλά=εἰ μή 773, 4	480	sq. tnesis . 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1
431	βίη 609	*31	'Αρες quantity 39, <i>Obs.</i> 4	481	ἔλδεται 498, <i>Obs.</i> 2
— τέ—καί—καί 758, <i>Obs.</i> 1		*32	οὐκ ἄν 425, <i>b.</i>	— ὡς κε ellipse of ῆ . 376,	
433	ἀλλά 774	62	ῆγας 509, 1	<i>Obs.</i> 1	
435	πόλεμον 564	*63	κακόν 381	487	ἀλόντε dual 388
438	μέ—θυμόν 584, 1	66	διὰ πρό 640, 3	493	'Εκτορι 584, <i>Obs.</i> 1
439	σύν 623, 1	*85	μετείη 884, <i>Obs.</i> 6	523	νημερίη 523
449	ἀνδ' 624, 1, <i>b.</i>				

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- *524 εἶδ' ὅσιν . . . §. 828, 4
528 πολλά . . . 543, e., 583
446 ἀνδρῶσιν . . 605, *Obs.* 4
506 tmesis . . . 643, b.
567 conj. and opt. . 809, 2
587 ἀμάθοιο . . . 512, i
592 ἀπὶ . . . 788, i
*593 δηϊότητος . 529, *Obs.* 2
597 πεδίοιο . . . 522, 2
637 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 2
651 καὶ μεμαῶτα . . 697, d.
672 υἱόν . . . 548, e., 583
*682 προσιόντι . . . 607
694 tmesis . . . 643, b.
709 λίμνῃ . . . 592, i
*716 Μενελάῳ — ἐκπεράντα
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741 apposition, 467, cf. 435, a.

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- *9 φάlon . . . 584, i
*11 ὅσπε . . . 584, i
17 ἀπηύρα . . . 583
38 πεδίοιο . . . 522, 2
50 εἰ κεν . . . 860, i
59 ὅς . . . 816, 2
68 ἐνάρων . . . 510
*79 ἐπὶ . . 635, 3, d. or e.
81 πρὶν . . . 848, *Obs.* 6
87 ἡ nom. . . 671, b.
88 νῆον . . . 559
107 φόνιοιο . . . 517
*108 φάν form . . . 279, i
*118 ἀσιπδός . . . 524
128 εἰ εἰλήλουθας . 853, b.
130 negative repeated 747, 2
*137 δημοκλῆ . . . 607
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147 relation of the clauses
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166 οἶον . . . 804, 10
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*182 μένος πυρός . 555, c.
201 καππεδίων . . . 19, i
222 μένημαι constr. of 515, *Obs.*
236 χαλκείων . . . 520
281 ὥς κε . . . 810, *Obs.* i
282 πῆμα . . . 353, i
*291 πόντον . . . 558, i
292 ἀνῆγαγεν 558, i, 583, i
331 πυρός . . . 540, *Obs.*
352 ἀρα . . . 787, 2, c. B.
355 σὲ φρένας . . . 584, i
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- 398 δῆ . . . §. 721, 2
429 ἀτάρ . . 479, 5, cf. 771, 3
*446 ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ . . 407, 4
450-2 οὐ—οὔτε . . 775, a.
*453 πέσοιεν κεν . . 425, a.
*455 ὅτε κεν ἄγεται . 841, 2
461 Τρώων . . . 504
463 τοιοῦδε with inf. . 666
466 παιδός . . . 511
*468 ὅψιν . . . 548, *Obs.* 2
477 Τρώεσσι . . . 605, 2
484 δακρυδεν 548, f., 549, d.
488 πεφυγμένον . . 303, 5
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510 πεποισῶς nom. . 707, b.
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- 4 and 7 ἐελδομένοις 599, 3
*8 ἐλέτην . . . 393, 5
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97 ὥβη . . . 382, i
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155 δῆ . . . 721, 2
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175 plural verb . . . 478
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182 ἀρα . . . 787, 2, a.
187 Ἄλῃς transposed 824, 11, 4
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*231 οἱ ἄν . . 425, a., 428, b.
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351 ἄγειν after δώομεν 669, 2
304 φέρον . . . 698, *Obs.* 2
306 τῷ—δ μέν—δ δέ 764, 3, b.
315 Κρονίωνι . . . 588, i
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342 ἡ ἐρυκάκοι 807, β., 836, 4
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- *415 ὀπτόν—ἄν ἔλθοι §. 886, *Obs.* i, cf. 879, *Obs.* 2
418 ἀμφοτέρων . . . 579, 6
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- 14 ὑπὸ . . . 639, i, i
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140 ἔπεται ind. . 802, 3, a.
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246 infin. . . . 668, 2
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16 conj. in comparisons 842,
4
21 διχθάδια . 548, e., 551, e.
26 σφι—νυσσομένων 710, Obs.
*37 αὐτῆς . . . 498
71 δε . . . 804, 8
80 ἀνὰ . . . 624, 2
81 βέλτερον, δε . . . 836, 6
84 στρατοῦ . . . 550
107 ἐνίσποι . . . 831, 4, γ.
108 ἐμοὶ ἀσμένῳ . . . 599, 3
121 θυγατρῶν . . . 533, 3
130 δὴν ἦν . . . 375, 3
134 ἥρχε constr. of 505, Obs. 3,
605, 3
141 δερκομένῳ . . . 712, Obs.
151 Ἀχαιοῖς—ἐκάστω . 597
Obs. 3
154 ξέ . . . 646, c.
181 ζώσατο . . . 583
201 γένεσιν . . . 353, i
203 δέχεσθαι with gen. 530, i

Line *Iliad* ξ.
220 οὐδὲ γε . . . §. 735, 10
266 Ἡρακλῆος . . . 490
271 ὄδωρ . . . 548, c., 566, 2
292 Γάργαρον . . . 467, Obs. 2
294 ὄς . . . 816, 3, e.
371 ἀσπίδες ὄσσαι . 824, i, i
376 ᾗ omitted . . . 376, Obs.
410 χερμαδίῳ τὰ . . . 819, 2, a.
416 δέ . . . 768, 3
458 εὐδαίμονιο . . . 542, ii. c. i
488, Obs. i
472 οὐ μὲν . . . 729, 3, b.
488 Ἀκταῖος . . . 510
494 διὰ . . . 627, i, i
498 σύν . . . 604, i, Obs. i
518 οὐταμένην . . . 364, 5, a.

Iliad ο.
16 οὐ μὲν . . . 728, 3, b.
18 δε . . . 804, 8
25 Ἡρακλῆος . 488, Obs. i
32 ἴπρ. ἦν . . . 877, c.
41 μὴ—πημαίνει . . . 741, e.
49 γέ . . . 735, i
52 μετὰ . . . 636, III. 3, b.
80 conj. . . . 842, 4 and 6
87 Θέμισσι . . . 598
115 μοί—ἰόντα . . . 675, b.
— μὴ νῦν . . . 719, 2
190 ἄλα . . . 576, i
191 παλλομένων (αὐτῶν) 695,
Obs. i
193 ξυρή . . . 391, Obs.
199 εἶεν . . . 487, 4
203 μὲν . . . 729, i
227 ὑπέειξεν . . . 548, Obs. i
228 ἐτελέσθη ἂν . . . 849, 2
229 ἐν . . . 645, Obs. i
233 conjunctive . . . 842, 3
236 πατρός . . . 487, 4
248 ὅ (= ὅτι) βάλεν . 802, 7,
817, Obs. i

276 εἰς . . . 646, a.
303 ἔεθνα . . . 569, i
305 πληθὺς—ἀπονέοντο 378, a.
324 ἀμολγῇ . . . 606
344 ὀρυκτῇ . . . 391, Obs. i
368 θεοῖσι . . . 589, 2
381 indic. in comparisons 868,
6
382 ὑπέρ . . . 630, i, i, a.
399 ἔμπης with part. . 697, d.
491 ἐγγυαλῆρ . . . 828, 2
509 τοῦδε—ἡ . . . 780, Obs. 2
522 δαμῆναι . . . 367, Obs. 2
539 νίκην . . . 548, c., 550, b.
547 ὄφρα . . . 816, 3, e.
570 μάχεσθαι infin. 667, Obs. i
579 conjunctive . . . 828, 4
586 δε . . . 655, 6, Obs. 2
597 ἐμβαλῇ . . . 809, 2
600 ἰδέσθαι infin. . 664, Obs. i
— ἰδέσθαι . . . 363, 5
605 conj. . . . 842, 4, and 6
622 λαμπόμορος . . . 363, 6

Line	<i>Iliad τ.</i>
290	μοί §. 598
293	μοί 594, 2
299	γάμον . . . 548, c., 562
302	πρόφασιν . . . 579, 4
321	σὴ ποθ' . . . 652, Obs. 6
343	μέμβλετο . . . 29, 1
344	κείνος ὄγε . . . 655, 1
346	ἄπαστος . . . 356, Obs. 2
383	λόφον ἀμφι acc. 651, Obs.
402	πολέμου . . . 517
420	θάνατον . . 548, c., 566, 1

	<i>Iliad υ.</i>
8	ἄλσεα 576, 1
41-44	μὲν—μὲν—δέ 765, 6, Obs.
44	γυῖα 584, 1
87	κελεύεις . . . 545, 1, 583
136	ἔρχωσι . . . 393, 5. and 8
146	τό (τείχος) . . . 569, 1
154	βουλὰς . . . 548, b., 551, b.
172	ἦν πέφνη . . 877, Obs. 5
180	ἀνάζειν constr. 505, Obs. 3

*213	εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . 860, 3, c.
268	χρυσός—δῶρα . . 382, 2
229	δῶρα . . . 548, u., 573
232	δὲ . . . 655, Obs. 3
321	τῷ use of . . . 657, 1
335	ὅτε κε with ind. fut. 841, Obs. 1
406	δοῖτα 584, 1
409	γόνοιο 518, 1

	<i>Iliad φ.</i>
10	ἀμφι περί . . . 640, 2
22	ἄλλοι 714, Obs. 2
28	Πατρόκλοιο . 500, Obs. 3
53	δέ 770, 1, b.
75	ἀντί 618, 2, b.
76	ἀκτὴν 548, c., 562
80	λύμην form 273, 4, Obs. 4
95	οὐ 742, 2
—	εἰμί ind. 849, 2
109	παρὸς 483, b.
123	ἀπολιχμήσονται . 545, 1, 583
162	verb suppl. . . 895, 1, c.
191	form of comparison 781, d.
198	ὅς 816, 2
225	ἔκτορι . . . 601, Obs. 3
249	use of μὲν . . . 657, 1
266	ἐναντίβιον 548 b., 556, e.
274	ἄν omitted . . . 426, 1
276	ἄλλὰ 773, 4
319	ἀπέλαμπε . . 373, Obs. 1
324	use of partic. . . 706, 1
353	οὐ 816, 2
355	ἵς ποταμοῦ . . 442, e.
360	τί μοι w. gen. 535, Obs. 2
369	inf. 664, 1
429	optative . . . 844, b.
442	κακὰ transposed . 824, II. 2

Line	<i>Iliad φ.</i>
446	ἦτοι §. 731, 2
448	σὺ δέ 479, 5
451	βήσαστο . . . 545, 1., 583
487	εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις . . 860, 3, c.
499	ἀλόχοισι . . . 601, Obs. 3
580	πειρήσαιο . . 843, cf. 848, 5, β.
593	ἀπό 640, 2
600	αὐτῷ 601, 1
609	ind. and opt. . . . 888

	<i>Iliad χ.</i>
23	πεδίοιο 522, 2
33	ὄγε 735, 3
73	κείσθαι 667, Obs. I, and Add.
84	φίλε τέκνον . . . 379, a.
87	θάλας—δν . . . 819, 1
94	φάρμακα . . . 548, c., 562
104	ἄτασθαλίῃσιν . 355, 1, a.
109	ἐμοί—κατακτείναντα 675, b.
126	ἀπό 620, 3, e.
170	ἔκτορος 488
188	πρός 638, 1, 1, b.
202	πῶς κεν . . . 427, 2, 879
220	κέν in the protasis 860, 1
225	ἐπί . . . 536, Obs. 4, 633, 1
235	form of sentence 752, 1
246	εἰ—ἦ 878, c.
247	καί 696, Obs. 5
256	ἀεικίῳ 583
265	elliptic sentence . . 896
295	asyndeton . . . 792, a.
345	γούνων . . . 536, Obs. 6
347	οἶα = ὅτι τοιαῦτα . 804, 10
358	μήνιμα 353, 1
368	ἐσὺλα 545, 1, 583
390	αὐτάρ 770, 1, a.
391	a-syndeton . . . 792, b.
414	use of partic. . . 706, 1
450	asyndeton . . . 792, a.
471	inf. without ὥς 863, Obs. 7, 668, 2
491	δεδάκρονται . . 364, 5, e.
505	ἄν with conj. . . 423, §.
514	ἀλλὰ = εἰμή . . . 773, 4

	<i>Iliad ψ.</i>
8	αὐτοῖς 604, 1
43	ὅστις 816, 6
47	κραδίην 584, 1
49	πέρ 734, 2, 1
80	καὶ δέ 769, 2
116	πολλά 548, e., 558, 1
122	πεδίοιο 498
131	ἐν 645, a.
157	πείσονται . . . 378, a.
160	κῆθεος 518, a.
176	μῆδετο 545, 1, 583
201	εἰλαπύην . . . 548, b., 562
206	ἐκατόμβας . . . 560, 3
214	ἀγμέναι 669
245	τύμβων . . . 548, c. 569, 1
246	τοῖον attracted 823, Obs. 2
247	ἐμιοῖ 502, 3

Line	<i>Iliad ψ.</i>
283	dual §. 387, 2
300	δρόμου 536
307	ἐδίδαξαν . . . 545, 1, 583
315	τοί 736, 1
318	δέ 770, 1, a.
345	ὅς κε . . . 829, 831, Obs. 1
353	asyndeton . . . 792, g.
380	θέμετο number of 393, 6
393	δδοῦ 526
410	καὶ μήν 728, 3, c.
441	ἀλλ' οὐ μὲν οὐδέ 728, 3, b.
445	καμόντα . . . 391, Obs. 1
454	τόσον 823, Obs. 2
478	ἐκδέρκεται . . . 386, 1
485	τρίτοδος 519, 2
498	οἴ—οἴ τε 816, 2
529	ἔρωην 548, c. 578
545	nom. 708, 1
579	εἰ δ' ἔγε 860, 4
580	ἐπιπλήττειν construction of 589, Obs. 2
584	ἴκων 536, Obs. 9
649	ἦς attracted . . 822, 1, cf. Obs. 8
654	asyndeton . . . 792, c.
670	οὐδ' ἄρα 787, 2, c. β.
709	ἄν 640, 3, Obs.
733	τρίτον 548, c., 563
741	μέτρα 576, 1
764	πάρος 848, Obs. 8
799	κατά adverbial 640, 2, cf. 643, Obs. 1
854	ἦς 509
857	δρυνθος 514
879	σύν adverbial . . 640, 2

	<i>Iliad ω.</i>
19	ἀπέχειν with dat. . . 596
25	οὐδέ 776, 1, a.
48	κλαύσας part. . . 688
52	comparative . . . 784
54	γαῖαν 583
76	δώρων 512, 1
107	δή 720, 2
167	πολλές transpos. 824, II. 3, a.
191	θάλαμον . . . 548, c., 569, 1
227	ἐπὴν εἶην . . . 844, Obs. 1
235	ἐξεσῆν . . . 548, 5, 558, 1
256	δέ 770, 1, a.
263	opt. with ἄν . . . 425, 2, b.
264	δδοῖο 522, 2
296	οὐ 744, Obs.
305	δῖχθεσθαι with gen. 530, 1
306	ἔρκει 605, 1
335	ἐκλυες 596, 4, 487, 3
357	γούνων 536
367	ἄν εἶη 427, 3
369	γέρων with infin. . 666
390	ἐμιοῖ 493
416	ἦ μὲν—οὐδέ . . 729, 3, a.
420	ἐλκεα 545, 3, 583
426	εἰποτ' ἔην γε 856, Obs. 2
434	δῶρα 574
460	ἦτοι 731, 2

Line	<i>Iliad</i> α.	Line	<i>Odyssey</i> α.	Line	<i>Odyssey</i> β.
466 ὑπέρ . . .	\$. 630, I. 2, d.	176 δῶ . . .	\$. 559	31 δε πύθοιτο . . .	\$. 844, α.
484 δε . . .	767, 3, a.	181 υἱός . . .	672, 4	46 δοιά . . .	579, 6
488 καὶ μὲν . . .	729, 3, c.	— Ταφίοισιν 605, 3, cf. 505,		53 ὡς δε ἐδυνάσασται . . .	810, 1
528 δόσαν suppld . . .	893, d.	<i>Obs.</i> 3		54 change of constr. . .	833, 2
602 τε . . .	755, 2	182 ὅδε . . .	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5	62 ἡ τε . . .	755, 2
603 τῆπερ . . .	734, 3	184 μετὰ . . .	636, 11, 3, a.	68 Ζηρὸς . . .	536, <i>Obs.</i> 5
605 ἀπὸ . . .	620, 3, e.	185 ἥδε . . .	655, 1	72 ἐρεξε . . .	545, 1, 583
608 ἀσυνδeton . . .	792, c.	192 εὐτ' ἂν with conj. . .	842, 1	94 ἰστών . . .	548, b., 569, 3
633 ὁρώωντες part. . .	686	195 κελεύθου . . .	531	99 εἰς ὅτε . . .	644
650 δὴ . . .	721, 1	200 ἐν . . .	645, a.	105 ἐπὴν παραβέιτο 844. <i>Obs.</i>	
721 αἰοῖδην . . .	548, c., 566, 4	204 εἰ with conj. 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1		114 δς omitted . . .	833
733 ἐργασιο . . .	560, 1, 583	208 ὅματα 545, 5, cf. 579, 1		124 θντινα . . .	816, 5
735 ὁλεθρον . . .	580, 2	216 γόνον . . .	353, 1	131 ἀλλοθι γαίης . . .	527
789 δρα . . .	787, 2, a.	226 τᾶδε . . .	655, 3	132 γέ . . .	735, 3
802 δαῖτα . . .	548, a., 562	— ἡ omitted . . .	875, <i>Obs.</i> 1	135 Ἐρινός . . .	560, 2
		229 γέ . . .	735, 5	148—50 μὲν βα . . .	788, 3
		231 ἐπελ . . .	479, 5	192 ὅων . . .	548, c., 573
		202 χρῆσθαι . . .	362, 4	194 ἐν . . .	622, 1, b.
		268 ἡ κεν . . .	879, <i>Obs.</i> 2	205 γάμον . . .	583, 56
		271 μύθων . . .	496	210 λίσσομαι . . .	583
		273 μύθον . . .	548, c., 566 1	222 σῆμα . . .	548, c., 573
		275 ἡπτέρα . . .	581, 1	235 μεταίρω with acc. and inf.	674
		286 δς demonstr. . .	816, 2	261 ἄλδς . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>
		291 χεῦαι . . .	671, a.	272 infin. after ὅλος . . .	666
		301 πὺ φίλος . . .	479	275 ἀ μενουῖς 548, c., 551, c.	
		309 ὁδοιο . . .	510	280 ἔργα . . .	548, 3, 560, 2
		315 ὁδοιο . . .	498	284 agreement of δς . . .	821, 2
		316 κέ . . .	827, <i>Obs.</i> 2	308 μετὰ . . .	636, III. 1, a.
		321 πατρός . . .	515	310 Ἀντίνοε—ὅμιν . . .	390, β.
		330 κατεβήσατο meaning of,		320 νύ . . .	732
		557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 558		327 δ γε . . .	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 3
		— κλίμακα . . .	558, 1	337 κατεβήσατο 557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf.	559
		343 ποθέω with acc. . .	498, <i>Obs.</i> 2	376 ὡς ἂν ἰάτῃ . . .	810, 2
		346 φθονέω with acc. and inf.	674	387 ἦτεε . . .	583
		347 νύ . . .	732	416 ἀνα in compos. 624, <i>Obs.</i>	
		349 ὅπως ἐβέλησιν . . .	868, 3	— timesis . . .	643, b.
		352 ἦτις ἀμειπύληται . . .	828, 2	431 οἰνοιο . . .	539, 2
		353 μελήσει . . .	497, <i>Obs.</i> 2		
		368 ὁφρα βάλε . . .	840		
		369 δαινύμενοι part. . .	686		
		— ἡδὲ . . .	776, 1, a.		
		370 ἀκουέμεν . . .	663, 3		
		371 αὐδὴν . . .	579, 2		
		379 αἶ κε . . .	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5		
		390 gen. abs. . .	697, b.		
		— γέ . . .	735, <i>Obs.</i> 1		
		392 infin. as subj. . .	663, 1, a.		
		402 δάμασιν . . .	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3, cf.		
		605, 3			
		— οἷσιν . . .	654, 2, c.		
		403 ἀπορραῖσει . . .	545, 1, 583		
		408 πατρός . . .	486, <i>Obs.</i> 2		
		409 χρεῖος 548, c., 481, <i>Obs.</i> ,			
		498, <i>Obs.</i> 2			
		— αὐτου . . .	467, 4		
		— τόδε . . .	655, 1		
		415 θεοπροπίης . . .	496		
		— ἦντινα ἐξερέπται . . .	828, 3		
		422 middle verb . . .	362, 3		
		— μένον with inf. . .	664, <i>Obs.</i> 1		
		424 ἔβαν ἱκαστος . . .	478		
		439 χιτῶνα . . .	569, 1		

Odyssey γ.

5 ἱερὰ . . .	548, 3, 560, 3
15 conjunctive . . .	806, 1
49 ἐμοί . . .	594, <i>Obs.</i> 2
55 μεγάρης ἡμῖν with inf. 674	
71 κελεύθα . . .	558, 1
72 106 κατὰ . . .	629, 3, d.
127 ἐβάζομεν . . .	583
140 μύθον . . .	566, 1
143 οὐδέ . . .	776, 1, a.
162 νέας . . .	509
206 ὑπερβασίης . . .	500
214 γέ . . .	735, 3
— ἡ—ἡ . . .	878, a.
220 ἀλγεα . . .	552, b.
227 ἐμοιγε ἐλπομένῃ . . .	599, 3
236 πέρ . . .	734, 2, 2
243 ἔρεσθαι . . .	583
251 Ἄργεος . . .	522, 1
283 ἐκαίνυτο with inf. . .	667, <i>Obs.</i> 1
284 κατέσχετο . . .	365, 2
351 μὲν—καί . . .	765, 7, a.
393 κρητῆρα . . .	548, c., 572
408 ἀλεῖφατος . . .	540, <i>Obs.</i>

Line *Odyssey γ.*
413 τέ use of . . . §. 758, *Obs.* 1
419 ἦτοι 731, 5
421 ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
445 κατάρχεσθαι constr. of,
516, *Obs.*
470-4 δέ use of . . . 770, 2
496 ὁδόν 560, 2

Odyssey δ.
6 tmesis 643, a.
11 Μεγαπένθης transp. . 824,

II. 3, b.
19 μολπῆς 516
31 οὐ μὲν use of . . 729, 3, b.
33 ξεινήϊα . . . 548, 3, 562
51 ἐς 646, a.
76 ἀγορεύοντος . . . 485
104 πάντων 488
110 ἡ omitted . . . 878, *Obs.* 1
114 asyndeton . . . 706, 2
170 ἀέλθους . . . 548, c., 563
174 δάματα 569, 1
190 μέν—καί . . 765, 7, *Obs.* 1
238 ἦτοι 731, 4
247 αὐτόν 656, 1
292 ἄλγιον (τοῦτο) 655, *Obs.* 5
347 ἐρωτᾷς 583
363 νύ 732
371 τόσον attracted, 823, *Obs.*
2

380 κελεύθου 531
401 εἰμι 397, *Obs.*
413 ἐν omitted . . . 650, 6
533 ἀεικέα 551, e.
605 asyndeton . . . 792, 3,
611 αἵματος 483, b.
636 ὑπό 640, 2
685 μή 747, 2
—δειπνήσειαν—κατακείμετε,
818, *Obs.* 2
692 ἐχθαίρῃσι, number of, 390,
b.
732 ὁδόν 551, c.
770 γάμον 548, c., 569, 1
777 ἡμῖν 594, 4
790 ὅγε 655, 6, *Obs.* 2
819 ἥπερ 779, *Obs.* 5
821 ἴνα 605, *Obs.* 5
131 εἰ μὲν δὴ . . . 729, 3, g.

Odyssey ε.
15 ὁ δέ 655, 6, *Obs.* 2
24 ὡς ἦτοι 731, 5
28 Ἑρμεία 566, 2, 583
39 δὲ ἂν ἐξήρατο . . 827, b.
68 περί 632, 1, 1
97 ἐρωτᾷς constr. of . 583
130 περί 632, 1, 1
142 opt. with κέν . . . 832
155 παρ' οὐκ ἐθέλων ἐπελοῦσθαι,
904, 2, cf. 651, b.
166 opt. with κέν . . . 832
168 ὥς κε ἴκηαι 810
177 opt. in apodosis 855, 3, a.
211 θῆν 726, 1

Line *Odyssey ε.*
212 δέμας §. 579, 2
244 εἰκοσι πάντα . . 454, *Obs.* 1
245 ἐπὶ 635, 3, e.
260 ἐν 640, 2
293 σύν 623, 3, b.
300 μή 814, a.
345 γαίης 512, *Obs.* 3
374 asyndeton . . . 706, 2
386 ἔως μυγείη . . . 846, 3
397 κακότητος 531
473 μή 814, b.

Odyssey ζ.
9 οἴκους 569, 1
14 νόστον 551, 1, c.
27 αὐτὸν 656, 1
40 ἀπὸ adverbial . . . 640
57 οὐκ use of . . 741, *Obs.* 1
84 ἄλλαι 714, *Obs.* 2
86 ἦτοι 731, 2
131 ἐν 640, 2
132 δαίεται 384, *Obs.* 2
140 tmesis 643, b.
142 ἡ—ἦ 878, a.
182 τοῦγε—ἦ δὲ 780, *Obs.* 2
183 conjunctive . . . 842, 2
193 ἀντιδίσσαντα constr. of, 691,
Obs. 2
200 μή use of . . . 741, d.
201 οὐ—οὐδέ 776, 1, b., 415,
2, 740
207 ποδὶς 638, 1, 2, b.
224 ἐκ 621, 3, 1.
—νίξετο 545, 1, 583
227 ἀειψεν 583
268 ἀλέγουσι with acc. 496,
Obs. 1
296 δάματα 559
314 ἐλπωρῇ with inf. . 668, 2

Odyssey η.
11 ἀκούειν constr. of . 487, 4
54 Ἀρήτη 475, *Obs.* 1
109 δέ 770, 1, a.
110 ἰσθόν 548, d., 569, 3
118 χείματος 523
120 ἐπὶ 634, 2, b.
138 ὅτε with opt. . . 843, 2
159 use of infin. . . 676, 2, c.
195 ἄμα 593, *Obs.*
162 μνησσομεθ' constr. 515, *Obs.*
202 conjunctive . . . 842, 2
216 ἐπὶ 634, 2, c.
220 πάντων 515
237 εἰρήσομαι . . . 545, 1, 583
—μὲν alone 760, 2
244 καὶ περ 697, d.
278 κέ in protasis . . 860, 1
280 ἔως ἐπῆλθον . . 846, 1
311 αἰ γὰρ with infin. . 671, e.
318 ἐς τῆμος 644

Odyssey θ.
21 ὥς κεν 810
36 κρινάσθων middle 364, 7, b.

Line *Odyssey θ.*
44 περί §. 640, 2
49 βήτην 388, 1
67 tmesis 646, d.
70 ὅτε with opt. . . 843, 2
123 θέειν 667, *Obs.* 1
153 κελεύετε 583
188 ἀλλήλοισι 601, 1
197 κεθλον 550, b.
221 ἐμέ φημι 673, 1
245 ἐξέτι 644, *Obs.*
267 ἀμφὶ 631, 1, 2
288 φιλότῃτος 536
307 καὶ οὐκ 776, *Obs.* 4
311 ἄλλος—ἀλλὰ . . . 773, 4
318 εἰσάκε with fut. 841, *Obs.* 1
329 τοί 736, 1
345 ὅπως λύσειεν 664, *Obs.* 3
352 κέν in protasis . . 860, 1
434 ἀμφὶ 645, b.
445 conjunctive . . . 842, 3
449 αὐτόθιον . . . 548, f., 558, 1
481 διδάσκειν double acc. 583
499 θεοῦ 530, 2
550 κάλειον 583
575 ἡμεν—τέ . . . 777, *Obs.* 4

Odyssey ι.
16 ὄνομα 548, c., 566, 1
20 καὶ μετ' for καὶ οὐ . 833
28 gen. after compar. 780, 3
—ἦς 654, 2, c.
35 εἴπερ καὶ 861, 2
42 μοί 600, 2
49 μέν—καί . . . 765, 7, a.
57 δέ use of 770, 2
82 ἀνέμοισιν 608
84 εἶδαρ 548, a., 562
92 οὐδ' ἄρα 788, 3
102 λατοῖο 537
—conj. aft. hist. tense, 806, 2
110 αἰ—καὶ σφιν . . . 833
112 τοῖσιν 597
115 παῖδων 505
116 παρέκ 640, 2
118 ἐν adverbial . . . 640, 2
126 opt. with κέ 832
129 opt. κε ἐκάνοντο . 827, b.
132 ἐν 640, 2
139 conjunctive . . . 842, 3
141 ὑπό 639, 1, 1, a.
143 ἰδέσθαι 667, *Obs.* 2
146 οὐτίς—οὐτε . . . 775, a.
155 ἴνα constr. of . . . 805, 2
162 κρέα 548, c., 562
164 ἐν 645, *Obs.* 1
177 ἀνὰ in compos. 624, *Obs.* 6
184 περί 640, 2
196 οἶνιοι 539, *Obs.* 1
205 a-yndeton 792, m.
219 τυρῶν 539, 1
223 τετυγμένα . . . 391, *Obs.*
233 ἔως ἐπῆλθε . . . 840, 846
256 ἡμῖν—δισάντων 710, *Obs.*
261 κέλευθα 558, 1
275 Διός 496

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ι.
277 opt. in apodosis	§. 853, d.
284 πρός	645, d.
293 οὐδέ—καί	747, 2
294 Διί	589, 2
303 δλεθρον	552, a.
320 μέν	729, <i>Obs.</i> 2
— asyndeton	792, m.
322 δσσαν attracted	823
347 verbs of eating, constr. of,	537, <i>Obs.</i>
348 οἶον τόδε	823, <i>Obs.</i> 8, 881, 4
351 σέ	559
354 ποτόν	548, a., 562
364 εἰρωτᾷς	583
366 ἐμοίγε	597
377 conj. after hist. tense, 806,	2
372 conj. in compar.	842, 4
399 ἦπυν	583
401 βοῆς	485
405 μήτις	741, d., 873, 1
408 οὐδέ	776, 1, a.
411 ἔστι with infin.	666
453 ποθεῖν with acc. 498, <i>Obs.</i>	2
458 τῷ—θεινομένου 710, <i>Obs.</i>	
462 ἐλθόντες—πρώτος 708, 2	
491 ἄλα	548, c., 560, 2
529 γέ	735, 5

Odyssey κ.

27 αὐτῶν	656, <i>Obs.</i> 1
101 ἔδοντες constr. of, 537, <i>Obs.</i>	
113 δσνη attracted	823
142 ἡματα	577
147 πυθόμην constr. of, 487, 3	
156 νεός	526
161 νῦτα	584, 1
204 μετά	636, 11.
214 ἄρα	787, 2, c.
288 κρατός	531
385 πρίν	848, 6
431 ἔμην infin.	671, d.
432 κέν with fut. ind. 827, a.	
460 βρώμην	548, b., 562
501 γάρ	479, 5
505 μελέσσω constr. 496, <i>Obs.</i> 2	
513 βέουσι	393, 5
518 χοῖν	570
531 ἐτάροισιν—δείρωντας, 675,	d.

Odyssey λ.

55 μέν	729, <i>Obs.</i> 2
58 ἐφθης ἦ	694, <i>Obs.</i> 3
66 τῶν	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6
73 μήνιμα	353, 1
91 ἔχων gender of	380, 2
93 conj. after aorist	806, 1
138 ἄρα	787, 2, c.
173 πατρός	486
201 οὐς πόθος	652, <i>Obs.</i> 6
210 φίλας χεῖρε	387, 2
262 εἶδς	548, c., 569, 1

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> λ.
326 ἀνδρός	§. 520
333 ἱσχοῦτο	362, 2
387 δέ	770, 1, b.
413 κτείνονται suppr. 895, 2, a.	
427 ἦτις βάληται	828, 2
433 (ταύτη) ἦ	817, 4
446 ἦ μέν	729, 3, a.
455 πιστά	383
481 σείω	502, 3
484 κρατεῖν constr. of,	505, <i>Obs.</i> 1, 605, 3
493 Πηλῆος	486
502 τῷ—οἱ	819, 1
509 ὄτε with opt.	843, b.
529 ἰκέτευε	545, 1, 583
530 ἐπιμαίεσθαι constr. of, 511,	<i>Obs.</i>
568 θεμιστευέιν constr. of, 505,	<i>Obs.</i> 3
576 ἐπὶ	635, 1, b.
581 καὶ μήν	728, 3, c.
599 ἐκ	621, 1, a.
601 αὐτός	656, 3, d.
608 ἀμφὶ περὶ	640, 2
612 μή	747, 2

Odyssey μ.

16 ἄρα	788, 3
32 παρὰ	637, 111, 1, c.
41 conjunc.	828, 2
43 number of verb	393, 32
52 ὅρα κε 810, 2, and <i>Obs.</i> 2	
53 αἶ κε with conj. 854, 2, a.	
54 δέ	770, 1, a.
73 δύο σκόπελοι	388, 3, a.
75 τό	381, <i>Obs.</i> 2
82 Ὀδυσσεύ—ἰθύνετε 390, 2, B.	
85 δεινόν	548, f., 566, 3
96 εἰ with conj.	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1
97 κῆτος, δ	819, 2, a.
134 ὑπερον πρότερον	904, 4
156 ἀλλὰ μέν	729, 3, e.
— ἵνα κε with opt.	809, 2
810, and <i>Obs.</i> 3	
161 δῆσατο constr. of	583
165 ἦτοι	731, 2
168 μέν—ἦδε 765, 7, a., 777,	<i>Obs.</i> 4
256 use of partic. (asyndeton)	706, 1
286 ρυκτῶν	355, <i>Obs.</i> 1
335 διὰ	627, 1, 1, b.
341 θάνατοι	355, 1, a.
345 κέ in protasis	860, 1
346 κέ with fut. in apod. 855,	<i>Obs.</i> 9
389 ἦκουσα constr. of	487, 1

Odyssey ν.

83 κέλευθον	548, c., 560, 2
154 μέν	729, 2
315 ἔως	847, 1
320 ἦσαν	654, 2, c.
889 κέ in protasis	860, 1

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ν.
418 conjunctive	§. 806, 1
435 βωγάλεα number of, 391, 3	

Odyssey ξ.

62 δς κεν ἐφίλει	827, b.
127 ἐς	625, 1, a.
160 ἦν μέν	729, 3, a.
174 ἀλαπτον	548, c., 566, 4
222 οὐ position of, 776, <i>Obs.</i> 4	
226 λυγρά agreement of, 391, 3	
230 ἦρεα constr. of 505, <i>Obs.</i>	3, cf. 605, 3
253 ἀνέμω	603, 1
259 ἦτοι	731, 2
333 ἦ—ἦέ	777, 3
341 ἐξέδυσαν	543, 1, 583
349 κατά adverbial	640, 2
350 ἐφόλκαον	558, 1
373 εἰ with conj. 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1	
384 ἐς	625, 2, b.
389 αὐτὸν—σεαυτὸν 656, <i>Obs.</i> 1	
396 ἔσσας	583
433 περὶ	640, 2
435 ἵαν (μοῖραν)	893, d.
443 ξείνων	534, <i>Obs.</i> 2
446 ἄργματα	548, c., 560, 3

Odyssey ο.

6 ἦτοι	731, 4
8 πατρός	496, <i>Obs.</i>
152 χαῖρε supplied	895, e. 2
174 χῆνα	548, c., 576, 2
227 Πυλίοισι	605, 2
236 ἐτίσαστο	585
241 γυναῖκα	583
245 φιλεῖ	583
268 εἰποτ' ἔην	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
384 διεπράθετο	365, 2
404 ἀλλὰ μέν	729, 3, e.
405 asyndeton	792, m.
455 βίστον	548, c., 576, 2
457 δς for ἵνα	836, 4
487 ἦτοι	731, 4

Odyssey π.

19 ἀλγεα	548, c., 563
40 οἱ	598
204 ἐνθάδε	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5
254 πάντων	513
264 κρατεῖν constr. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 1	
268 φυλοπίδος	526
309 ἦτοι	731, 2
418 καὶ δέ	769, 2
437 οὐδέ γένηται	415, 2
457 εἴματα	548, a., 583
478 οὐν	791, 1

Odyssey ρ.

20 τηλίκος with infin.	666 and <i>Obs.</i>
23 πυρός	540, <i>Obs.</i>
121 ἔπτεν ἰκόμην	886, 3, d.
218 ὥς	626
287 κακὰ	548, 3, 573
308 ἐπὶ	634, 3, a.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ρ.
321	ἐναίσιμα §. 548, e., 560, 1
388	περί . . . 632, 1, 2, f.
416	ἀλλ' ὄριστος . . . 899, 6
419	οἶκον . . . 548, 3, 576, 1
460	δὲ ἐκ . . . 627, 1, 1
483	ῥαβδὸς . . . 583
540	κέ with fut. ind. . . 855, 9
544	ὅδε . . . 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> σ.
22	αἶματος . . . 539, 1
27	μητρίσας μιν . . . 583
130	gen. after compar. 780, b.
138	ατάσθαλα 548, e., 560, 1
246	γυναικῶν . . . 504
262	κέ . . . 827, c.
272	ἀπὸ ἧρα constr. of . . . 583
379	γαστέρα . . . 548, c., 566, 2
385	δὲ ἐκ . . . 627, 1, 1

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> τ.
2	φόνον . . . 551, c.
46	εἰρήσεται . . . 545, 1, 583
64	εὔλα . . . 571
72	εἴματα . . . 548, a., 583
86	γέ . . . 735, 6
115	μετάλλα . . . 583
192	τῷ οἰχομένῳ . . . 599, 2
253	νῦν μὲν δὴ . . . 729, 3, f.
266	τέκνα . . . 569, 2
315	εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε . . . 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
329	αὐτὸς . . . 656, 3, d.
446	πῦρ . . . 554, b.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> υ.
20	ἐταίρους . . . 548, c., 562
100	φήμην . . . 548, a., 566, 1
101	Διός . . . 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3
137	σῖτον . . . 498
298	εἰσι omitted . . . 376, d.
341	γάμον . . . 548, c., 583

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> φ.
70	ἄλλαν—ἀλλά . . . 773, 4
98	ἦτοι . . . 731, 3
108	βίου . . . 522, 1
142	subject omitted . . . 373, 2
—	χώρου . . . 530, 2
146	μυχοίτατος . . . 714, a.
173	οἶον attracted, 823, <i>Obs.</i> 3
—	infin. after οἶον . . . 666
195	infin. after ποῖοι . . . 666
207	ὅδε . . . 655, 1
209	οφθαλμοῖν ἐλθδομένοιςιν 599, 3
219	ἤλασε . . . 583
250	γάμον . . . 488, and <i>Obs.</i> 2
310	τέ—μηδέ . . . 776, 4
344	μὲν . . . 729, 2
362	δὴ . . . 773, 2
395	μή . . . 827, d.
420	ἐκ . . . 646, 3

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> χ.
86	δὲ δέ . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> χ.
132	ἀνδ . . . §. 624, 1
154	τὸδε . . . 548, e., 565
303	θάρσει . . . 868, 6
475	μὲν—τέ . . . 765, 7, a.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ψ.
24	ὀνῆσει . . . 545, 1, 583
37	form of sentence, 752, 1
78	ἐμέθεν . . . 519, 2
85	ὑπερώϊα . . . 558, 1
109	ἀλλήλων . . . 485
134	ἡγείσθω . . . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ω.
24	μὲν—τέ . . . 765, 7, <i>Obs.</i>
30	ἥσπερ attracted, 822, <i>Obs.</i> 8
127	δῶλον . . . 551, 1, c.
146	asyndeton . . . 792, g.
153	ἦτοι . . . 731, 4
162	βαλλόμενος . . . 687
192	ἄκοιτιν . . . 548, c., 576, 2
—	σύν . . . 604, 2, <i>Obs.</i>
249	ἀεικέα . . . 548, e., 583
258	γέ . . . 735, 2
288	εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
375	αὖ γὰρ with infin. 671, e.
430	ἐς . . . 645, a.
457	ἔργον . . . 548, a., 560, 1
483	ταμόντες nom. part. 708, 2

SOPHOCLES.

Line	<i>Ajax</i> .
*3	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, b.
*6	ὅπως . . . 805
*9	κἀρα . . . 584, 3
*10	ἰδῶντι . . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 8, 610
*15	κᾶν . . . 861, Add. 2
*20	πάλαι . . . 396, 2
21	νυκτὸς . . . 523
22	περάνας . . . 545, 1, 583
*—	ἔχει . . . 692
*27	ἐξ χείρος . . . 621, 3, d.
—	αὐτοῖς . . . 604, 1
28	οὖν . . . 737, 3
*30	πεδία . . . 558, 1
*31	pres. and aor. . . 401, 6
*32	σημαίνομαι . . . 363, 6
*33	δου (ἐστὶ) . . . 376, d., 483
34	καίρον . . . 579, 7
*—	πάντα . . . 579, 6
*—	τά τ' οὖν . . . 737, 2
36	ἐνων . . . 403
*37	κυνηγίᾳ . . . 596
39	answ. omitted, 849, <i>Obs.</i> 1
—	σοί . . . 600, 2
*40	χέρα . . . 558, 2
*41	ὅπλων . . . 488
42	βασίιν . . . 556, 1
—	ἐν . . . 622, 3, c., or 1, b.
*45	conditional constr. . . 856
*—	καὶ in answer . . . 880, i.

Line	<i>Ajax</i> .
46	πολαὶσι ταῖσδε . . . §. 881, 872, 1, <i>Obs.</i> 2
*—	τόλμαις . . . 608, 2
*49	δὴ . . . 722, 1
*50	φόνον . . . 498
*51	ἀπείργω . . . 395, 2
—	σφέ . . . 654, 1, b.
*52	χαρὰς . . . 531
*54	βουκόλων . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4
—	φρουρήματα βουκόλων λείας 543, 1, 542, iii.
55	φόνον . . . 576, 2
58	δτε . . . 816, 3, e., Add.
*61	πόνον . . . 517
*68	συμφορὰν predic. subst., 374, 6
*70	πρόσοψιν . . . 575
71	οὗτος . . . 476, a.
73	Αἴαντα . . . 566, 3
75	indic. fut. . . 413, 2
—	δειλῶν . . . 576, 2
*—	οὐ μή . . . 748, c.
*76	πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, e.
—	μένων . . . 686
*78	γέ . . . 735, 8
79	οὐκουν . . . 784, 1
—	γέλως . . . 677, 1
*82	ἐξέστην with acc. . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1
83	ἐξίστηθι suppl. . . 895, d.
89	οὗτος . . . 655, <i>Obs.</i> 6
*90	ἐνυμμάχου . . . 496
*93	χάριν . . . 580, 2
95	πρὸς . . . 638, II. 1, b.
96	τὸ μή . . . 750, <i>Obs.</i> 2
*102	τύχης . . . 527
*103	κίναδος transpos. 898, 2
107	interrog. sentence 882, 1
*—	πρὶν ἂν . . . 848
109	ἐργάσει . . . 583
110	νῶτα . . . 584, 2
*111	μὴ αἰκίσῃ . . . 420, 3
113	δίκην . . . 585
*114	τὸ δρᾶν . . . 670
*116	τοῦτο . . . 657, 2
118	ισχύν transposed 898, 2
123	ὀθούμενα constr. of 849, 4
128	ἔπος . . . 566, 1
*130	χεῖρ . . . 609
136	σὲ πρᾶσσοντα 549, c., and <i>Obs.</i> 1
—	πρᾶσσοντα part. . . 685
*141	νυκτὸς . . . 523
143	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.
152	aor. part. . . 405, 5
153	καθυβρίζων construct. of, 601, 629, <i>Obs.</i>
154	ψυχῶν . . . 509
*155	ἂν repeated . . . 432, <i>Obs.</i> 1
*163	προδιδάσκω . . . 583
*167	ἔμμα . . . 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1
169	ὑποδείσαντες . . . 380, 2
*170	εἰ σὺ φανεῖς . . . 855
*171	σιγῇ . . . 603, 2
*176	χάριν ἀκράπτων . . . 440

Line	<i>Ajax.</i>	Line	<i>Ajax.</i>	Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
*178	ελαφροβουλίας §. 603, 1	556	δεῖ σε κτ.λ. §. 898, <i>Obs.</i>	966	ἡ after πικρός §. 779, <i>Obs.</i> 3
187	κακὸν position of 904, 1		2, 812, 2		
*190	genitive . . . 534, b.	*568	δπως with fut. . . 811	*970	θεοῖς . . . 611
191	μέ . . . 18, 8, 581	*570	γροβοσκός . . . 50, 5	991	οὐν . . . 737, 2
194	ἀνα . . . 640, 2	*575	διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, d.	*998	θεοῦ . . . 483
*196	ἄταν . . . 555	*581	πρός . . . 638, 2, b.	1003	ῥμμα τόλμη . . . 435, c, 542, viii, b.
208	ἀλλαγῆς supplied 893, d.	*587	οἴμ' . . . 18, 8		
224	ἀνδρός . . . 486, <i>Obs.</i> 2	*588	προδούς γενοῦ . . . 375, 4	*1007	μοῖ—ἀρήξαντα . . . 675, <i>Obs.</i> 1
230	double dat. . . 611	*600	παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος . . . 798, 2	*1015	θανόντος . . . 467, 4
243	ῥήματα . . . 566, 2	*601	μηνῶν . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3	*1018	πρὸς οὐδέν . . . 638, 111, 3, d.
244	ζῆγον . . . 556, c.	*614	φρονός . . . 529, 1.	1029	ἐδωρήθη . . . 368, 3
*251	ἀπειλὰς . . . 548, d., 566, 2	616	χεροῖν . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4	*1038	μή . . . 743, 2
*254	Ἄρη . . . 549, c.	*635	κεύθων . . . 697, c.	1039	κείνος . . . 655, 6
272	ἐν . . . 622, 3, d.	*647	κρύπτεται . . . 364, 6	1044	ἄνδρα transposed . . . 824, 11, 2, c.
273	φρονούντες . . . 390, c.	*650	τὰ δεινὰ . . . 548, c., 550	1045	φ . . . 598
*290	πείραν . . . 548, c., 558, 1	655	ὥς ἄν . . . 810, 2	1050	ὅς (αὐτῷ) 817, <i>Obs.</i> 8, b.
310	χερί . . . 611, <i>Obs.</i> 2	*659	γαίας . . . 527	—	στρατοῦ . . . 505
317	οἰμωγὰς 548, a., 566, 4	667	εἴκειν . . . 683, <i>Obs.</i> 1	*1055	ὄστις . . . 816, 7
321	κακωμάτων . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2	671	ἔρει . . . 593, 1	*1058	τῇδε τύχην . . . 824, 11, <i>Obs.</i> 3
326	δῆλος with part. . . 677, 684, <i>Obs.</i> 1	*693	ἔρωτι . . . 607		
*335	οἶαν τήνδε . . . 881, 1, 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2	710	νεῶν . . . 513	*1062	αὐτόν . . . 581, 1
—	βοήν . . . 566, 3	717	Ἀτρεΐδαις . . . 602, 3	1071	καῖτοι . . . 772, 1
*367	γέλως . . . 489	*725	ἥρασσον . . . 380, 3	*—	πρός . . . 638, 1, 3, b.
376	αἶμα . . . 548, c., 579	*727	ἀρκέσοι . . . 406, 6	*1077	σῶμα . . . 569, 2
377	ἐπ' ἐξειργασμένοις . . . 699, <i>Obs.</i> 3	*729	ὥστε . . . 863, 1	*1083	ἐξ . . . 621, 3, d.
378	δπως οὐκ ἔχειν 863, <i>Obs.</i> 6	*731	τοῦ προσωτάτω . . . 517	1096	ἐπη . . . 548, c., 565
382	ἀγεις γέλωτα 552, <i>Obs.</i>	*733	ἥμιν . . . 600, 2	1100	τοῦδε . . . 505
386	ἵνα κακοῦ . . . 527	742	πρὶν . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 5	1108	κλάζε . . . 583
389	πῶς ἄν . . . 427, 4	744	θεοῖσιν . . . 590, 1	*1114	τοὺς μηδένas . . . 355, a.
390	ἄλημα . . . 353, 1	*760	φύσιν . . . 509, 2	*1115	ὥς ἄν . . . 847, 3
*395	ὥς ἐμοί . . . 599, 4	*—	ὄστις . . . 819, 2, β.	—	γέ . . . 735, 8
*400	ἄξιος (εἰμί suppl.) 376, c.	767	θεοῖς 608, 1, <i>Obs.</i> 3, cf. 611	1116	ψόφου . . . 496
403	ποῖ τις φύγη . . . 427, 3	770	μῦθον . . . 566, 1	1121	article, posit. of . . . 459, 1, d.
*410	inf. . . 679, 1	*779	αὐτοῦ . . . 542, 2	1126	κτείναντα aor. . . 403, <i>Obs.</i> 3
435	καλλιστεία . . . 553, b.	786	ἐν χρῶ . . . 622, 3, g.	1128	τῷδε . . . 600, 2
439	ἀρκέσας constr. of . . . 596, <i>Obs.</i> 5	790	ἦν . . . 549, c.	1131	εἰ οὐκ . . . 744, <i>Obs.</i>
*445	φρένας . . . 579	*794	ὥστε . . . 807, 1	*1132	αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ . . . 654, 2, b.
449	δίκην . . . 568	*797	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.	1138	τινὶ . . . 659, 2
457	ὄστις . . . 816, 7	*803	τύχης . . . 496	*1140	θαπτόν . . . 613, 3
*472	γεγάς . . . 684	807	φωίδος . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3	*1141	τοῦτον transpos. 898, 2
*474	κακοῖσιν . . . 605, 4	*812	ὅς σπεύδῃ . . . 828, 3	*1143	χειμῶνος . . . 523
*475	παρ ἡμᾶρ 637, 111, 3, i.	832	γένοιτ' ἄν . . . 832	—	τὸ πλεῖν . . . 670
*476	τοῦ καθαρεῖν . . . 531, 1	*838	ἐμέ . . . 898, 2	*1144	φ . . . 605, 2
*482	φρονός . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4	845	οὐρανόν . . . 558, 1	1149	κατασβέσειε . . . 583
488	εἰπερ τινός . . . 860, 11	869	συμβαθεῖν . . . 669	1155	πνημανόμενος . . . 681, b.
*503	ὅας . . . 883, <i>Obs.</i>	*878	κέλευθον . . . 558, 1, Add.	1162	ἄνδρος . . . 485
506	αἰδεσθαι constr. of . . . 685, <i>Obs.</i>	*—	φαν ἰς . . . 684	1166	article, posit. of . . . 459, 3
509	θεοῖς . . . 589, 1	*885	λεύσων (ἐστι supplied) 376, c., cf. 375, 4	*1178	ῥίξαν . . . 584, 2
*519	ἐν σοι . . . 622, 3, c. or h.	*887	σχέτλια . . . 383	*1184	τῷδε . . . 598
*531	φόβοισι . . . 608, 2	*906	position of ἐν . . . 651, a.	1185	τις ποτε . . . 883, 1
534	δαίμονος . . . 518, 4	*—	οἱ . . . 600, 2	*1201	δμολεῖν . . . 669, 2
*535	ἐπνησσα . . . 403, 1	*910	ὅλος . . . 804, 10	1204	τέρψην . . . 556, c.
*540	μη οὐ 750, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 3	*921	μόλοι without ἄν . . . 853, <i>Obs.</i> 2	1222	δπως προσείποιμεν opt. 808
*543	λόγου . . . 529, 1	*925	ἐμελλες . . . 408, <i>Obs.</i> 2	1226	ῥήματα . . . 566, 1
*548	τὰ πατρόθεν . . . 579, 6	935	ἀριστόχειρ ἄγων . . . 435, <i>Obs.</i>	1228	τοῖ . . . 736, 2
550	γένοι . . . 418, b.	*950	μή . . . 746, 4	*1230	ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, f.
554	ἐν τῇ φρονεῖν . . . 678, c.	954	θυμὸν ἐφυβρίζει . . . 583	—	ποδῶν suppl. . . 893, e.
555	ἔως . . . 841, 5	956	ἄχσιν . . . 605, 4		

* κακὰν φάνη ἀρη = αἰσχύνη.

Line	Ajax.	Line	Antigone.	Line	Antigone.
1231	τοῦ μηδέν (δντος) §. 456, 3, 895, 1, e.	145	αὐτοῖν . . . §. 654, 2	*424	φθόγγον . . . §. 566, 3
1236	ἀνδρός . . . 486	155	ἀλλὰ γάρ . . . 786, Obs. 4	*425	βλέψη . . . 842, 4
*1241	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, b.	159	μήτιν . . . 551, 1, d.	*427	γούσιω . . . 548, Obs. 8
*1259	ὅς . . . 877, Obs. 3 and 4	*174	κατά . . . 629, 3, a.	441	σέ . . . 581, 2
*1263	γλώσσαν . . . 551, 2	176	πρὶν ἂν . . . 848, Obs. 2	446	μήκος . . . 579, 7
*1267	ἐπί . . . 633, 3, f.	*178	ὅστις μή with ind. 743, 2	*458	ἐμελλον . . . 408, Obs. 2
*1287	ἄλμα . . . 548, d., 556, d.	*188	ἐμαυτῷ . . . 363, 2	*460	part. . . 681, 6
*1305	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, a.	192	τῶνδε . . . 507	*468	κείνοισ . . . 607
1315	ἐν ἐμοί . . . 622, 3, a.	195	πάντα . . . 548, e., 564	470	μῶρῳ . . . 600, 1
1316	καιρὸν . . . 579, 7	*201	αἵματος . . . 537	471	ὅν supplied . . . 682, 3
1319	βοήν . . . 575	*206	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, d. 8.	479	τῶν πέλας . . . 508
1334	μή νικησάτω 420, Obs. 5	*208	ἐνδίκων . . . 504	*487	ἡμῖν . . . 597
*1343	εἰ θάνοι . . . 855, 2	*214	ὁπόσοι ζῶμεν . . . 817, Obs. 8, a. a.	*490	τάφου . . . 898, 1, β.
*1354	ὁποῖο . . . 823	*218	τί ἂν . . . 427, 3.	*492	φρενῶν . . . 512
1357	ἐχθρᾶς . . . 503, Add.	220	ὅς ἐρᾷ . . . 836, 5, a.	505	εἰ μή ἐγκλείοι . . . 406, 6, foot, 855
1358	βοτοῖς . . . 600, 1	228	οἱ . . . 822, Obs. 6	*508	τῶνδε . . . 534
*1369	ὅς ἂν . . . 868, 3	*234	καὶ εἰ . . . 861	*520	ἴσος λαχεῖν . . . 677
1381	ἐπαυ'σαι . . . 583	*235	ἐλπίδος . . . 536	*526	καὶ μήν . . . 728, c.
1389	Ὀλύμπου . . . 504	*236	ἂν . . . 429, a.	*532	verbi supplied . . . 895, d.
1413	μένος . . . 555, c.	*254	δεικνυσι . . . 395, 2	*542	τοῦργον (ἐστὶ) . . . 376, c.
		256	φεύγοντος . . . 483, Obs. 3	*546	μοί . . . 598
		260	ἐλέγχων nom. . . 708, 1	547	σεαυτῆς . . . 518, b.
		261	τελευτῶσα . . . 696, Obs. 1	550	ἀνίης . . . 583
		*263	τὸ μή (ἐξειργάσθαι) 895, 1, e.	*551	ἐν . . . 622, 3, e.
		266	τὸ δρᾶσαι . . . 670	*554	μόρου . . . 514
		*267	τῷ . . . 682, 2	556	ἐπί . . . 634, 3, g., cf. 375, Add.
		268	ἐρευνῶσιν . . . 596, Obs. 2	*560	θανοῦσιν . . . 596, 1
		278	μή (ἐστὶ) . . . 814	*563	ὅς ἂν . . . 829, 3.
		*285	ὅστις . . . 816, 7	*568	νυμφεῖα . . . 353, 1
		303	ἐξέπραξαν . . . 403, 2	571	νίεσι . . . 602, 3
		313	compar. . . 454, Obs. 7, 783, k.	577	μή τριβάς . . . 897
		*315	ἦω . . . 417	582	κακῶν . . . 529, 1
		318	λύπην . . . 898, 2	*584	οἷν ἂν . . . 817, Obs. 9
		*322	καὶ ταῦτα . . . 697, d.	*589	ἐπειδὴ . . . 842, 4
		324	δόξαν . . . 548, d., 566, 1	*—	πνοιαις . . . 359, 3
		327	ἐάν—καὶ μή . . . 778, b.	*593	ὀρώμαι . . . 303, 6
		*329	οὐκ ἐσθ' ὅπως 817, Obs. 4	604	opt. without ἂν 426, Obs. 2, 418, e.
		*330	ἐλπίδος . . . 526	*620	πρὶν . . . 842, 848
		*334	τοῦτο . . . 381, Obs. 1	632	μελλονόμφου . . . 542, ii. β.
		337	ὑπό . . . 639, 11. 1, b.	644	πατρί . . . 594, 2
		—	πόντου . . . 526	*658	πρός . . . 638, 111. 3, d.
		340	ἔτος εἰς ἔτος 577, Obs. 2, 625, 2, c.	666	ὅν στήσεις . . . 831, 3
		*350	θιρός . . . 505	*667	σικμρά . . . 579, 6
		356	ἐδιδάξατο . . . 362, 8, 583	*675	τροπὰς . . . 548, d.
		*375	ἐς . . . 625, 3, e.	677	ἀμυντέα . . . 383, 613, 3
		*378	οὐκ with inf. 745, Obs. 1	678	verbal adjective . . . 613, 3
		381	δήπου . . . 734	*679	πρός . . . 638, iii. 3, d. 8.
		384	ἐκείνη . . . 665, 8	683	φρίνας—ὑπερτατον . . . 381
		*388	βοτοῖσιν . . . 605, 2	*688	σοῦ . . . 641, 2, β.
		*391	ἀπειλαῖς . . . 607	*691	λόγοις . . . 609, 4
		*392	παρά . . . 637, 111. 3, m.	*696	ἥτις . . . 816, 7
		404	νεκρὸν transp. . . 824, 11. Obs. 4	704	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
		*408	δεινὰ . . . 515, 3	705	ἦθος . . . 576, 1
		411	ἐκ . . . 646, 5	707	ὅστις—οὔτοι . . . 819, 2, β.
		*414	ἀφειδήσοι . . . 855, Obs. 2, 406, 6	*710	καὶ εἰ . . . 861, 2, and Add.
		417	χθονός . . . 530, 1	723	arrangement of words . . . 678, 2
				726	διδαζόμεσθα . . . 362, 8
				*736	ἄλλω . . . 594, 3

* The reading in v. 23 may be λέγουσιν οὖν, making δίκη depend on χρησθεῖς; for δίκη δίκαια, cf. 899, i.
 * The best way of interpreting this passage seems to be, an invincible obstacle (sc. to the eagle), in defence of the serpent, taking δράκοντι as dative commodi.

- Line Antigone.**
- 737 ἦτις . . . §. 816, 6
 *738 κρατούντος . . . 518
 740 ὡς οἶκε ξυμμαχεῖν (συμ-
 μαχεῖ Dind.) 898, 4.
 *742 πατρί . . . 601, Obs. 2
 — διὰ δίκης . 627, 1. 3. b.
 757 ἀσυχρῶν . . . 671, b.
 758 τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον . 566, 2
 759 ἐπί . . . 634, 3. g.
 *765 ὡς . . . 810, 3
 *766 ἐξ . . . 621, 3. d.
 *773 ἐνθ' ἂν ᾖ . . . 838, 2
 *779 ἀλλὰ . . . 774, Obs. 2
 *781 μάχαν . . . 579, 1
 785 ὑπερνόστιος . . 714, a.
 788 σέ . . . 581, 3.
 *792 ἐπί . . . 634, 3. a.
 794 παράξας . . . 583
 — enallage of cases . 440
 *804 θάλαμον . . . 559
 *807 ὁδόν . . . 558, 1
 *813 ἀκτάν . . . 559
 *816 Ἀχέροντι . . . 605
 *837 λαχεῖν as subject . 663
 — ἐστί omitted . 376, a.
 847 φίλων . . . 529, Obs. 3
 857 λέγουσα suppl. 895, 1. c.
 861 λαβδακίδασι . . 605, 2
 878 ἔγωμαι . . . 583
 *884 εἰ χρεῖη . . . 855, 1
 *889 ἐπί . . . 635, 3. c.
 904 φρονούσιν . . . 600, 1
 907 πόνον . . . 563
 912 ἂν βλάστοι . 832 Obs.
 942 οἷα πρὸς οἷων . 883, 1
 946 κρυπτομένα . . . 380
 966 παρὰ . . . 643, 4.
 *971 φινείδαις . . . 605
 *972 τυφλωθέν . 364, 5. a.
 975 ὑπὸ . . . 639, ii. 2. b.
 *988 ἔσχον . 359, 6, Obs. 1
 *994 διὰ . . . 627, 1. 3. f.
 995 μαρτυρεῖν with part.
 684, Obs. 2, b.
 *999 εἰς . . . 646
 1002 κλάζοντας . . 380, 2
 *1006 βωμοῖσι . . . 605, 1
 *1021 ὄρνις—βεβρωῖτες 379, b.
 1022 ἀνδροφ' ὄρου . 435, Obs.
 1025 ἐπὶ without ἂν . 841, 5.
 *1032 λέγοντος . . . 485
 *1034 ἀνδρός . . . 509
 — μαυτικῆς . 529, Obs. 2
 *1035 ὅμιν . . . 600, 2
 — τῶν . . . 483, Obs. 3
 *1042 οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 4
 1046 πτώματα . . . 556, a.
 *1050 κτημάτων . . 534
 1056 ἐκ . . . 621, 3. k., Add.
 *1061 μὴ with part . 746, 1
 *1068 ἀντὶ τῶν ἄνω ἂν (?) 822,
 2
 *1085 θυμῷ . . . 605, 4
 1089 γνῶ with inf. 683, Obs. 1
 *1095 φρένας . . . 584, 2
- Line Antigone.**
- *1097 ἐν δεινῷ . §. 622, 3. g.
 1106 τὸ δρῶν . 664, 1, 670, 1
 *1113 μὴ ᾖ . . . 814
 *1123 παρὰ . . . 637, 1
 1142 ἐπὶ νόσον 536, Obs. 633,
 3. g.
 — μολεῖν . . . 671, b.
 1146 πῦρ . . . 555, c.
 1152 σε . . . 359, 5
 1156 ὁποῖον βίον for βίος
 ὁποῖον 824, II. 1
 1161 ὡς ἐμοί . . . 599, 4
 1171 ἀντρί . . . 596, Obs. 2
 1177 αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ 656, 4
 — φόνου . . . 490
 1184 Παλλάδος . . . 464
 — double gen. . . 543, 2
 — εὐγμάτων . . . 542, 2
 *1187 καὶ . . . 752, 2
 *1189 πρὸς . . . 638, ii. 1, c.
 *1194 ἂν . . . 542, 2
 *1201 λούσαντες . . . 583
 1203 τύμβον . . . 571
 1219 ἐκ δεσπότου 483, Obs. 4,
 621, 3. b.
 *1221 αὐχένος . . . 536
 1229 ἐν τῷ ξυμφορᾶς . 422, b.
 1238 παρὲς . . . 605
 *1253 μὴ καλύπτει 814, Obs. 2
 *1259 ἄταν . . . 565, 548, c.
 *1261 ἴω with acc. . 566, 4,
 895, b.
 1265 ἐνολβα — Βουλευμάταν,
 442, b.
 1281 ἡ κακῶν . 780, Obs. 2
 1287 λόγον . . . 566, 3
 *1291 ἐπί . . . 634, 3. h.
 *1303 λέχος . . . 548, c.
 1307 ἀνταῖαν . . . 583, 143
 — φοβῶ . 359, 3, 611, b.
 *1329 ἑπ' αὐτοῦ μόρων . 442, c.
 1346 εἰσῆλατο 625, 3, Obs. 7
- Electra.**
- *3 ᾗσα . . . 190, Obs. 2
 9 φάσκειν . . . 671, c.
 *12 πρὸς . 638, i. 2, d. 8.
 *14 τοσὴνδ' ἥβης . 442, b.
 19 ἔστρων εὐφρόνῃ 542, iii.
 435, c.
 *21 ἐσμέν omitted . 376, a.
 *26 ἀπωλέσεν Ἰσθησιν 412, 3.
 36 ἀσπίδων . 329, Obs. 2
 *37 σφαγὰς 548, d., 560, 1
 42 οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 1
 46 ὦν omitted . 693, Obs. 1
 47 ὅρκω attracted 898, 1, a.
 72 verb supplied . 895, 9
 *81 μείνωμεν . . . 417
 84 λουτρά . . . 570
 *85 ἐπί . . . 634, 1, a.
 *87 μοί . . . 600, 2
 *97 θρηγῶ 545, 1, 583, 160
 *107 μὴ οὐ . . . 750, Obs. 3
- Line Electra.**
- 108 ἐπὶ . . . §. 634, 3. g.
 *116 πίσασθε constr. of . 585
 123 τάκεις οἰμαγάν . 360, 2
 137 ἐξ . . . 647, a.
 140 ἀπὸ . 620, 1, d., or 3, i.
 *144 μοί . . . 600, 2
 *147 φρένας . . . 584
 *155 πρὸς . 638, III. 3, d.
 — τῶν ἐνδον . . . 502, 3
 *163 βήματι . . . 611
 *170 τί ἀγγελίας . . 442, b.
 *184 παρὰ . . . 638, III. 1, d.
 *187 ἄτις . . . 816, 7
 *194 νόστοις . . . 603
 *196 σοί . . . 600, 2
 *200 τίς omitted . . 373, 6
 *206 χερσὶν . . . 483, Obs. 4
 *207 προδοτον . . . 375, 5
 *215 τὰ παρόντα . . 579, 6
 226 τινι . . . 608, Obs. 3
 231 ἐκ 621, 3, f., 531, Obs.
 3
 232 θρήνων . . . 529, Obs. 2
 *241 γονίων . . . 542, 2
 252 αὐτῆς . . . 467, 4
 *264 ἐκ . . . 621, 3. h.
 285 αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν 656, 1
 294 ἥξοντα part. . . 683
 307 οὖν . . . 737, 3
 313 ὦν omitted . 693, Obs. 1
 *315 ὡς ἀπόντος . . . 701
 317 κισιγνήτου . . . 486
 324 δόμων . . . 530, 1
 *325 φύσιν . . . 579, 1
 329 φάτιν . . . 556, 1
 333 ὦν repeated . . . 432
 340 κρατούντων 487, 4, 613,
 3
 *343 ἐμὰ . . . 652, Obs. 6
 344 κείνης . . . 483, Obs. 3
 346 φρονούσα use of part.
 705, 3
 *348 τούτων . . . 542, ii. c. 1
 *364 λυπεῖν . . . 669
 *365 ἐξόν . . . 700
 *369 μηδὲν πρὸς ὀργήν . 897
 *373 μύθων . . . 493
 380 μὴ with ind. . . 743, 2
 386 πέρα . . . 734, 3
 *388 τίνα τόνδε . . . 881, 1
 * — λόγον . . . 548, 3, 566, 1
 399 φρονῶν . . . 527
 390 τιμωρούμενοι gend. 390, c.
 — τιμωρούμενοι constr. 583
 *401 πρὸς . . . 638, 1. 2. b.
 404 δδοῦ . . . 527
 *410 δοκεῖν . . . 662, 5
 *414 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3. b.
 *418 ὀμιλίαν πατρός . 442, e.
 *423 γενέσθαι . . . 889, a.
 *438 σωζέσθω . 385, Obs. 1
 441 τῷδε . . . 588
 *455 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, d.
 *464 πρὸς . . . 638, iii. 3, d.
 471 πείραν . . . 560, 2

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- 478 χρόνου . . . §. 523
480 μοί—κλύουσιν . 711, 1
*495 πρό . . . 619, 3, d.
*496 ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2
516 ὡς εἰκας . . . 869, 7
*525 πατήρ . . . 477, 1
*532 Ἴσον . . . 442, b., 563
*545 πατρός . . . 518, 3
556 μέ . 548, Obs. 3, 360, 2
*564 κατά . . . 629, 3, b.
— τίνος ποιητῆς . . . 481
*584 μὴ τιθῆς . . . 814, b.
585 ἀντί . . . 618, 2
593 πέρ . . . 734, 3, b.
599 βίον . . . 552, b.
613 ὕβρισεν with double acc.
583
614 τηλικούτος . . 390, Obs.
* — ἀρα οὐ . . . 873, 3
*615 ἄν . . . 429, a.
*617 καὶ εἰ . . . 801, 2
*618 ποιεῖ . . . 393, 3, 2
626 ὁρσούς . . . 530, 1
*627 εὐτ' ἄν . . . 842, 3
*630 ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
*644 νυκτί . . . 606
— νυκτὶ accent of . 107, 2
*650 βίῳ . . . 548, Obs. 8
*653 τέκνων . . 491, Obs. 2
* — ὅσων . . . 483
*654 μὴ with ind. . . 743, 2
659 τοὺς ἐκ Διὸς 483, Obs. 2
*608 πᾶς ἀμύν . . . 403
671 τὸ ποῖον . . 872, Obs. 3
*675 ταύτης . . . 485
*698 ἡμέρης . . . 523
*711 ὑπαί . . . 639, 1, 2, c.
*714 κτύπου . . . 539, 1
*720 ὑπό . . . 639, 111, 1, c.
*725 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.
726 δρόμον . . . 560, 2
*728 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, c.
*741 δρόμους . 548, d., 558, 1
*751 οἶα . . . 883, Obs.
*755 ὥστε . . . 863, 2
758 attributive gen. . 435, c.
*763 κακῶν transpos. 824, 11, 2
*764 θῆ . . . 722, 1
*769 λόγῳ . . . 607
771 ὦν τέκν . 828, 2, 830, 2
*779 φόνους . . . 568
780 ἐξ . . . 621, 2, a.
*784 πρὸς . 483, Obs. 4, fin.
*796 οὐχ ὅπως . . 762, 3, a.
797 condit. sentence, 856, b.
*806 νῖον . . . 548, c., 566, 4
*810 ἐλπιδῶν . 824, 11, 2, 534
*815 ἐμοί . . . 601, or 600, 1
*819 βίον . . . 548, d.
*825 εἰ . . . 804, 9
*835 κατά . . . 628, 3, b.
*847 ἀμφί . . . 631, 111, 3, a.
849 δειλάα δειλαιῶν . 139, 3
*850 τοῦδε . . . 542, 2
852 ἀχέων . . . 539, 2

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- 858 κοινότηκων §. 435, Obs.
861 χαλαργοῖς ἀμίλλαις 435
Obs.
*863 infin. after μόρος 669, 1
*869 τάφου . . . 513
879 ἄλλ' ἢ . . . 874, 4
882 ἐκείνων . . 700, Obs. 1
*887 μοί . . . 598
893 τάφον . . . 559
896 ἀνθέων . . . 539, 2
* — ἀνθέων transposed 824, 11, 2
900 τύμβου . . . 522, 1
901 πυρᾶς . . . 522, 1
*908 τοῦ . . . 530
920 ἀνοίας . . . 488
*936 αἴτης . . . 526
*955 ὅπως . . . 811
*956 τῆδε . . . 655, 1
960 ἐστειρημένη—γηράσκου-
σαν, 675, b.
* — κτήσιν . . . 583, 164
962 ἤλεκτρα 548, b., 553, 2
*977 τῷδε κασιγνήτῳ . 388, 2, b.
*979 ἐχθροῖς . . 601, Obs. 2
*985 gen. absol. . . 710, b.
997 οὐδέ . . . 776, 1, a.
*1005 λυεῖ ἡμᾶς . . . 674
*1013 ἀλλά . . . 774, Obs. 2
*1022 κατειργάσω . . 398, 3
1023 φύσιν (τοιᾶδε) . 579, 2
1027 ζηλῶ with gen. . 495
1030 τὸ κρίναι . . . 670, 1
1034 ἐχθαίρω with doub. acc.
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*1042 ἔστιν ἔνθα 817, Obs. 4
*1043 νόμοις . . . 603, 2
*1045 σέ 548, Obs. 1, *550, b.
*1051 ἐγὼ (ἐπαίνῳ) 895, 1, e.
1052 οὐ μὴ . . . 748, Obs. 4
1054 ἀνοίας . . . 518, 3
1060 ἀφ' ὧν . . . 822, Obs. 4
1061 ἐπ' Ἰσας . . 633, 3, f.
*1066 μοί . . . 598
1075 τὸν αἰὲ 893, d., 566, 3
*1079 τὸ βλέπειν . . . 670
*1097 εὐσεβεῖα . . . 608, 2
*1125 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
*1127 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, h.
*1128 ὥνπερ for αἵσπερ . 822, Obs. 8
*1134 ὅπως ἔκεισο . . 813
*1140 μητρός . . . 508
*1152 σοί . . . 605, 4
1163 κελεύθους . . 558, 1
1172 ὥστε μὴ στένε . 807, 1
*1175 γλώσσης . . . 505
1180 ἀμφί . . . 631, 11, 2, a.
*1203 τὸ εὐνοῦν . . 436, d.
*1211 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, b.
1246 λησόμενον 364, 7, Obs.
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1265 ὑπερτίραν . . . 893, b.
*1274 ὀδόν . 548, d., 553, 1

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- 1277 μεθεῖσθαι constr of §. 362,
5, 898, 1, B.
1288 περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων,
442, 2.
*1297 προσώψ . . . 603, 2
*1309 δέσις ὡς 814, Obs. 5, c.
*1322 ἐπήνεσα . . . 403
*1323 τίνος omitted . 659, 7
*1326 πλείστα . . . 579, 6
*1339 εἰσιόντι μοι . . 599, 2
*1343 τοῦτοισιν . . . 606
*1344 τελομένῳν 695, Obs. 1
1378 προὔστην . 548, Obs. 1,
583, 152
* — ἐχοιμι . . . 831, 2
1379 ἐξ οἶων ἔχω 822, Obs. 3
1385 αἶμα . . . 555, c.
*1403 ὅπως μὴ 814, Obs. 5, b.
*1415 διπλῆν . . . 893, d.
*1418 γένοιτο supplied . 895, 1, b.
*1430 οὐκ ἐψυρρον . . 897
1433 κατά . . . 628, 1, 1, a.
1434 εὐ θῆσθε supplied 895, 2
*1436 μέλειτο ἄν . 425, 2, a.
*1451 προξένου . . . 513, 1
1454 ὥστε . . . 666, Obs. 1
1491 χωροῖς ἄν . . . 425, b.
*1496 ὡς ἄν . . . 810, 2

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11 ὡς πυθοίμεθα . 807, b.
*13 ἂν ἀκούσωμεν 829, 3
*15 ἀπ' ὀμμάτων (εἰκάσαι)
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17 δάφνης . . . 539, 1
20 ὡς γέροντι . . . 599, 4
— ὀδόν . . . 558, 1
23 ὅποι . 646, Obs. 3, a.
24 γοῖν . . . 737, 8, e.
*26 ὅστις . . . 877, Obs. 4
— μαθῶ . . . 417
— ποί . . . 63, 2, c.
*31 μὲν οὖν . . . 880, g.
*35 τῶν attracted . 898, β.
* — φράσαι . . . 898, 1, β.
*38 τοῦ . . . 518
*48 πρὶν ἄν . . . 848
* — πόλεως . . . 529, 2
*50 ὧν . . . 529, 1
*51 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, b.
*66 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, k.
*70 ἄν τις—μόλοι . 427, 3
72 μέγα . . . 576, 2
*73 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2
* — μή . . . 746, 1
*76 ὡς ἰδόντι . . . 599, 4
77 ἔως . . . 842, 2, 846, 2
78 μή . 745, Obs. 5, Add.
*81 ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2
*83 μόνης (sc. οὐσης) . 376, Obs. fin.
*89 ὅπου with opt. . . 844
*92 οἰκῆσαντα . . . 405, 6
*96 double acc. . . 583, 1

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- *107 Παλλάδος §. 483, *Obs.* 3, 360
 113 μέ—πόδα . . . 584, 1
 119 ἐκτόπιος . . . 375, 5
 *139 φατίζομενον . . . 580, 4
 *144 μοίρας . . . 495
 *147 ὕμασιν . . . 608, 1
 *148 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.
 *149 οὐμάτων . . . 489
 *150 ὅσ' ἐπεικάζαι 836, *Obs.* 2
 *164 πολλά . . . 548, f., 529, 6
 *170 ποί τις ἔλθῃ . . . 427, 3
 172 ἔν . . . 567
 174 εἰνός—μοί . . . 390, 2, β.
 176 οὐ μήποτε . . . 749, *Obs.* 4
 180 ἴνα ἔν . . . 810, *Obs.* 3
 *190 opt. and conj. . . 809, 3
 *223 δεὸς ἴσχετε = φοβείσθε 360, 2
 *230 ὦν προπάθῃ . . . 830, 3
 * — τὸ τίνειν ἰν ἄριστος 678, a.
 240 αὐδάν . . . 575
 *247 ἐν . . . 622, 3, h.
 *249 χάριν . . . 548, d., 573
 250 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, e.
 253 ὅστις . . . 816, 6
 *263 οἷτινες . . . 816, 7
 *273 ἰκομένη ἴν' ἰκομένη 835, 1
 274 εἰδῶτων . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 *278 μοίραις . . . 605
 *282 σύν . . . 623, 3, a.
 284 ἐχέγγυον . . . 375, 6
 320 αἰνέει . . . 583
 *321 Ἰσμήνης κάρα . . . 442, c.
 *324 attributive gen. . . 542, viii. b.
 *333 προμηθία . . . 608, 2
 * — σῆ . . . 652, *Obs.* 6
 334 ζὺν ᾧ περ εἶχον 822, *Obs.* 3
 337 dual . . . 355, 2, 387, 1
 *338 φ'σιν . . . 579, 1
 *344 δυστήνου . . . 467
 *352 εἰ ἔχοι . . . 885, *Obs.* 2
 *355 σώματος . . . 486
 *350 μή οὐ . . . 750
 361 accus. . . 552, a.
 *380 Ἄργος ὡς (= δοκῶν) κάθε-
 ζον 551, *Obs.* 703, c.
 383 ὅποι . . . 646, *Obs.*
 391 ἀνδρός . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 *397 χρόνου . . . 523
 *407 αἵμα . . . 353, 1
 *408 οὐ μή . . . 748
 *411 τάφοις . . . 605
 *421 ἀλλά . . . 774, *Obs.* 2
 *426 ὡς μένειεν . . . 808
 *432 ἡμέραν . . . 577
 *436 ὠφελών . . . 542, 3, 436, a.
 442 τὸ δᾶν . . . 670
 444 σφιν . . . 600, 2
 450 οὐ μή . . . 748, *Obs.* 1
 — τοῦδε συμμάχου . . . 655, 4
 *455 πεμπόντων form . . . 195, *Obs.* 3
 461 κατοικτίσαι . . . 677, 1

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- 463 σωτήρα . . . §. 576, 2
 *465 ὡς τελοῦντι . . . 701
 477 χόρς . . . 570
 * — πρὸς . . . 636, 1, 1, c.
 481 μελίσσης . . . 353, 3
 * — προσφέρειν . . . 671, c.
 *505 ἄλσους . . . 525
 *508 τεκοῦσι . . . 596, 2
 *515 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, e.
 518 ἀκουσμα . . . 575
 *527 μητρόθεν . . . 480, *Obs.* 2
 537 ἔχειν . . . 667
 *540 μήποτε . . . 743, 2
 546 πρὸς . . . 638, III, 3, d.
 *550 ἀ ἐστάλη . . . 583, 159
 — δδε . . . 655, 1
 556 dual . . . 388, 2
 * — δς εἰ . . . 877, *Obs.* 4
 *561 opt. . . 831, 4, β.
 563 ὡς τις πλείστα . . . 895, 2
 564 ἦλθῃσα with acc. 552, b.
 *564 ἐν . . . 623, 3, b., Add.
 568 μέτεστιν constr. of . . . 535
 575 ὅπως ἔν . . . 810, 2
 584 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 3, g.
 595 κακὰ . . . 552, e.
 604 πάθος . . . 550, b.
 *648 σοί . . . 597
 * — μοί . . . 598
 660 αὐτοῦ . . . 518, a.
 *662 ἀγωγῆς . . . 486
 677 χειμῶνων . . . 529, *Obs.* 2
 688 Κηφισός supplied 893, a.
 — ἐπὶ . . . 634, 2, a.
 *689 ὠκυτόκος πεδίων (ὠκυτο-
 kos?) 542, 2, 483
 *694 γὰς . . . 522
 716 χειρὶ dat. . . 611
 720 πλείστα . . . 583, 86
 *729 οὐμάτων . . . 485
 *730 ἐπισόδου . . . 488, *Obs.* 1
 731 ὅν . . . 821, 5
 — μή with imp. and conj. 420, 3
 *734 εἴ τινα attracted . . . 860, II
 *737 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, b.
 *739 πόλεως . . . 534, b.
 *742 -ῶν demonstr. . . 444, 5
 746 ἐπὶ προσπόλου 633, 3, e.
 751 πτωχῶ . . . 390, *Obs.*
 — τηλικούτος . . . 398, *Obs.*
 *752 τοῦπιόντος . . . 518
 753 δνειδος . . . 566, 2
 *755 ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ 786, *Obs.* 4
 757 βελήσας aor. . . 405, 6
 761 ἂν φέρων . . . 429, 4
 766 νοσούντα . . . 700, *Obs.* 1
 768 μεστὸς ἦν with part. 686
 776 ὥσπερ with opt. . . 868, 4
 779 ὅτε φέροι . . . 844, c.
 780 article . . . 447, 2
 783 ὄντα omitted . . . 682, 3
 *788 χώρας . . . 542, ii. β. b.
 793 φοίβου . . . 485

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- 796 τὰ πλείονα §. 454, *Obs.*
 7. 783, k.
 *807 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, 1.
 *836 εἰρῆμαι suppl. . . 895, d.
 *843 μοί . . . 598
 848 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, d.
 855 λυμίνεται constr. of 583
 865 ἀρὰς . . . 529, *Obs.* 3
 866 ἀπυσπάσας with double
 acc. 583
 869 βίον . . . 553, c.
 *870 ὁλον κάμει, attraction 869, 3
 *880 δικαίως . . . 608, 1
 883 τάδε . . . 383, *Obs.*
 887 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, c.
 *891 ἔγγων . . . 403
 900 ἀπό . . . 620, i.
 909 πρὶν ἔν . . . 848
 *917 μοί . . . 600, 2
 923 ἰκτῆρια . . . 442, *Obs.*
 *930 τήν . . . 460, 7
 *937 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, f.
 962 σοί . . . 609, 2
 966 ἐμοί . . . 605, 2
 *970 χρημοῖσιν . . . 603, 2
 — ὥστε . . . 863, *Obs.* 8
 *973 ἦ, form . . . 191, *Obs.* 1
 *975 πατρί . . . 601
 *980 σιγήσομαι . . . 321, 2
 986 δυστυμεῖν . . . 583
 *992 τόν . . . 450, *Obs.* 1
 *998 οἷς . . . 834, 1
 1002 ὀνειδίζεις . . . 583
 *1009 λαβεῖν supplied 395, e. 3
 1016 ἐξηρασμένοι . . . 365, 3
 1026 δὺλφ . . . 608, *Obs.* 1
 1031 πιστός . . . 356, *Obs.*
 1038 ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2
 1041 πρὶν ἔν . . . 848, 4
 1042 χάριν 491, *Obs.* 1, 580, 1
 1059 χάρον supplied . . .
 1068 κατά . . . 629, 3, d.
 1070 πῶλων ἐμβασίς . . . 353, 1
 *1080 εἶθι . . . 855, *Obs.* 1
 *1083 νεφέλας . . . 512, 1
 1084 ἔμμα . . . 554
 — ἐωρήσασα . . . 542, 2
 *1089 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.
 1102 πάρεστον . . . 390, 2, β.
 1108 τεχνέην supplied, 895, e.
 1120 μηχανών λόγον = λέγω,
 700, *Obs.* 1, 360, 3
 *1140 ἔχω . . . 692
 1145 ἐψευσάμην . . . 583
 1147 ἀκραιφνεῖς with genitive
 529, 1
 1150 λόγος attract. 824, 1, 1
 1155 μή . . . 746, 1
 *1163 λόγου . . . 521
 *1167 δοῦ . . . 522
 1171 δς for ὅστις 877, *Obs.* 3
 *1180 μή . . . 814, *Obs.* 2
 1191 θέμις εἶναι . . . 679, *Obs.*
 *1192 ἱασον . . . 12
 1200 ἀξέρετων . . . 439, 2

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- 1210 *ov omitted* . . . §. 682, 3
 — *πέρ* . . . 734, 3
 *1211 *μέρους* . . . 498
 *1212 *τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς ζῶειν*,
 531, 898, β.
 1214 *ἐν ἐμοί* . . . 622, 3, η.
 *1218 *ὑπου* . . . 898, 2
 1220 *τοῦ θέλοντος* 436, 2, d. 2
 *1225 *inf. as subj.* . . . 663, 1
 1226 *ἐπεὶ φανῇ* . . . 841, 5
 1227 *κείθεν ὕθεν* . . . 824, 1,
 Obs. 2
 1238 *κακὰ κακῶν* . . . 139, 3
 *1250 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 529, 1
 *1265 *τροφῆς* . . . 607, Add.
 *1266 *μαρτυρῶ ἦκειν* . . . 683,
 Obs. 1
 1276 *ἀλλά* . . . 774, *Obs.* 2
 *1280 *χρεῖα* . . . 611, b.
 *1281 *τὰ πολλά* . . . 579, 6
 *1283 *πάρσχε* . . . 402, 2
 1291 *ἂ λθον attraction*, 481
 Obs. 2
 1324 *πότμου* . . . 483, b.
 1326 *ἀντί* . . . 618, 2
 *1332 *οἷς ἄν* . . . 829, 2
 1333 *πρὸς σε νῦν* . . . 651, b.
 *1347 *ἐστὶ suppl.* . . . 376, d.
 1350 *ὥστε* . . . 664, *Obs.* 3
 1354 *ὅς use of* . . . 834, 2, c.
 1363 *ἐκ σθένος* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 *1366 *τὸ σὺν μέρος* . . . 579, 7
 — *ῥοι* . . . 790, *Obs.*
 *1380 *κρατοῦσιν* . . . 373, 3
 1383 *ἐμοῦ* . . . 529, *Obs.* 3
 1400 *τέλος ὁδοῦ* . . . 558, 1
 1407 *μέ repeated* . . . 658, 2
 *1413 *ὑπουργίας* . . . 483
 — *ἐμῆς* . . . 652, *Obs.* 6
 1435 *σφῶν* . . . 596, 1
 1436 *θανόντ' elision* . . . 18, 2
 1441 *μή σύ γε* . . . 897
 1443 *εἰ στερηθῶ* 854, *Obs.* 1
 — *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, η.
 1446 *πάνιν* . . . 600, 1
 1466 *θυμὸν* . . . 584, 3
 1480 *ἴσθι ellipse of* . . . 376,
 Obs. 1
 *1484 *μετάσχοιμι χάριν* 642, a.
 *1490 *τυγχάνων* . . . 696, c.
 1505 *ποθοῦντι* . . . 599, 3
 1519 *γῆρας* . . . 529, *Obs.* 2
 1521 *ἡγητῆρος* . . . 529, *Obs.* 2
 *1535 *καθίστρισαν* . . . 402, 1
 1552 *παρ' Αἴδην* . . . 546, 4
 *1554 *ἐπί* . . . 634, 3, c.
 1561 *ἐπί* . . . 634, 3, g.
 1564 *πλάκα* . . . 559
 *1575 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, h.
 *1577 *ξίνω* . . . 598
 1584 *τὸν αἰεὶ βίοντα* 456, 2, b.
 *1588 *ὄντος omitted* 376, *Obs.* 1
 *1595 *πέτρου* . . . 525
 1596 *ἀπὸ* . . . 620, 1, c.
 1600 *dual* . . . 387, 3, b.

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- 1604 *δρώντος* §. 436, 3, d. 2
 1623 *μέν—δέ* . . . 764, 3, f.
 1637 *δρῆσις* . . . 714, c.
 *1650 *ὀμμάτων* . . . 542, 2
 *1673 *φῦνι* . . . 598
 1676 *dual* . . . 387, 2
 *1679 *πόθοις supplied* 895, b.
 1686 *κλύδωνα* . . . 558, 1
 *1713 *μή* 856, Add., 741, b.
 *1721 *κακῶν* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 1729 *μῶν οὐκ* . . . 873, 5
 1752 *ξύνα* . . . 519, 6
 1755 *τίνος* . . . 513, 1

Œdipus Rex.

- *1 τοῦ πάλας . . . 456, b.
 *— *τροφῇ* . . . 353, 1
 *2 *τινας τάσδε* . . . 881, 1
 — *ἐδρας* . . . 548, b., 556
 — *μοί* . . . 598
 *4 *θυμιαμάτων* . . . 539
 *5 *τὴ καί* . . . 758
 *6 *μή* . . . 745
 *7 *ἀκούειν* . . . 487
 *9 *ἀλλά* . . . 774
 *11 *δεῖσαντες* . . . 698, f.
 — *ὡς θέλοντος ἄν* . . . 429, 4,
 701, b.
 13 *μή οὐ* . . . 750, 3
 *14 *χώρας* . . . 505
 *16 *μακρὰν* . . . 891, *Obs.* 2
 *20 *ἀγοραῖσι* . . . 605
 *21 *τέ position* . . . 756, a.
 24 *βυθῶν* . . . 530, 1
 *25 *κάλυξιν* . . . 603
 26 *ἀγέλαις βουνόμοις*, 435,
 Obs.
 27 *ἀγνόοις* . . . 439, 2, 5
 — *ἐν* . . . 640, 2
 32 *ἐξόμεσθα* . . . 548, *Obs.* 1
 — *ἐφ' ἑστίοις* . . . 714, a.
 *34 *δαιμόνων* . . . 542, ii. β. b.
 35 *ἄστου* . . . 559
 36 *ἰοῖδου* . . . 542, viii. a.
 *37 *καὶ ταῦτα* . . . 697, d.
 — *ὑπὸ* . . . 639, 1, 2, a.
 *38 *προσθήκη* . . . 603, 2
 *39 *ἡμῖν* . . . 598
 40 *πάνιν* . . . 600, 1
 — *Οἰδίπου κάρα* . . . 442, e.
 *48 *προθυμίας* . . . 481
 *49 *ἀρχῆς* . . . 515
 *— *μεμνήμεθα form.* 247, 6
 *56 *οὔτε—οὔτε* . . . 775
 *57 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 529
 *— *μή* . . . 746, 1
 58 *γνωτὰ* 498, *Obs.* 2, 548, e.
 *60 *καὶ νοσοῦντες* 707, c., or
 708, 1
 65 *ἔκταν* . . . 548, *Obs.* 8
 *66 *δὴ* . . . 722, 1
 *67 *ὁδοῦς* . . . 558, 1
 *71 *ὡς construction of* 805
 *74 *εἰκότος* . . . 524

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- *75 *χρόνου* . . . §. 502, 2
 *76 *θταν* . . . 842, 3
 *77 *μὴ δρῶν* . . . 746, 1
 *— *δο' ἄν* . . . 829, 4
 *78 *εἰς* . . . 625, 3, d.
 *80 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, b.
 *— *εἰ γὰρ* 856, *Obs.* 2, 786, 2
 81 *ἑμῶν* . . . 605, 4
 *82 *εἰκάσαι* . . . 864, 1
 *— *κάρα* 579, 1, 584, 3, Add.
 83 *δάφνης* . . . 539, 2
 *84 *κλύειν* . . . 669, 1
 87 *εἰ with opt.* . . . 855, 1
 88 *ἄν* . . . 429
 *90 *λόγῳ* . . . 607, 1
 *92 *εἰμὲν ellipse* . . . 376, a.
 *95 *λέγοιμ' ἄν* . . . 425, 2, a.
 *101 *ὡς τὸδ' αἷμα χεῖμαζον (ὡς*
 = δοκοῦντας) 700, *Obs.*
 I, 551, *Obs.*
 *105 *ἀκούων* . . . 698
 107 *τι δὲ* . . . 446, 1
 *117 *ἐχρήσατ' ἄν* . . . 424, 3, a.
 *— *ἐκαμῶν = protasis* . . . 855,
 Obs. 5
 *117 *ὑτου* . . . 485
 120 *τὸ ποῖον* . . . 872, 1, *Obs.* 3
 *122 *οὐ μῆ* . . . 738, *Obs.* 2
 *125 *τὸδε τόλμης* . . . 442, b.
 129 *μή omitted* . . . 749, *Obs.*
 *134 *ἔθεσθε* . . . 362, 2
 *— *πρό* . . . 618, 3, a.
 *136 *γῆ* . . . 596
 138 *αὐτοῦ* . . . 654, 2, b.
 *142 *βάθρων* . . . 530, 1
 *143 *ἴστασθε* . . . 362, 3
 147 *χάριν* . . . 580, 1
 148 *ὧν attracted* 822, *Obs.* 7
 152 *Πυθῶνος* . . . 530, 1
 *153 *Θήβας* . . . 559
 *— *φρένα* . . . 584, 2
 *155 *ἀμφί* . . . 632, ii. 3, a.
 *156 *ῥῥαις* . . . 699
 *161 *θρόνον* . . . 548, b., 556
 *164 *μοί* . . . 598
 166 *ἐκτοσίαν* . . . 375, 5
 *174 *καμάτων* . . . 530, 2
 *— *ἀνέχουσι* . . . 359, *Obs.* 2
 175 *ἄλλω* . . . 604, 1
 *178 *ὧν* . . . 529, *Obs.* 3
 183 *ἐπὶ* . . . 640, 2
 *184 *παρὰ* . . . 637, III. 1, c.
 *187 *ὑπέρ* . . . 630, 1, 3, c.
 193 *δρόμημα* . . . 548, d., 558, 1
 198 *εἰ ἀφῇ* . . . 854, *Obs.* 1
 200 *τόν* . . . 444, 5
 *202 *ὑπὸ* . . . 639, II. 2, c.
 *210 *γὰς* . . . 507
 *215 *ἐπὶ* . . . 635, 3, β.
 216 *δ.* . . . 821, 1
 *219 *λόγου* . . . 507
 *225 *καὶ εἰ* . . . 861, 2
 227 *γῆς* . . . 530, 1
 233 *φίλου* . . . 488
 *235 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 2, c.

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- 241 κελεύω supplied §. 895, c.
 253 τέ 754, 8
 258 εἰδὸς ἦν 858, 3
 * — ἐπί, apodosis suppl. 896, Obs. 3
 * 261 κοινὰ παίδων 442, 2
 267 λαβδακείω παιδί 435, a.
 * 279 φοῖβον 518
 * 284 ἀνακτι 594, 2
 * 287 ἐν 622, 3, g. or k.
 * 289 μή 746, 3
 * 292 πρὸς 638, I. 2. d. B.
 296 φ δρῶντι 691
 * — τοῦτον omitted 817, 4
 * 302 πόλιν transposed 898, 2
 — εἰ καί 861, 2
 310 φάτιν 549, c.
 * 314 ἐν σοί 622, 3, h.
 * — σοί accent of 64, VI. 3
 * — ὠφελεῖν infin. as subject, 663
 315 τίς omitted 373, 6
 * — ἄν omitted 426, 2, 832, Obs.
 317 φρονοῦντι 691
 325 ἄς π.τ.λ. 812, 3
 328 φρονησώ supplied, 895, c.
 340 ἀτιμάξεις 583
 341 σιγῇ 603, 2
 * 344 ἦτις ἀγριωτάτῃ 816, 744, Obs.
 * — διδ 627, I. 3, b.
 * 345 ἄς ὀργῆς ἔχω 528
 * 346 ἴσθι δοκῶν 681, 683
 * 347 ὅσον μή 823, Obs. 1
 350 ἐννέπω σέ 674, and Obs. 2
 * 363 οὐ 822
 * 364 εἴπω 417
 * 367 ἵνα κακοῦ 527
 * — οὐδέ 745, Obs. 1
 * 371 ἅτα 579, 2
 373 οὐδὲς (ἔστι) δς 376, d.
 374 πρὸς 638, 2, d.
 379 δέ 768, 4
 * 380 τέχνης 504
 385 ταύτης 658
 394 ἀνδρὸς 518, 2
 * — μαντείας 529, 1
 411 Κρίοντος 521, 1, b.
 * 419 σκότον 554, b.
 420 βοῆς 507
 422 ὄν 558, 1
 433 ἐπεὶ 896, Obs. 3
 * 434 ἐστειλάμην 362, 2
 * 436 γονεύσιν 600, 1
 446 συθεὶς ἄν 429, Obs. 1
 449 ἄνδρα 824, I. 1
 454 ἐκ 621, 2
 465 ἀρρητ' ἀρρήτων 139, 3
 * 470 πυρί 604
 * 475 Παρνασοῦ 530
 483 παράσσει 583
 * — μὲν οὖν 730, d.
 489 elliptic sentence 896

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- * 494 πρὸς §. 638, I. 3, d. B.
 * 495 ἐπὶ 635, 3, a. B.
 * — λαβδακίδας 598
 505 πρὶν with opt. 848, 5, B.
 * 512 κακίαν 522, c.
 — ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 * 514 κατηγορεῖν 629, Obs.
 517 εἴτε omitted 778, Obs.
 523 μὲν δὴ 721, 1
 526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 459, I, d.
 * — λέγοι 802, 7, d.
 528 κατηγορεῖτο 364, 5, a.
 * 534 ὥστε ἴκου 863, 1
 * 538 ὅς γινωρισίμῃ 885, Obs. 2
 — σοῦ 518, 2, b.
 542 δ 820, 1
 * 543 οἷσθ' ὥς ποίησον 421
 * 557 τῷ βουλευμάτι 605, 4
 * 558 χρόνον 577
 562 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 * 563 γέ 735, 8
 569 ἐφ' οἷς 634, 3, g.
 * 572 τάς 444, 5
 — μιάς 375, 5
 * 580 ἦ θέλουσα 375, 4
 * 592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν 898, 1, b.
 * 596 πᾶσι 596, 4, or 605, 2
 * 597 σέθεν 480, Obs. 2, 498
 * 602 ἄν repeated 432, a.
 * 603 ἔλεγχον 580, 2
 * 604 χρησθέντα 548, c., 583
 * 605 τερασκόπῃ 594, 2
 611 ellipse of τινά 373, 6
 616 εὐλαβουμένη 600
 * 628 ἀρκτέον 506, 613, Obs. 6 and 7
 * 630 μέτεστιν constr. of, 535
 * 636 κινούντες 681, 685
 646 πρὸς §. 638, I. 2, e.
 647 ὀρκον 550, b., 545, Obs. 2
 * 650 θέλεις 417
 * 651 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 660 εἰ ἔχω 853, 1
 * 661 Ἄλιον 560, 2
 * 665 μοί 597
 669 οὖν 737, 3
 * 674 θυμοῦ 530, 1
 * 677 σοῦ 512, 1
 * 690 ἴσθι πεφάνθαι ἄν 683, Obs.
 * 696 εἰ supplied 376
 * 699 ἔχεις 692
 * 701 οἶα 804, 10
 702 νεῖκος 568
 * 705 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 * 708 σοί 600, 2
 * 709 τέχνης 518, a.
 * 713 fut. opt. 406, 6
 714 ὥστις γένοιτο 831, 4, a.
 * 717 παῖδς βλάστας 442, e., 581
 718 καί 752
 722 τὸ δεινόν 580, 3
 724 ὦν 834, 2, c.
 * 728 μερίμνης 483, Obs. 3

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- * 732 οὐ §. 522
 * 734 ἀπό 650, 2
 735 τοῖσδε 590 or 599
 * 740 Λαῖον 898, 2
 742 κάρα 584, 2
 * 747 μὴ ἦ 814
 * 748 οὐ ὄητα 725, 2
 * 763 οἶα 869, 5
 * 765 πῶς ἄν 427, 4
 771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδῶν 442 b.
 * — οὐ μή 748
 773 ἄν repeated 432, Obs. 1
 * 774 ἔμοι 600, 3
 * 776 πρὶν 848, 3
 * 777 θαυμάσαι 667, Obs. 4
 * 784 μεθέντι 601, 1
 * 787 μητρὸς 529, 2
 * 796 ἔνθα ὀφθαλμῶν 838, Obs. 2, 885, Obs. 2
 808 ὄχου 530, 3
 810 ἴσθην 545, Obs. 1, 573
 817 δόμοις 605, 1
 * 819 τάδε—τάσδ' ἀράς, 657, 2
 * 829 ἐπὶ 634, 3, f.
 834 ὥς ἄν 846, 2
 * 835 πεφασμένον (αὐτοῦ) 695, Obs. 1
 * 848 ὥς 701
 874 εἰ ὑπερπλησθῇ 854, Obs. 1
 875 ellipse of ἐστί 376, d.
 * 885 Δίκας 483, Obs. 3
 * 888 χάριν 580
 889 κέρδος 576, 2, 583
 — μή carried on, 744, Obs.
 * 890 ἀπέπτων 531
 * 891 ἀδικτων 536
 * 897 ψυχᾶς 531, 590, 1
 * 917 τοῦ λέγοντος 518
 936 ἔπος 549, c.
 945 οὐχὶ λείξεις 400, Obs. 1
 * 949 πρὸς 638, 2, d.
 * 966 ὑψηγητῶν (διττων), 682, 3
 * 967 ἐμελλον 408, Obs. 2
 * 968 γῆς 527
 969 ἀψαυστος 356, Obs., 542, 2
 * — ἐμφ 652, Obs. 6
 * 979 ὅπως δύναιτο 831, 4, 868, 3
 * 980 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 * 983 παρὰ 637, 111, 3, f.
 * 1005 τοῦτο 559, Obs. 1
 1011 γέ 735, 3, d.
 1014 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, b.
 1016 ἐν 622, 3, g.
 * 1021 ὠνομάζετο 362, 4
 * 1027 πρὸς 638, 111, 3, d.
 * 1029 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e.
 * 1036 δς εἰ 877, Obs. 4
 * 1037 πρὸς μητρὸς 638, I. 2, a.
 * 1046 εἰδεῖτε 313, Obs. 4
 * 1056 τίς ὄντινα 883
 * 1073 ὑπό 639, I. 2, b.

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1075	ὅπως μή §. 814, <i>Obs.</i> 5
1077	βουλήσομαι fut. 406, 4
1079	δυσγένειαν . . . 550, <i>b.</i>
1082	τῆς . . . 444, 5
*1084	μικρόν . . . 374, 5
1087	κατὰ 579, <i>Obs.</i> , 629, 1, <i>c.</i>
*1090	πανοστήνον . . . 577
*1100	Πανός . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3
1101	γέ . . . 735, 3
*1115	πισιτήμη . . . 609
1118	ὡς . . . 869, 5
1124	ἔργον . . . 551, <i>c.</i>
1134	ἦμος . . . 804, 8
*—	τόπον . . . 548, <i>d.</i> , 558, 1
*1135	ἐπλησίαζεν ἐμοί, sup- plied, 896
1137	χρόνους . . . 577
*1141	ἐκ . . . 621, 2, <i>a.</i>
1143	ἐμ αὐτῷ . . . 363, 2
1144	ιστορεῖς . . . 583
*1146	οὐκ εἰς ὕλεθρον; . . . 897
*1161	ὡς δοίην . . . 802, 5
1163	τοῦ . . . 531, 2
1167	τῆς γεννημάτων, 379, <i>a.</i>
1169	πρός . . . 638, 11, 1, <i>b.</i>
1184	ἐν οἷς . . . 390, <i>c.</i>
*1187	ἴσα καί . . . 594, <i>Obs.</i> 5
1196	πάντα . . . 579
1198	ὀλβου . . . 505
*1200	θανάτων . . . 542, 11, <i>c.</i> 4
1204	comparative . . . 783, 1
*1217	εἶθι εἰδόμεν 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2
1220	ἐκ . . . 621, 3, <i>d.</i> and 3, <i>b.</i>
1223	μέγιστα . . . 545, 3, 583, 171
1225	πένθος . . . 576, 2
1228	ὅσα . . . 817, 3
1231	αἶ φανώσι . . . 828, 2
*1234	ἐστὶ suppl. . . 376, <i>a.</i>
*—	τάχιστος τῶν λόγων . . . 534
*—	inf. . . . 667
1247	θάνοι . . . 885, <i>Obs.</i> 2
*1260	ὀρηγητοῦ . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3
1271	fut. opt. . . . 885, 3
*1288	πατροκτόνον accent, 50, 5
1293	ὥστε omit. 863, <i>Obs.</i> 7
1296	ὅταν ἐποικίσται 836, 5, <i>b.</i>
1301	μείζονα 548, <i>e.</i> , 556, <i>b.</i>
1331	ἀλλά . . . 773, 4
1341	ὕλεθρον . . . 353, 1
1347	ροῦ . . . 489
*—	ἴσον . . . 579, 6
*1356	dat. . . . 599, 3
1371	ind. with ἄν . . . 827, <i>b.</i>
*1373	ὄν . . . 595
1374	κρείσσον ἀγχόνης 783, <i>h.</i>
1379	τῶν as relative . . . 445, 3
1387	ἄν omitted . . . 858, 2
1389	ἵνα with ind. . . . 813
1393	ὡς with ind. . . . 813
*1395	λόγῳ . . . 603, 1
*1396	κακῶν . . . 539, 2
1402	ὅμιν . . . 600, 3, or 605, 2

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1411	θαλάσσιον . . . §. 714, <i>a.</i>
1415	πλὴν with gen. . . 529, 2
*1417	τὸ with inf. . . . 670
*—	inf. after ἐς δέον . . . 667
*1434	πρός . . . 638, 1, 2, <i>c.</i>
1437	προσῆγορος, 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3, 494
*1457	ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, <i>a.</i>
*1466	μοί 598
*—	μέλεισθαι . . . 671, <i>a.</i>
1469	γονῇ γενναίῃ . . . 899, 1
1478	ὁδοῦ 522, 2
*1481	ὡς 626
*1482	ὄραν 662, 5
1498	πέρ 734, 3
*1512	μοί 598
*1514	compare 782, <i>c.</i>
*1521	ἀφοῦ 531
1529	πρὶν ἄν 748

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3	πατρός . . . 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3
*7	πόδα 581, 3
*15	λοιφῇ ὑπηρετεῖν, 548, <i>e.</i> , 573, <i>Obs.</i> 2
*22	πρός . . . 638, 111, 1, <i>d.</i>
*26	μακράν (ὄν) . . . 682, 3
*30	μὴ κυρῇ . . . 814, <i>Obs.</i> 1
31	δίχα with gen. . . 529, 2
*33	τῷ 598
36	τεχνήματα . . . 382, 2
*41	κῶλον 584, 3
*43	ἐπὶ 635, 3, <i>a.</i>
55	λόγοισιν . . . 898, 1, <i>a.</i>
—	δεῖ σε δπως, 898, <i>Obs.</i> 2
59	ἐχθος 583, 90
62	ὕπλων δοῦναι . . . 898, <i>B.</i>
65	ἐσχατῇ ἐσχατῶν 139, 3, 534, <i>Obs.</i> 2
66	ἀλγυνεῖς 583
*72	οὐδενί . . . 589, 1, or 598
*73	στόλου . . . 518, 2, or 533
76	ὕλα . . . 399, <i>Obs.</i> 5
77	αὐτό 551, <i>e.</i>
*79	μή 746, 1
80	κακά . . . 548, <i>c.</i> , 569, 3
—	infin. φωνεῖν . . . 668, <i>b.</i>
*83	μέρος 577
*86	ὄν ἄν 829, 3
*88	ἐκ 621, 3, <i>d.</i>
—	πράσσειν 668
100	οὖν 737, 4
—	τὶ ὄν hiatus . . . 16, 3
*102	ἐν 622, 3, <i>b.</i>
*103	οὐ μή 748
*107	μὴ λαβόντα . . . 746, 1
111	εἰς 625, 3, <i>a.</i>
115	χωρὶς with gen. . . 529, 2
118	τὸ δρᾶν 567, 670
119	κεκλήο form. . . 247, 6
*126	(τι) χρόνον 442, <i>b.</i> , or 629, <i>Obs.</i>
*131	λόγων 442, <i>Obs.</i>
138	τέχνας 504
139	παρ ὅτῳ 817, 4

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*140	ἀνάσσειται . . . §. 364, 5, <i>e.</i>
145	ὄντινα 556
*148	πρός . . . 638, 111, 3, <i>d.</i>
*151	ἐπὶ 634, 3, <i>a.</i>
163	στῖβον 558, 1
*174	ἐπὶ 634, 3, <i>c.</i>
*175	τῷ ἱσταμένῳ 436, 2, <i>d.</i>
*190	ὑπὸ 639, 1, 2, <i>b.</i>
194	Χρύσης 530, 1
197	τοῦ with inf. . . . 492
199	πρὶν with opt. without ἄν, 848, 5, and <i>Obs.</i> 3
*229	φωνήσατε 405
234	τὸ λαβεῖν 679, 1
239	μὲν—δέ 764, 3, <i>d.</i>
*—	γένος 579, 4
245	τοί 736, 1
*256	γῆς 527
—	ποῦ 646, 5, <i>a.</i>
*268	ζύν 623, 3, <i>c.</i>
*271	ἐκ 621, 2, <i>d.</i>
276	ἀνδασαίν 556, <i>a.</i>
*281	ὅστις ἀρκεῖσιν 831, 4, <i>a.</i> , 832, <i>Obs.</i>
—	νόσου 535
285	διὰ 627, 1, 2
289	πρὸς τοῦτο . . . 657, 658
*291	εἰλυμένη ἔν 424, <i>B.</i> , 432, <i>b.</i>
*293	χεῖματι 606
297	φῶς 569, 2
*299	τὸ νοσεῖν 670
*303	κέρδος 576, 2
*304	σάφροσι 600, 1
*310	ἐκείνω 657, 2, <i>b.</i>
—	ἥνικ' ἄν 842, 1
*315	οἷς—αὐτοῖς, 833, <i>Obs.</i> 2, or 636, <i>Obs.</i> 3, <i>b.</i>
*321	ἀνδρῶν 512
*325	ἵνα γνοῖεν 808
*328	χόλον 548, <i>e.</i> , 568
*332	πρὶν ἄν 848
*343	μετά . . . 636, 111, 3, <i>a.</i>
*346	ὡς γίγνεται . . . 802, <i>b.</i>
*349	μή 749
*353	εἰ 802, <i>Obs.</i> 1
—	fut. opt. . . . 406, 6
*354	πλεοντί μοι . . . 599, 3
357	ὁμνύντες 379, <i>a.</i>
*369	ὡ σχήλιε — τολμήσατε, 390, 2, <i>B.</i>
381	οὐ μή 748, <i>Obs.</i> 3
*386	ἡγουμένων . . . 518, <i>a.</i>
*405	ὥστε 664, <i>Obs.</i> 3
409	μηδὲν μέλλει . . . 743, 2
*410	εἰ 804, 9
*417	ἐμπολητὸς Λαερτιάδου 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3, 436, <i>b.</i> , Add.
*—	repetition of οὐ . . . 747, 1
434	τὰ φίλτατα . . . 382, 1
437	κατὰ 629, 3, <i>e.</i>
439	φωτός 487
444	ὑπὸ ἐφ' . . . 738, <i>Obs.</i> 1
*446	ἐμελλε 408, <i>Obs.</i> 2
465	πλοῖν 573

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- *467 ἐξ . . . §. 621, 3, d.
 468 πρὸς νῦν σε πατὴρ . . . 651, b.
 475 τοί . . . 736, 1
 482 οὔτοι . . . 822, *Obs.* 10
 493 ἄν transposed . . . 898, 2
 — ἄν without verb . . . 430, 1
 *494 μοί . . . 600, 2
 497 τὰ τῶν διακόνων . . . 442, b.
 499 ποιοῦμενοι . . . 380, 1
 *511 κέρδος . . . 375, 6.
 523 δνειδος . . . 506, 2
 *529 βουλοίμεσθα . . . 831, γ.
 *531 πῶς ἄν with opt. . . 427, 4
 *532 ἔργῳ . . . 603, 2
 *535 ἀπὸ . . . 620, 3, e.
 551 πρὶν φράσαιμι 848, 5, β.
 568 οὐν . . . 737, 6
 572 ποῖον ἄν . . . 428, *Obs.* 3
 598 τοῦδε . . . 496
 612 οὐ μὴ πέροισιν, 748, *Obs.* 2
 *613 νήσου . . . 530, 1
 617 οἰκίτο . . . 884, *Obs.* 5
 *622 βλάβη . . . 353, 1
 *627 ὅπως ἄριστα, 870, *Obs.* 4
 630 νεώς . . . 530, 1, or 522
 631 πλειστον ἐχθίστης 139, 2
 637 τοί . . . 736, 1
 *647 ὧν δεῖ for nom. . . 817, 6, and *Obs.* 7
 *648 νεώς . . . 522
 656 ὥστε . . . 666, *Obs.* 1
 *674 χωροῖς ἄν . . . 425, 2, b.
 675 τὸ νοσοῦν . . . 436, 2, d.
 688 ἀμφιπλήκτων . . . 356, *Obs.*
 691 ἐαυτῷ supplied . . . 894, a.
 695 στόνον . . . 548, b., 566, 4
 *699 εἰ τις ἐμπέσοι . . . 855
 714 ψυχὰς, δς . . . 819, 1
 715 πάματος . . . 488
 719 παιδός . . . 513
 *730 ζέ . . . 621, 2, b.
 751 ὅτου . . . 481
 *758 διὰ χρόνον . . . 627, 1, 2, b.
 *761 βούλει λάβωμαι . . . 417
 764 ἕως ἀνρ . . . 846, 2, γ.
 767 πέρ . . . 734, 3, 3
 *783 ἀρσιopesis . . . 897
 *799 ἀλλά . . . 774
 808 ὄρεϊα . . . 714, c.
 *821 χρόνον . . . 523
 *834 τάντευθεν . . . 436, 6, Add.
 *838 παρὰ . . . 637, III. 1, d.
 *843 ἀμειβη . . . 583, 13
 — ὧν . . . 822
 *862 ἀλώσιμον κ.τ.λ. . . 580, 4, Add.
 867 ὕπνου . . . 508
 — ἐλπίδων . . . 529, *Obs.* 3, and 483, *Obs.* 3
 *873 ἀγαθοί . . . 450, *Obs.* 1
 878 δῆ . . . 722, 1
 *881 ἐπίσχωμεν . . . 642, a.

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- *882 παρὰ §. 637, III. 3, m.
 *884 ὄντος—σολ . . . 710, c.
 *885 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, e.
 *892 συνναλεῖν . . . 669
 906 τοῦτο 549, c., 583, 19
 919 πρὶν μάθης . . . 848, 4
 929 οἶα . . . 548, e., 583, 20
 942 τὰ τόξα ἱερὰ . . . 459, 1, δ.
 950 ἐν σαυτῷ . . . 622, 3, h.
 952 σχῆμα πέρας . . . 442, e.
 *957 relative clauses, 817, 4, and, *Obs.* 8, d., and *Obs.* 7
 961 πρὶν μάθοιμι 848, 5, β.
 966 ἀνδρός . . . 488, *Obs.* 1
 *969 μήποτ' ὠφελον 856, *Obs.* 2
 *976 αἰσχρά . . . 558, 1
 976 ἄρα . . . 873, 2
 978 ἦν ἄρα . . . 398, 4
 *984 κακῶν κάκιστε . . . 139, 3
 *988 εἰ . . . 804, 9
 *992 τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς, 459, 1, δ.
 994 πειστον . . . 613, *Obs.* 3
 *1003 ἐπὶ τῷδε 634, 3, g, or k.
 1010 οὐδὲν . . . 743, 1
 *1012 οἷς . . . 607
 1022 τοῦτο . . . 545, 3, 583, 11
 *1027 ναυοί . . . 604, 2
 *1028 κείνοι δέ σε . . . 896
 *1030 ἱμῖν . . . 600, 1
 1037 στόλον . . . 558, 1
 *1039 ἐμοῦ . . . 542, ii. c. 1
 *1041 τίσασθε . . . 585
 — ἀλλά . . . 774, *Obs.* 2
 1044 νόσου . . . 530, 1
 *1053 σοί . . . 598
 *1060 σοῦ φωνῆς . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 *1075 πρὸς . . . 638, 1, 2, d, β.
 *1090 τοῦ—πόθεν . . . 883, 1
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*397 χρόνου . . . 523
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*742 ὦν demonstr. . . 444, 5
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- 796 τὰ πλείονα §. 454, *Obs.*
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*973 ἦ, form . . . 191, *Obs.* 1
*975 πατρί . . . 601
*980 σιγήσομαι . . . 321, 2
986 δυστομεῖν . . . 583
*992 τόν . . . 450, *Obs.* 1
*998 οἷς . . . 834, 1
1002 ὀνειδίζεις . . . 583
*1009 λαβεῖν supplied 395, e. 3
1016 ἐξηρασμένοι . . . 365, 3
1026 δόλω . . . 608, *Obs.* 1
1031 πιστός . . . 356, *Obs.*
1038 ἡμῖν . . . 600, 2
1041 πρὶν ἂν . . . 848, 4
1042 χάριν 491, *Obs.* 1, 580, 1
1059 χρόνον supplied . . .
1068 κατὰ . . . 629, 3, d.
1070 πώλων ἄμβας . . . 353, 1
*1080 εἴθι . . . 855, *Obs.* 1
*1083 νεφέλας . . . 512, 1
1084 ὅμμα . . . 554
— ἐωρήσασα . . . 542, 2
*1089 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, g.
1102 πρεσβυτον . . . 390, 2, β.
1108 τεχθῆν supplied, 895, e.
1120 μηκύνω λόγον = λέγω,
700, *Obs.* 1, 360, 3
*1140 ἐχω . . . 692
1145 ἐψευσάμην . . . 583
1147 ἀκραφειῖς with genitive
529, 1
1150 λόγος attract. 824, 1, 1
1155 μὴ . . . 746, 1
*1163 λόγον . . . 521
*1167 ὁδοῦ . . . 522
1171 ὅς τοι ὅστις 877, *Obs.* 3
*1180 μὴ . . . 814, *Obs.* 2
1191 ἥμις εἶναι . . . 679, *Obs.*
*1192 ἔασον . . . 12
1200 ἀδέρκτων . . . 439, 2

Line *Œdipus Coloneus.*

- 1210 *own omitted* . . . §. 682, 3
 — *πέρ* . . . 734, 3
 *1211 *μέρους* . . . 498
 *1212 *τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς ζῶειν*,
 531, 898, B.
 1214 *ἐν ἐμοί* . . . 622, 3, n.
 *1218 *ἔπου* . . . 898, 2
 1220 *τοῦ θέλοντος* 436, 2, d. 2
 *1225 *inf. as subj.* . . . 663, 1
 1226 *ἐπεὶ φανῇ* . . . 841, 5
 1227 *κίϋθεν ὄθεν* . . . 824, 1,
 Obs. 2
 1238 *κακὰ κακῶν* . . . 139, 3
 *1250 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 529, 1
 *1265 *τροφαῖς* . . . 607, *Add.*
 *1266 *μαρτυρῶ ἤκειν* . . . 683,
 Obs. 1
 1276 *ἀλλὰ* . . . 774, *Obs.* 2
 *1280 *χρεῖζ.* . . . 611, b.
 *1281 *τὰ πολλά* . . . 579, 6
 *1283 *πάρεσχε* . . . 402, 2
 1291 *ἃ ἤλθον attraction*, 481
 Obs. 2
 1324 *πότμου* . . . 483, b.
 1326 *ἀντὶ* . . . 618, 2
 *1332 *οἷς ἄν* . . . 829, 2
 1333 *πρὸς σε νῦν* . . . 651, b.
 *1347 *ἐστὶ suppl.* . . . 376, d.
 1350 *ᾧστε* . . . 664, *Obs.* 3
 1354 *ὅς use of* . . . 834, 2, c.
 1363 *ἐκ σέθεν* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 *1366 *τὸν μερὸς* . . . 579, 7
 — *ἡ τοι* . . . 790, *Obs.*
 *1380 *κρατοῦσιν* . . . 373, 3
 1383 *ἐμοῦ* . . . 529, *Obs.* 3
 1400 *τέλος δδοῦ* . . . 558, 1
 1407 *μέ repeated* . . . 638, 2
 *1413 *ὑπουργίας* . . . 483
 — *ἐμῆς* . . . 652, *Obs.* 6
 1435 *σφῶν* . . . 596, 1
 1430 *θανόντ' elision* . . . 18, 2
 1441 *μή σύ γε* . . . 897
 1443 *εἰ στερηθῶ* 854, *Obs.* 1
 — *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, h.
 1446 *πάνιν* . . . 600, 1
 1466 *θυμόν* . . . 584, 3
 1480 *ἴσθι ellipse of* . . . 376,
 Obs. 1
 *1484 *μετάσχοιμε χάριν* 642, a.
 *1490 *τυγχάνων* . . . 696, c.
 1505 *ποθοῦντι* . . . 599, 3
 1519 *ἡρώας* . . . 529, *Obs.* 2
 1521 *ἡγητῆρος* . . . 529, *Obs.* 2
 *1535 *καθύβρισσαν* . . . 402, 1
 1552 *παρ' Αἰθην* . . . 546, 4
 *1554 *ἐπ.* . . . 634, 3, c.
 1561 *ἐπ.* . . . 634, 3, g.
 1564 *πλάκα* . . . 559
 *1575 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, h.
 *1577 *ξένφ* . . . 598
 1584 *τὸν αἰε βίοντον* 456, 2, b.
 *1588 *ὄντος omitted* 376, *Obs.* 1
 *1595 *πέτρου* . . . 525
 *1596 *ἀπό* . . . 620, 1, c.
 1600 *dual* . . . 387, 3, b.

Line *Œdipus Coloneus.*

- 1604 *δρώντος* §. 436, 3, d. 2
 1623 *μέν—δέ* . . . 764, 3, f.
 1637 *δρκιος* . . . 714, c.
 *1650 *ὀμμάτων* . . . 542, 2
 *1673 *ᾧτινι* . . . 598
 1676 *dual* . . . 387, 2
 *1679 *πόθοις supplied* 895, b.
 1686 *κλύδωνα* . . . 558, 1
 *1713 *μή* 856, *Add.*, 741, b.
 *1721 *κακῶν* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 1729 *μῶν οὐκ* . . . 873, 5
 1752 *ζύνα* . . . 519, 6
 1755 *τίνος* . . . 513, 1

Œdipus Rex.

- *1 τοῦ πάλας . . . 456, b.
 *— *τροφῇ* . . . 353, 1
 *2 *τίνας τάσδε* . . . 881, 1
 — *ἔδρας* . . . 548, b., 556
 — *μοί* . . . 598
 *4 *θυμιαμάτων* . . . 539
 *5 *τὲ καί* . . . 758
 *6 *μή* . . . 745
 *7 *ἀκούειν* . . . 487
 *9 *ἀλλὰ* . . . 774
 *11 *δείσαντες* . . . 698, f.
 *— *ὡς θέλοντος ἄν* . . . 429, 4,
 701, b.
 13 *μή οὐ* . . . 750, 3
 *14 *χώρας* . . . 505
 *16 *μακράν* . . . 891, *Obs.* 2
 *20 *ἀγοραῖσι* . . . 605
 *21 *τέ position* . . . 756, a.
 24 *βυθῶν* . . . 530, 1
 *25 *κάλυξιν* . . . 603
 26 *ἀγέλαις βουνόμοις* 435,
 Obs.
 27 *ἀγρόνις* . . . 439, 2, 5
 *— *ἐν* . . . 640, 2
 32 *ἐξόμεσθα* . . . 548, *Obs.* 1
 — *φέστιοι* . . . 714, a.
 *34 *δαιμόνων* . . . 542, ii. b. b.
 35 *ἄστν* . . . 559
 36 *αἰοῦ* . . . 542, viii. a.
 *37 *καὶ ταῦτα* . . . 697, d.
 — *ὑπό* . . . 639, 1, 2, a.
 *38 *προσθήκη* . . . 603, 2
 *39 *ἡμῖν* . . . 598
 40 *πᾶσιν* . . . 600, 1
 *— *Οἰδίου κάρα* . . . 442, e.
 *48 *προθυμίας* . . . 481
 *49 *ἀρχῆς* . . . 515
 *— *μεμψόμεθα form.* 247, 6
 *56 *οὔτε—οὔτε* . . . 775
 *57 *ἀνδρῶν* . . . 529
 *— *μή* . . . 746, 1
 58 *γνωτὰ* 498, *Obs.* 2, 548, e.
 *60 *καὶ νοσούντες* 707, c., or
 708, 1
 65 *ἐπνφ* . . . 548, *Obs.* 8
 *66 *δῆ* . . . 722, 1
 *67 *δδοῦς* . . . 558, 1
 *71 *ὡς construction of* 805
 *74 *εἰκότος* . . . 524

Line *Œdipus Rex.*

- *75 *χρόνου* . . . §. 502, 2
 *76 *δταν* . . . 842, 3
 *77 *μή δρῶν* . . . 746, 1
 *— *δσ' ἄν* . . . 829, 4
 *78 *εἰς* . . . 625, 3, d.
 *80 *ἐν* . . . 622, 3, b.
 *— *εἰ γάρ* 856, *Obs.* 2, 786, 2
 81 *δμῶσι* . . . 605, 4
 *82 *εἰκάσαι* . . . 864, 1
 *— *κάρα* 579, 1, 584, 3, *Add.*
 83 *δάφνης* . . . 539, 2
 *84 *κλύειν* . . . 669, 1
 87 *εἰ with opt.* . . . 855, 1
 88 *ἄν* . . . 429
 *90 *λόγφ* . . . 607, 1
 *92 *εἰμὲ ellipse* . . . 376, a.
 *95 *λέγοιμ' ἄν* . . . 425, 2, a.
 *101 *ὡς τὸδ' αἶμα χεῖμαζον (ὡς*
 = δοκοῦντας) 700, *Obs.*
 I. 551, *Obs.*
 *105 *ἀκούων* . . . 698
 107 *τιὰς* . . . 446, 1
 *117 *ἐχρήσατ' ἄν* . . . 424, 3, a.
 *— *ἐκμαθῶν=protasis* . . . 855,
 Obs. 5
 *117 *ἔπου* . . . 485
 120 *τὸ ποῖον* . . . 872, 1, *Obs.* 3
 *122 *οὐ μῖ* . . . 738, *Obs.* 2
 *125 *τόδε τόλμης* . . . 442, b.
 129 *μή omitted* . . . 749, *Obs.*
 *134 *ἐθεσθε* . . . 362, 2
 *— *πρό* . . . 618, 3, a.
 *136 *γῆ* . . . 596
 138 *αὐτοῦ* . . . 654, 2, b.
 *142 *βάθρων* . . . 530, 1
 *143 *ἴστασθε* . . . 362, 3
 147 *χάριν* . . . 580, 1
 148 *ὧν attracted* 822, *Obs.* 7
 152 *Πυθῶνος* . . . 530, 1
 *153 *Θήβας* . . . 559
 — *φρένα* . . . 584, 2
 *155 *ἀμφί* . . . 632, ii. 3, a.
 *156 *ῥῥαις* . . . 699
 *161 *θρόνον* . . . 548, b., 556
 *164 *μοί* . . . 598
 166 *ἐκτοπίαν* . . . 375, 5
 *174 *καμάτων* . . . 530, 2
 — *ἀνέχουσι* . . . 359, *Obs.* 2
 175 *ἄλλφ* . . . 604, 1
 *178 *ῶν* . . . 529, *Obs.* 3
 183 *ἐπὶ* . . . 640, 2
 *184 *παρὰ* . . . 637, III. 1, c.
 *187 *ὑπέρ* . . . 630, 1, 3, c.
 193 *δρόμημα* . . . 548, d., 558, 1
 198 *εἰ ἀφῇ* . . . 854, *Obs.* 1
 200 *τόν* . . . 444, 5
 *202 *ὑπό* . . . 639, II. 2, c.
 *210 *γὰς* . . . 507
 *215 *ἐπὶ* . . . 635, 3, β.
 216 *ἄ* . . . 821, 1
 *219 *λόγου* . . . 507
 *225 *καὶ εἰ* . . . 861, 2
 227 *ῥῆς* . . . 530, 1
 233 *φίλου* . . . 488
 *235 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 2, c.

Line *Œdipus Rex.*

- 241 κελεύω supplied §. 895, c.
 253 τέ 754, 8
 258 εἰκός ἦν 858, 3
 * — ἐπεὶ, apodosis suppl. 896,
 Obs. 3
 * 261 κοινὰ παίδων 442, 2
 267 λαβδακέφ παιδί 435, a.
 * 279 φοῖβον 518
 284 ἀνακτι 594, 2
 * 287 ἐν 622, 3, g. or k.
 * 289 μή 746, 3
 * 292 πρὸς 638, I. 2. *il. B.*
 296 ᾧ δρῶντι 691
 * — τοῦτον omitted 817, 4
 * 302 πᾶν transposed 898, 2
 — εἰ καὶ 861, 2
 310 φάτιν 549, c.
 * 314 ἐν σοί 622, 3, h.
 * — σοί accent of . 64, VI. 3
 * — φελεῖν infin. as subject,
 663
 315 τίς omitted 373, 6
 * — ἄν omitted . 426, 2, 832,
 Obs.
 317 φρονούντι 691
 325 ὡς π.τ.λ. 812, 3
 328 φρονήσω supplied, 895, c.
 340 ἀτιμάσεις 583
 341 ἰγυρ 603, 2
 * 344 ἦτις ἀγριωτάτῃ 816, 744,
 Obs.
 * — διδ 627, I. 3, b.
 * 345 ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω 528
 * 346 ἰσθὶ δοκῶν 681, 683
 * 347 δσον μή 823, *Obs.* 1
 350 ἐνέπω σέ 674, and *Obs.*
 2
 * 363 οὐ 822
 * 364 εἴπω 417
 * 367 ἵνα κακοῦ 527
 — οὐδέ 745, *Obs.* 1
 * 371 ὅτα 579, 2
 373 οὐδεὶς (ἔστι) δς . 376, d.
 374 πρὸς 638, 2, d.
 379 δέ 768, 4
 * 380 τέχνης 504
 385 ταύτης 658
 394 ἀνδρός 518, 2
 * — μαυτείας 529, 1
 411 Κρίοντος 521, I, b.
 * 419 σκότον 554, b.
 420 Βοῆς 507
 422 οὐν 558, 1
 433 ἐπεὶ 896, *Obs.* 3
 434 ἐστειλάμην 362, 2
 * 436 γονεύσιν 600, 1
 446 συθεὶς ἄν 429, *Obs.* 1
 449 ἀνδρα 824, I. 1
 454 ἐκ 621, 2
 465 ἀρρητ' ἀρρήτων . 139, 3
 * 470 πυρί 604
 * 475 Παρνασσού 530
 483 ταρασσεῖ 583
 * — μὲν οὖν 730, d.
 489 elliptic sentence 896

Line *Œdipus Rex.*

- * 494 πρὸς . §. 638, I. 3, d. *B.*
 * 495 ἐπὶ 635, 3, a. *B.*
 — λαβδακῆας 598
 505 πρὶν with opt. 848, 5, *B.*
 * 512 κακίαν 522, c.
 — ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 * 514 κατηγορεῖν 629, *Obs.*
 517 εἴτε omitted . 778, *Obs.*
 * 523 μὲν δὴ 721, 1
 526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 459,
 I, d.
 * — λέγοι 802, 7, d.
 528 κατηγορεῖτο 364, 5, a.
 * 534 ὥστε ἴκου 863, 1
 * 538 ὡς γνωριόμην 885, *Obs.* 2
 — σοῦ 518, 2, b.
 542 δ 820, 1
 * 543 ὁστ' ὡς πώλησον . 421
 * 557 τῷ βουλευμάτι . 605, 4
 * 558 χρόνον 577
 562 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 * 563 γὰρ 735, 8
 569 ἐφ' οἷς 634, 3, g.
 * 572 τὰς 444, 5
 — ἑμάς 375, 5
 * 580 ἢ θέλουσα 375, 4
 * 592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν 898, I, b.
 * 596 πᾶσι . 596, 4, or 605, 2
 * 597 σέθεν . 480, *Obs.* 2, 498
 * 602 ἄν repeated 432, a.
 * 603 ἔλεγχον 580, 2
 * 604 χρησθέντα . 548, c, 583
 * 605 τερασκόπῳ 594, 2
 611 ellipse of τινά . 373, 6
 616 εὐλαβουμένῳ 600
 * 628 ἀρτέον . 506, 613, *Obs.*
 6 and 7
 * 630 μέτεστιν constr. of, 535
 * 636 κινούντες 681, 685
 646 πρὸς 638, I. 2, e.
 647 ὅρκον 550, b., 545, *Obs.* 2
 * 650 θέλεις 417
 * 651 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 660 εἰ ἔχω 853, 1
 * 661 Ἄλιον 506, 2
 * 665 μοί 597
 669 οὖν 737, 3
 * 674 θυμοῦ 530, 1
 * 677 σοῦ 512, 1
 * 690 ἰσθὶ πεφάνθαι ἄν 683, *Obs.*
 * 696 εἰ supplied 376
 * 699 ἔχεις 692
 * 701 οἷα 804, 10
 702 νεῖκος 568
 * 705 μὲν οὖν 730, b.
 * 708 σοί 600, 2
 * 709 τέχνης 518, a.
 * 713 fut. opt. 406, 6
 714 ὅστις γένοιτο . 831, 4, a.
 * 717 παῖδς βλάστας. 442, e.,
 581
 718 καί 752
 722 τὸ δεινόν 580, 3
 724 ὦν 834, 2, c.
 * 728 μερίμνης 483, *Obs.* 3

Line *Œdipus Rex.*

- * 732 οὐ §. 522
 * 734 ἀπό 650, 2
 735 τοῖσδε 590 or 599
 * 740 λαῖον 898, 2
 742 κάρα 584, 2
 * 747 μή ᾧ 814
 * 758 οὐ δῆτα 725, 2
 * 763 οἷα 869, 5
 * 765 πῶς ἄν 427, 4
 771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδῶν 442, b.
 * — οὐ μή 748
 773 ἄν repeated 432, *Obs.* 1
 * 774 ἐμοί 600, 3
 * 776 πρὶν 848, 3
 * 777 θαυμάσαι . 667, *Obs.* 4
 * 784 μεθέντι 601, 1
 * 787 μητρὸς 529, 2
 * 796 ἔνθα ὀψομένην 838, *Obs.*
 2, 885, *Obs.* 2
 808 ὅχου 530, 3
 810 ἴσων . 545, *Obs.* 1, 573
 817 ὁμοῖς 605, 1
 * 819 τὰδε—τὰςδ' ἀράς, 657, 2
 * 829 ἐπὶ 634, 3, i.
 834 ἔως ἄν 846, 2
 * 835 πεφασμένον (αὐτοῦ) 695,
 Obs. 1
 * 848 ὡς 701
 874 εἰ ὑπερπλησθῇ . . 854,
 Obs. 1
 875 ellipse of ἐστί . 376, d.
 * 885 Δίκας 483, *Obs.* 3
 * 888 χάριν 580
 889 κέρδος 576, 2, 583
 — μή carried on, 744, *Obs.*
 * 890 ἀσέπτων 531
 * 891 ἀθικτων 536
 * 897 ψυχᾶς 531, 596, 1
 * 917 τοῦ λέγοντος 518
 936 ἔπος 549, c.
 * 945 οὐχὶ λέξειε 400, *Obs.* 1
 * 949 πρὸς 638, 2, d.
 * 966 ὑψηγητῶν (δυντων), 682,
 3
 * 967 ἔμελλον . 408, *Obs.* 2
 * 968 γῆς 527
 969 ἀφανστος . 356, *Obs.*,
 542, 2
 * — ἐμψ 652, *Obs.* 6
 * 979 ὅπως δύναίτο . 831, 4,
 868, 3
 * 980 εἰς 625, 3, e.
 * 983 παρα . 637, 111, 3, f.
 * 1005 τοῦτο 559, *Obs.* 1
 1011 γέ 735, 3
 1014 πρὸς 638, I. 2, b.
 1016 ἐν 622, 3, g.
 * 1021 ὠνομάζετο 362, 4
 * 1027 πρὸς 638, 111, 3, d.
 * 1029 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e.
 * 1030 δς εἰ 877, *Obs.* 4
 * 1037 πρὸς μητρὸς 638, I. 2, a.
 * 1046 εἰδέτε 313, *Obs.* 4
 * 1056 τίς ὄντινα 883
 * 1073 ὑπὸ 639, I. 2, u.

Line *Œdipus Rex.*

- 1075 *ὅπως μή* §. 814, *Obs.* 5
 1077 *βουλήσονται* fut. 406, 4
 1079 *δυσγένειαν* . . . 550, *b.*
 1082 *τῆς* . . . 444, 5
 *1084 *μικρὸν* . . . 374, 5
 1087 *κατὰ 579, Obs.*, 629, 1, *c.*
 *1090 *πανοέληνον* . . . 577
 *1100 *Πανός* . . . 483, *Obs.* 3
 1101 *γέ* . . . 735, 3
 *1115 *ἐπιστήμη* . . . 609
 1118 *ὥς* . . . 869, 5
 1124 *ἔργον* . . . 551, *c.*
 1134 *ἦμος* . . . 804, 8
 * — *τόπον* . 548, *d.*, 558, 1
 *1135 *ἐπλησάσεν ἐμοί, sup-*
 plied, 896
 1137 *χρόνους* . . . 577
 *1141 *ἐκ* . . . 621, 2, *a.*
 1143 *ἐμαυτῷ* . . . 363, 2
 1144 *ἰστορεῖς* . . . 583
 *1146 *οὐκ εἰς ὕλεθρον;* . 897
 *1161 *ὥς δοίην* . . . 802, 5
 1163 *τοῦ* . . . 531, 2
 1167 *τῆς γεννημάτων,* 379, *a.*
 1169 *πρός* . . . 638, 11. 1, *b.*
 1184 *ξὺν οἷς* . . . 390, *c.*
 *1187 *ἴσα καί* . 594, *Obs.* 5
 1196 *πάντα* . . . 579
 1198 *ὄλβου* . . . 505
 *1200 *θανάτων* . 542, 11. *c.* 4
 1204 *comparative.* 783, *i.*
 *1217 *εἰθὲ εἰδόμαν 856, Obs.* 2.
 1220 *ἐκ* . 621, 3, *d.* and 3, *b.*
 1223 *μείγιστα* . 545, 3, 583,
 171
 1225 *πένθος* . . . 576, 2
 1228 *ὅσα* . . . 817, 3
 1231 *αἶ φανώσι.* . . . 828, 2
 *1234 *ἐστὶ suppl.* . . . 376, *a.*
 * — *τάχιςτος τῶν λόγων*
 534
 * — *inf.* . . . 667
 1247 *θάνοι* . . . 885, *Obs.* 2
 *1260 *ὀφηγητοῦ* . 483, *Obs.* 3
 1271 *fut. opt.* . . . 885, 3
 *1288 *πατροκτόνον accent, 50,*
 5
 1293 *ὥστε omitt., 863, Obs.* 7
 1296 *οἶον ἐποικτῖσαι 836, 5, b.*
 1301 *μείζων 548, e., 556, e.*
 1331 *ἀλλά* . . . 773, 4
 1341 *ὕλεθρον* . . . 353, 1
 1347 *νοῦ* . . . 489
 * — *ἴσον* . . . 579, 6
 *1356 *dat.* . . . 599, 3
 1371 *ind. with ἄν.* . 827, *b.*
 *1373 *οἷν* . . . 595
 1374 *κρείσσον ἀγχόνης 783, h.*
 1379 *τῶν as relative* . 445, 3
 1387 *ἄν omitted* . . . 858, 2
 1389 *ἴνα with ind.* . . 813
 1393 *ὥς with ind.* . . . 813
 *1395 *λόγῳ* . . . 603, 1
 *1396 *κακῶν* . . . 539, 2
 1402 *μῦιν* . 600, 3, or 605, 2

Line *Œdipus Rex.*

- 1411 *θαλάσσιον* . §. 714, *a.*
 1415 *πλὴν with gen.* . 529, 2
 *1417 *τὸ with inf.* . . 670
 * — *inf. after ἐς δέον* . 667
 *1434 *πρός* . . . 638, 1. 2, *c.*
 1437 *προσήγορος, 483, Obs.* 3,
 494
 *1457 *ἐπὶ* . . . 634, 3, *a.*
 *1406 *μοί* . . . 598
 * — *μέλεσθαι* . . . 671, *a.*
 1469 *γονῇ γενναίῃ* . 899, 1
 1478 *ὁδοῦ* . . . 522, 2
 *1481 *ὥς* . . . 626
 *1482 *ὄραν* . . . 662, 5
 1498 *πέρ* . . . 734, 3
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 23 μέχρι τῆς σήμερον 527, *Obs.*
 I., 436, *a.*, *a.*
 25 ἀπό..... 620, 3, *i.*
 26 ἐγένετο εὐδοκία... 360, 1.
 27 εἰ μή 860, 5.
 28 καὶ..... 752, 1.
 29 ἐφ' ὅμας..... 635, 3, *d.*
 — τῇ καρδίᾳ dat. 605, 4.
 — ψυχαῖς 696, *Obs.* 2.

CHAP. XII.

- 2 ὅς 817, 4.
 3 ἀνέγνωτε aor. 401, *a.*
 — ἐποίησε aor. 401, 3.
 4 πᾶς 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — τῆς προθέσεως att. gen. 542,
 5, viii. *b.*
 — εἰ μή 860, 5.
 — μόνοις remote attrib. 459, 1,
 8.
 8 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου att. gen. 542,
 5, viii. *b.*
 11 κατηγορήσασιν 806, 2.
 — ἔσται 406, 5.
 — ἐξ ὑμῶν 621, 3, *i.*
 12 ὥστε ἔξεστι 863, 1.
 14 κατ' αὐτοῦ..... 628, 3, *b.*
 18 εἰς ὅν 625, 3, *b.*
 — ἐπ' αὐτόν 635, 3, *d.*
 20 ἔως ἔν 846, 2.
 — εἰς νίκος..... 625, 1, *c.*
 — τὴν κρίσιν article 447, 1, *b.*
 21 ἐν 622, 3, *i.*
 23 μήτι 873, 4.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *c.*
 25 καθ' ἑαυτῆς..... 628, 3, *b.*
 26 ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν 635, 3, *b.*
 28 ἀρα..... 789, *a.*
 — ἐφ' ὅμας..... 635, 1, *a.*
 30 ὁ μὴ ὢν 746, 1.
 — μετ' ἐμοῦ 636, 1, *b.*
 31 ὅτι omitted .. 802, *Obs.* 6.
 — τοῖς ἀνθρώποις dat. 598.
 — τοῦ Πνεύματος att. gen. 542,
 5, ii. *B.* *a.*
 33 καλὸν predic. adj. .. 375, 5.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, *e.*
 34 τῆς καρδίας att. gen. 542, 5,
 ii. *B.* *b.*
 36 οἱ ἄνθρωποι 446, *b.*

^a In text this is misprinted, ix. 34.

37 ἐκ τῶν λόγων.. §. 621, 3, e.
 38 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 39 τοῦ προφήτου article 447, 1,
 57.
 40 ἡμέρας acc. 577.
 41 εἰς 625, 3, d.
 45 τὰ ἔσχατα 436, 2, c.
 46 ἐστήκεισαν 400, 2.
 49 ἐπί..... 635, 1, a.
 50 ὅστις..... 816, 7.

CHAP. XIII.

1 τῆς οἰκίας art. ... 447, 1, d.
 — παρά 637, III. 1, c.
 2 ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν.. 635, 1, b.
 3 ἐν παραβολαῖς .. 622, 3, b.
 — δ σπείρων ... 451, Obs. 5.
 — τοῦ σπείρειν 492, 2.
 4 ἐν τῷ σπείρειν ... 622, 2.
 — ἀ μέν..... 816, 3, b.
 8 τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν appos.
 467, Obs. 1.
 — aor. and impf. 401, 4.
 9 ἀκούετε imper. 420, 1.
 11 τὸν οὐρανὸν ... 353, Obs. 1.
 12 περισσευθήσεται. 364, 5, ζ.
 — ὅστις for εἰ τις ... 816, 8.
 — καὶ adverb. 760, 2.
 14 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς 634, 3, i.
 — οὐ μή 848.
 19 gen. absol. 697, c.
 — δ σπαρείς (sc. σπόρος) 893, d.
 22 καὶ 752, 1, 2.
 25 ἐν τῷ καθεύδειν... 622, 2.
 — ἀνὰ μέσον ... 624, Obs. 4.
 28 θέλεις 417.
 29 οὐ 880, b.
 30 μέχρι with gen. ... 526.
 — εἰς δίσμας... 625, 3, Obs. 5.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 32 τῶν λαχάνων gen. part. 534.
 33 εἰς 625, 1, e.
 — aor. 403, 2.
 35 ἐρείζομαι, middle ... 363, b.
 36 τὴν οἰκίαν 447, 1, d.
 38 τὸ καλὸν σπέρμα, οὗτοι 658,
 1.
 40 ἐν 622, 2.
 42 δ κλαυθμός, article... 447, b.
 43 δ ἥλιος 447, Obs. 6.
 44 ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 46 πέπρακε, pft. ... 399, Obs. 1.
 47 ἐκ 621, 3, i.
 48 τὰ καλὰ 451, 1.
 49 ἐκ μέσου 621, 1, a.
 52 εἰς 625, 3, a,
 or Obs. 4.
 — καινὰ without article, 447,
 2, b.
 44 δυνάμεις 355, c, γ.
 56 αἱ ἀδελφαὶ nom. ... 902, 3.

56 πρὸς §. 905, 3, d.
 58 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.

CHAP. XIV.

1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. ... 542, 5, ii.
 B. a.
 2 ἐν αὐτῷ 622, 3, e.
 3 ἔθετο force of middle 362, 6.
 — διὰ 627, I. 3, a.
 — Φιλίππου attr. gen. 542, 1,
 or viii. a.
 6 γενεαῶν without art. 447,
 2, a.
 7 μετὰ 637, I. 3, a.
 8 ὑπό..... 639, 2.
 13 κατ' ἰδίαν 629, 3, g.
 14 αὐτοῦς 379, c.
 — αὐτῶν..... 542, 5, vi.
 15 ἑαυτοῖς dat. com. ... 598.
 16 ἀπελθεῖν inf. 691.
 19 χόρτους..... 355, 1, b.
 20 τῶν κλασμάτων... 533, 3.
 — κοφίνους app. 467, Obs. 6.
 21 χωρὶς with gen. ... 529, 2.
 22 τὸ πέραν 456, 2, a.
 24 τῆς θαλάσσης..... 525.
 25 τῆς νυκτός part. gen. 534,
 542, vi. a.
 — ἐπὶ with gen. and acc. 633,
 I. a., 635, I. b.
 26 ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 28 εἰ σὺ εἰ 853.
 — τὰ ὅσα..... 355, Obs. 1.
 29 ἐλθεῖν..... 669, 2.
 31 αὐτοῦ 536.
 32 εἰς τί..... 625, 3, a.
 33 οἱ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ 436, d. d.
 — νῆς without art. 905, 4, a.
 36 κρασπέδου 536.

CHAP. XV.

1 οἱ ἀπό 620, 3, b.
 2 θταν 842, 1.
 4 θανάτῳ dat. ... 548, Obs. 8.
 5 ἐξ 621, 3, b.
 — δ ὠφελήθῃς acc. 583., 185,
 548, e.
 — a ellipse 860, 3, c.
 — οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 4.
 8 ἀπέχει ἀπ' ἐμοῦ ... 620, 1, c.
 9 διδασκαλίας pred. subst.,
 375, 6.
 11 τοῦτο 658, 1.
 16 ἀκμήν..... 540, 2.
 20 inf with article. ... 678, a.
 23 λόγον acc. 548, 2, b.
 — ἡμῶν gen. 526.
 25 αὐτῷ dat. 598.
 27 καὶ γάρ^b 759, 3., 786, Obs. 7.
 — ἀπό 620, k.
 28 ellipse of ἐστὶ 376.

28 ἀπο..... §. 620, 2, a.
 29 παρά 637, III. 1, a.
 30 παρὰ 637, III. 1, d.
 32 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3, c.
 — τί φάγωσι 877, Obs. 2.
 36 ἔδωκαν supplied.. 895, e, 2.

CHAP. XVI.

1 πειράζοντες 698, f.
 5 λαβεῖν 664, 1.
 7 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 622, 1, b.
 16 τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος .. 451,
 Obs. 4.
 17 ἀπεκάλυψε aor. ... 401, 1, β.
 18 ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, a.
 — αὐτῆς gen. 641, 2, γ.
 19 ἔσται δεδεμένον... 375, 4.
 20 τοῖς μαθηταῖς..... 589, 3.
 — ἴνα 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 — αὐτός ἐστιν. 886, 2, a.
 21 ἀπὸ τότε 644.
 — ἀπό..... 620, 3, d.
 22 ἰλεώς σοι..... 596, 4.
 — οὐ μή 748, Obs. 4.
 23 μοῦ attrib. gen. ... 542, 5, ii.
 B. c, 4.
 — τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ..... 436, d. 5.
 24 μοι dat. 593, 1.
 26 τὸν κόσμον ὅλον... 459, 1, a.
 — ψυχῆς attr. gen. ... 542, 5, v.
 27 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 28 ὥς ἂν..... 847, 2, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, d.

CHAP. XVII.

1 τὸν article..... 450, 1.
 — κατ' ἰδίαν 629, 3, g.
 2 δ ἥλιος article, 447, Obs. 6.
 3 αὐτοῖς dat. 599, 1.
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ 636, 1, a.
 4 ποιήσωμεν subj. ... 416, 1.
 — σοι dat. 597.
 6 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, d.
 7 imper., aor. and pres. 405, 1.
 9 ὥς οὐ 846, 2, β.
 12 ἐν αὐτῷ 622, 3, e.
 — ὑπό..... 639, 2, a.
 16 ἠδυνήθησαν form 172, Obs. 1.
 17 ἡμῶν gen. 490.
 20 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — εἰρεῖτε fut. 413, 1.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 25 ἀπὸ τίνων posit. of, 902, 3.
 26 ἔραγε 789, b., 735.
 27 πορευθεῖς 606, Obs. 2.
 — ἀντὶ 618, Obs. 1.

CHAP. XVIII.

1 ἔρα 872, 2, c.
 3 οὐ μή 748, Obs. 4.

^a The best way of explaining this passage seems to be to take δῶρον κ. τ. λ. as so familiar a legal formula that it naturally suggests the notion of "he is free", like some of our own law terms. The ellipse cannot be so placed as to make οὐ μὴ τιμωρ depend on εἶναι.

^b If καὶ γάρ be construed as in our version it must be referred to §. 759. 3. καί=καίτοι, and §. 786. Obs. 1. supplying ποιεῖ τοῦτο: but if the vulgate nam et is right it falls under §. 786. Obs. 8. and καὶ marks the continuation of the supplication.

5 ἐπὶ §. 634, 3, e.
 6 εἰς ἐμέ. 625, 3, b.
 — ἵνα 803, 3.
 7 κόσμῳ dat. 602, 3.
 — ἀπό. 620, 3, e.
 — δι' οὗ 627, I, 3, c.
 8 ἔχοντα part. in acc. 675, b.
 9 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.
 10 ὁράτε μὴ 814.
 — ἐνός gen. 496.
 — διὰ παντός 627, I, 3, f.
 12 ἀνθρωπῶ dat. 597.
 13 εὐρεῖν inf. after γίνηται,
 669, i.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 16 ἐπὶ 633, 3, a.
 18 ὅσα ἄν 829, 2.
 19 οὐ attracted 822.
 20 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 4.
 — ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν. 525, 622,
 3, g.
 21 καί. 698, Obs. 5.
 23 μετὰ 905, Obs. 3.
 24 ταλάντων gen. 542, 2, and
 5, ii. b. b.
 25 μὴ with part. 746, i.
 26 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 29 εἰς 625, i, e.
 31 ἀποδῶ subj. 887, i., cf. 806,
 2.

CHAP. XIX.

3 εἰ ἔξεστιν 877, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, e.
 4 ὁ ποιήσας 705, i, b. a.
 5 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 8 πρὸς 638, 3, d.
 12 οἵτινες 817, 7.
 — διὰ 627, II, 3.
 14 κωλύετε ἐλθεῖν 664, i., 750,
 Obs. 2.
 — τοιοῦτων gen. 518, 2, a.
 18 τὸ οὐ φονεύσεις 457, i.
 22 λυπούμενος part. 698, f.
 23 πλοῦσις without article,
 451, Obs. 2.
 24 κήμηλον construction with
 inf. 674.
 25 ἄρα 788, 4.
 26 παρὰ 637, II, a.
 27 ἡμῖν 588, 2.
 28 ἐπὶ 633, i, a.

CHAP. XX.

1 ὅστις 817, 7.
 2 μετὰ 905, Obs. 3.
 — ἐκ θηναρίου 621, 3, d.
 — ἡμέραν acc. 377.
 3 περὶ 632, III, 2.
 9 οἱ περὶ κ. τ. λ. 436, i, d. δ.
 10 ἀνά 624, Obs. 5.
 12 λέγοντες ὅτι 802, Obs. 8.
 13 θηναρίου gen. 519.
 15 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 19 εἰς. 625, 3, a, 667, Obs. 5.
 20 παρὰ 637, I, 2, γ.
 21 ἐκ 621, i, c.

22 βάπτισμα βαπτισθῆναι §. 545,
 3.
 23 ἀλλ' οἷς. 773, 2, a., 817, 4.
 — δοθήσεται suppl. 895, d, 3.
 24 περὶ 632, I, 2, b.
 30 παρὰ 637, III, i, c.
 32 τί θέλετε ποιῶν 417.
 33 ἵνα 803, Obs.

CHAP. XXI.

2 ὑμῶν gen. 526.
 3 ἔρεῖτε 413.
 8 ὁ δέ—ἄλλοι δέ 764, Obs. 2.
 9 τῷ υἱῷ 596, 4.
 10 πάσα ἡ πόλις. 454, a.
 13 προσευχῆς attr. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 16 τί λέγουσιν .. 816, Obs. 3.,
 877, Obs. 2.
 18 πρῶτας 523.
 19 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα 625, 2, Obs. 3.
 21 τὸ τῆς συκῆς 436, 5.
 23 αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ. 699, Obs. 3.,
 658, 2.
 — ἐν 623, 3, b.
 24 ὃν=καὶ τοῦτον 834.
 25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς 637, II, 2.
 30 ἐγὼ. ἀπέρχομαι supplied,
 895, c.
 31 ἐκ τῶν δύο 621, 3, i.
 — ὑμᾶς acc. 548, Obs. 1.
 32 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 — τοῦ πιστεῦσαι 492, 3.
 34 καρπῶν attr. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 — λαβεῖν inf. 669, 2.
 35 ὃν μὲν—ὃν δέ. 816, 3, b.
 36 πρῶτων gen. 506.
 — αὐτοῖς. 595.
 38 ἐν ἑαυτοῖς 622, i, b.
 41 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 42 εἰς κεφαλὴν. 625, Obs. 4.
 — παρὰ 637, I, 2.
 — αὐτῇ gender. 905, 9, b.
 44 ἐπὶ 635, i, d.
 45 λέγει pres. 886, 2.

CHAP. XXII.

2 ἀμοιώθη βορ. 401, i, a.
 3 καλέσαι inf. 669.
 4 ἐστί or εἰσὶ supplied, 376, c.
 9 ἐπὶ 635, i, a.
 10 ἀνακειμένων gen. 539.
 11 ἐνθυμα acc. 562, 2.
 — γάμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
 12 μὴ ἔχων 746, i.
 13 δῆσαντες part. 698, f.
 15 ὅπως with conj. 806.
 16 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ 622, 3, k.
 — περὶ. 632, 2, d.
 — οὐ—οὐδενός. 747, i.
 — εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 6.
 21 τὰ Καίσαρος 436, 5.
 24 ἀδελφῷ dat. 598.
 25 παρ' ἡμῖν 637, II.

26 ὥς τῶν ἐπτά §. 526, Obs. 1.
 28 τίνος gen. 518, 2, a.
 29 μὴ εἰδοτες 746, i.
 30 γαμοῦσιν pres. 395, i., or
 397.
 31 περὶ 632, i, b.,
 905, 7.
 32 νεκρῶν 542, 5, viii. b.
 33 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 34 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ 635, i, a., or 3, d.
 37 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 40 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 — κρέμανται number of 393, 2.
 44 ὅς ἄν. 846, 2.
 46 ἀπό. 620, 2, a.

CHAP. XXIII.

2 ἐπὶ 633, i, a.
 — ἐκάθισαν βορ. 402.
 3 κατὰ 621, 3, a.
 5 πρὸς 638, III, 3, a.
 11 ἔσται fut. 413, i.
 13 προφάσει. 603, 2.
 — καὶ emphatic. 759, i.
 15 ποίσις inf. 669, 2.
 16 ὅς ἄν. 817, 4.
 — ἐν. 622, 3, b.
 23 τὸ ἡδύσμον article empha-
 tic, 447, i, b.
 — τὰ βαρύτερα 436, 5.
 25 ἐξ 621, 3, i.
 26 τὸ ἐντός. 456, 2, a.
 30 εἰ ἤμεν—οὐκ ἄν 856.
 — ἐν. 622, 3, f.
 31 ἑαυτοῖς 601, Obs. 3.
 33 φύγητε conj. 417.
 34 ἐξ αὐτῶν 621, 3, i.
 35 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς. 635, 3, d.
 — ἐκχυνόμενον part. 705, 6, a,
 8.
 — ἀπό. 620, 2, a.
 37 ὃν τρόπον. 580, 2.
 — ὑπό 639, i, b.
 39 οὐ μὴ 748.
 — ἀπ' ἄρτι. 644.

CHAP. XXIV.

1 ἐπιδειξά inf. 669, 2.
 2 ἐπὶ λίθον. 635, i, b.
 4 βλέπετε μὴ. 812, b. and
 Obs. 5.
 5 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g, or e.
 6 μελλήσετε. 408.
 — πολέμων attr. gen. 542, 5,
 ii. a. b.
 — ὁρατε μὴ θροεῖσθε. 814, fin.
 7 ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, i, c.
 9 διὰ 627, II, 3, a.
 13 οὗτος emphatic. 658, i.
 14 βασιλείας attr. gen. 542, 5,
 ii. a. b., or viii. b.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — ἔθνεσι dat. 589, Obs. 4.
 15 οὖν 791, i.

15 ἐρμώσεως attr. gen. §. 542, 5, viii. b.
 20 ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 — χειμῶνος gen. . . . 523.
 — σαββάτῳ dat. . . . 606.
 21 τοῦ νῦν . . . 456, 2.
 — οὐ μή . 415, 2, 748, Obs. 4.
 — δ.δ . 627, II. 3, a.
 22 οὐ πᾶσα . . . 905, 9, a.
 24 εἰ δυνατόν . . . 800, (Obs.)
 — (ἦν) . . . 376, Obs. 1.
 — καὶ . . . 760.
 29 ἡμερῶν attr. gen. . 542, 5, viii. b.
 — ὁ ἥλιος . . . 448, Obs. 6.
 30 κόψονται . . . 362, 3.
 31 ἀποστελεῖ nom. supplied,
 893, a.
 — ἀπό . . . 620, 1, d.
 32 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, f.
 33 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, b.
 34 ἕως ἄν . . . 846, 2.
 30 περί . . . 632, 2, b.
 37 τοῦ Νῶε attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 38 ταῖς πρό appos. . . 456, 2.
 — ἀκρι ἥς ἡμέρας . . 822, 2.
 39 ἕως . . . 846, 1.
 42 ποία for ὅποια 877, Obs. 2.
 43 φυλακῇ dat. . . . 606.
 44 ἣ οὐ δοκεῖτε ἔρα . 822, 2.
 45 ἄρα . . . 788, 1.
 — ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, h.
 — τοῦ δοῦναι . . . 492, 1.
 51 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.
 — ὁ κλαυθμός emphatic art.,
 447, 1, c.

CHAP. XXV.

2 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, i.
 — αἱ πέντε (*the other five*) 455, 1.
 3 αἵτινες ἦσαν supplied 376, Obs. 1.
 6 νυκτός gen. . . . 523.
 8 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, i.
 9 μὴ ποτε . . . 814.
 — ἡμῖν dat. . . . 596, 1.
 — ἐαυταῖς . . . 654, 2, b.
 11 ἡμῖν . . . 596, 1.
 15 φ' μέν—φ' δέ . . 816, 3, b.
 — κατὰ . . . 629, 3, a.
 16 ἐν αὐτοῖς . . . 622, 3, b.
 17 δ τὰ δύο (λαβὼν) . 893, 3.
 19 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.
 21 ἐπὶ ὅλγα . . . 635, 3, b.
 — ἐπὶ πολλῶν . . . 633, 3, h.
 25 φουβηθεῖς . . . 697, a.
 29 αὐτοῦ . . . 658, 1.
 34 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, b.
 40 ἐφ' ὅσον . . . 635, 3, b.
 — ἐνὶ dat. . . . 699, 1.

CHAP. XXVI.

1 ἐγένετο εἰπεῖν . . 669, 1.

2 εἰς . . . §. 625, 3, a.
 4 ἵνα . . . 806, 2.
 7 ἀνακειμένου part. . 696.
 8 εἰς τί . . . 625, 3, a.
 9 πολλοῦ . . . 519.
 10 εἰς . . . 625, 3, b.
 12 πρὸς . . . 628, III. 3, a.
 13 ὃ ἐποίησεν sentence as nom.
 817, Obs. 8.
 — αὐτῆς attr. gen. . 542, 5, ii. β, a.
 15 καὶ . . . 698, Obs. 5.
 17 ἡμέρα supplied . 436, a, β.
 — θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . 417.
 18 πρὸς σε . . . 645, 3.
 22 ἤρξαντο ἕκαστος . . 478.
 — ἡμίτι . . . 873, 4.
 24 καλὸν ἦν . . . 858, Obs. 3.
 27 ἐξ αὐτοῦ . . . 621, 3, l.
 28 διωθήκης attr. gen. . 542, 5, viii. b.
 — περί . . . 632, 2, c.
 — ἐκχυνόμενον pres. part. 705, 5, a, f.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
 29 ἀπ' ἔρτι . . . 644.
 31 ἐν ἐμοί . . . 622, 3, e.
 33 εἰ καὶ . . . 861, Obs. 1.
 35 οὐ μή . . . 748, Obs. 4.
 36 ἕως οὗ . . . 847, 3.
 37 τοὺς δύο . . . 455, 1.
 40 ἄραν acc. . . . 577.
 42 ἐκ δευτέρου . . . 621, 3, d.
 45 λοιπόν . . . 580, 2.
 — καὶ δ' οὐδὲς . . . 752.
 47 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.
 — ἰδωκεν for plpft. . 404.
 50 ἐφ' ᾧ . . . 634, 3, a.
 52 ἐν μαχαίρα . . . 622, 3, b.
 54 πληρηθῶσιν subj. . 417.
 55 ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, a, β.
 — καθ' ἡμέραν . . . 629, 2, c.
 58 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν . . 644.
 — ἰδεῖν . . . 669.
 61 διὰ . . . 627, 1, 2, b.
 63 κατὰ . . . 628, 3, d.
 — εἰ . . . 877, b.
 64 τίς δυνάμεως . . . 353, 1.
 — attr. gen. . 542, 5, ii. β.
 65 ἐβλασφήμῃσεν aor. 403, 1.
 66 θανάτου gen. . . . 501.
 67 εἰς . . . 625, 1, e.
 — οἱ δέ . . . 767, 2.
 70 τί for ὅτι . . . 877, Obs. 2.
 72 ὅτι . . . 802, Obs. 8.

CHAP. XXVII.

4 τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς, 638, III. 3, e.
 — ὅψε . . . 413.
 7 ἐξ . . . 620, 3, e.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
 — αἵματος attr. gen. . 542, viii. d.
 — τοῖς ξένοις dat. 598, Obs. 1.
 9 τμήν app. . . . 467.

* Misprinted xxiii. in text.

12 ἐν τῷ κατηγορεῖσθαι § 622, 2.
 — ὑπό . . . 639, 1, 2.
 14 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.
 15 κατὰ . . . 629, 2, b.
 17 θέλετε ἀπολύσω . . 417.
 18 διὰ φθόνον . 627, II. 3, a.
 19 μηδὲν σοὶ dat. 590, Obs. 2.
 — κατ' ὕψος . . . 629, 3, a.
 20 ἵνα . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 21 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, c.
 — τὸν Βαραββᾶν art. . 450, 1.
 23 γὰρ . . . 786, 2.
 24 ὠφελεῖ pres. . . . 881, 2.
 — ἀπό . . . 620, 1, d. or 3, h.
 25 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς^a . . . 905, 3, e.
 27 ἐπ' αὐτόν 635, 1, a. or 3, β.
 29 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, l.
 — ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, d.
 30 εἰς . . . 625, 1, e.
 31 ἐνέπαιζαν for plpft. . 404.
 — ἐξέδυσαν with double acc.
 583.
 — σταυρῶσαι . . . 669, 2.
 43 ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3, c.
 44 δέλω with dat. . . 589, 3.
 45 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, a.
 46 περί . . . 632, III. 2.
 — ἵνα τί . . . 882, 1.
 49 ἴδωμεν εἰ . . . 877, b.
 51 ἀπ' ἔκρωθεν . . . 644.
 — εἰς δύο . . . 625, 3, d.
 53 πολλοῖς dat. . . 599, 1.
 54 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . 436, 1, a, d.
 55 αἵτινες . . . 816, 7.
 — αὐτῷ dat. . . . 596, 2.
 56 ἐν αἷς . . . 622, 1, b.
 57 τοῦνομα Ἰωσήφ 475, Obs. 1.
 58 Ἰησοῦ dat. . . . 593, 1.
 60 ἐλατόμῃσεν for plpft. 404.
 62 ἦτις . . . 816, 7.
 66 μετὰ . . . 636, 1, a.

CHAP. XXVIII.

1 σαββάτων gen. . . . 527.
 — ἡμέρα supplied . . 436, β.
 — εἰς . . . 535, 2, e.
 — θεωρῆσαι inf. . . 669, 2.
 4 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, e.
 7 πορευθεῖσαι . 696, Obs. 2., 705, 2.
 13 νυκτός 523.
 14 ἐπὶ . . . 633, 3, a.
 15 παρὰ . . . 637, II.
 17 οἱ δέ . . . 768, 2.
 19 εἰς . . . 625, Obs. 4.
 — article . 450, 1, cf. 459, 9.
 20 ἡμέρας acc. . . . 557.

MARK I.

3 εὐθείας ποιεῖτε . . 375, 5.
 4 ἐγένετο βαπτίζων . 375, 4.
 — μετανοίας . 542, 5, viii. 2.
 — εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
 5 ὑπό . . . 639, 2, a.
 7 κύψας part. . . . 698, f.

- 8 ἐβάπτισα aor. §. 402, 1.
 — ὕδατι 610.
 9 ἐγένετο 800, *Obs.*
 — eis 625, 1, c.
 11 ἐν σοι 622, 3, c.
 13 ἡμέρας 577.
 14 μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι, 678, d.
 — τὸν Ἰωάννην 450.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
 15 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 16 παρὰ 637, III. 1, b.
 19 καὶ 760, 2.
 21 εἰσπορεύονται pres. 395, 2.
 — τοῖς σάββασιν. 355, *Obs.* 1.
 22 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἦν διδάσκων 375, 4.
 23 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 — πνεύματι without article, 447, 2. a.
 24 τί ἡμῖν dat. 590, *Obs.* 2.
 27 κατ' ἐξουσίαν. 629, 3, a.
 — καὶ ὑπακούουσι 752, 2.
 28 αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. a, b.
 31 χειρὸς gen. 536.
 — αὐτῇ supplied. 893, a.
 34 νόσοις dat. 603.
 36 οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ 436, 1, d.
 37 λέγουσιν ὅτι. } 802, *Obs.* 8.
 40 ὅτι ἐὰν θέλῃς. }
 44 ὅρα μηδενὶ εἰπῆς 814.
 — περὶ 632, 2, c.
 — eis 625, 3, a.
 45 κηρύσσειν pres. inf. 405, 3.

CHAP. II.

- 1 δι' ἡμερῶν 627, I. 2, b.
 — ὅτι ἐστίν. 886, 2.
 — ἡκούσθη pass. 364, ζ, 372, f.
 2 μηδέ 776, 7.
 — τὰ πρὸς θύραν. 436, b.
 4 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 8 πνεύματι dat. 605, 4.
 14 ἐπὶ 635, 1, b.
 15 καὶ—καὶ 800, *Obs.*
 16 τί (ἐστίν) ὅτι 376^a.
 17 καλέσαι 669, 2.
 19 ἡ 873, 4.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 2.
 — ὅσον χρόνον 573.
 21 ἐπὶ 634, 3, h.
 — εἰ δὲ μή 860, 6.
 — ἀπό 620, 1, d.
 23 τῶν λοντες 698, f.
 25 τί for ὅτι 877, *Obs.* 2.
 26 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 — προσέσχεως. 542, 5, viii. b.
 27 διὰ 627, 3, a.

CHAP. III.

- 2 εἰ 877, b.
 3 eis 646, 1.
 5 μετ' ὀργῆς 636, 3, a.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 8 περὶ 632, III. 1, b.

- 9 ἵνα §. 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 12 πολλά. 548, 2, f.
 20 μήτε 775, *Obs.* 1.
 21 παρ' αὐτοῦ 905, 8.
 22 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 24 ἐφ' αὐτήν 635, 3, b.
 28 ἐὰν for ἂν 423, *Obs.*
 29 eis 625, 3, b.
 — eis τὸν αἰῶνα 625, 2, c.
 — κρίσεως 501.
 34 τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν 632, III. 1, b.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 πρὸς θάλασσαν 638, 1, d.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 1, a.
 2 διδάσκω with double accus. 583.
 4 δ μὲν—ἄλλο δέ 764, *Obs.* 2.
 5 τὸ πετρώδες 436, d. 2.
 7 eis 625, 1, a.
 8 ἐν—ἐν 764, *Obs.* 1.
 — τριάκοντα 892, 7, *Obs.*
 10 κατὰ μόνas 629, 3, g.
 19 καὶ 752, 1.
 — περὶ 632, 3, b.
 21 ὑπό 630, III. 1, c.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 1, b.
 22 οὐδέ—ἀλλ' ἵνα 773, *Obs.* 4., 803, *Obs.* 1.
 — eis φανερόν. 625, 1, d.
 24 ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ. 622, 3, l., 824, II. 2, c.
 25 καὶ 760, 2.
 26 ὡς ἐὰν 868, *Obs.* 2.
 27 νύκτα acc. 573.
 30 μοιῶσωμεν conj. delib. 417.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 31 σπερμάτων gen. 534, b.
 41 φόβον acc. 550, a.

CHAP. V.

- 2 αὐτῷ 658, 2., 669, *Obs.* 3.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 3 οὐδὲ οὐδεῖς 747.
 4 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 5 νυκτός 523.
 6 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν. 644.
 7 τί ἐμοὶ dat. 590, *Obs.* 2.
 — ὀρκίζω with double acc. 583.
 23 ἵνα 812, 3.
 25 ἐτη acc. 573.
 26 ὑπό 639, 2, a.
 — παρ' αὐτῆς 637, I. 2, γ.
 29 σώματι dat. 605, 4.
 — ὅτι ταῦτα 886, 2.
 — ἀπό 620, I. b.
 32 ἰδεῖν inf. 669.
 33 ἐκ' αὐτῇ 634, 1, a. or 3, i.
 38 κλαίοντας number. 379, b.
 42 ἐτῶν gen. 523.
 — ἐκτάσει dat. 548, *Obs.* 8.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 καὶ 752.
 3 πρὸς 905, 3, δ.

^a See John xiv. 22.

- 3 ἐν §. 622, 3, e.
 5 αὐτοῦ supplied. 894.
 6 κύκλῳ 604, 2.
 7 pres., aor., impf. 401.
 — πνευμάτων attr. gen. II. a.
 8 eis 625, 3, a.
 — eis 625, 1, a.
 — change to orat. recta, 862, *Obs.* 7.
 12 ἐλαίῳ 548, *Obs.* 3.
 16 Ἰωάννην transposed. 824, II. 2, b.
 17 διὰ 627, 3, a. or c.
 19 αὐτῷ dat. 601.
 21 γενεσίῳ dat. 606.
 — μεγιστᾶσιν dat. 598.
 22 ἡ ἐὰν θέλῃς 829, 3.
 25 θέλω ἵνα. 803, *Obs.* 1. i.
 34 ἐν αὐτοῖς 634, 3, d.
 — μὴ ἔχοντα 746.
 36 τί for ὅτι 877, *Obs.* 2.
 37 θηναρίων 519.
 39 συμπόσια συμπόσια 905, 9, γ.
 40 ἀνὰ 624, 3, b.
 43 ἀπό 620, 3, c. or k.
 48 περὶ 632, 2.
 50 μετὰ 636, 1.
 51 ἐκ περισσοῦ 621, 3, d.
 52 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 55 ὅτι ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ 886, 2.
 56 ὅσοι ἂν ἤπτοτο. 828, c.

CHAP. VII.

- 2 nom. without verb. 709.
 — τοῦτ' ἐστίν. 798, 2.
 3 πυγμῇ 604, 2.
 4 ἀπό 620, 1, a. or 2, a.
 — βαπτισμούς app. 467, *Obs.* 6.
 5 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 10 θανάτῳ 548, *Obs.* 8.
 11 ellipse of apodosis 860, 3, c.
 12 πατρὶ dat. 598.
 13 ᾧ 822.
 15 ἐκείνα. 658.
 25 ἧς—αὐτῆς 833, *Obs.* 2.
 26 γένει 542, 5.
 27 τέκνον attr. gen. 602, viii. a.
 28 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 31 ἀνὰ μέσον 624, 3, a.
 33 ἀπό 620, 1, a.
 — eis 625, 1, a.
 37 πεποίηκε pf. 399, 3.

CHAP. VIII.

- 2 ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 — μοί 598.
 4 τίς 659, 1.
 — ἄρτων gen. 539, 1.
 8 σπυρίδας app. 467, *Obs.* 6.
 11 αὐτῷ dat. 6c1, 1.
 — παρ' αὐτοῦ 637, I. 2 a.
 — ἀπό 620, I. d.
 12 εἰ δοθήσεται. 860, 13.

15 ὁρᾶτε βλέπετε §. 814.
— ἀπό 620, 3, *h*.
16 πρὸς 638, 3, *c*.
23 εἰ τί βλέπει 886, 2.
31 ἀπό 620, 3, *d*.
32 παρρησία 603.
33 τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ 436, 5.
36 ψυχὴν acc. 545, 3.
37 ψυχῆς gen. 519, 1.
38 ὅς ἐν = ἐάν τις 829, 2.
— μέ acc. 550, *b*.
— καὶ 760, 1.

CHAP. IX.

1 οὐ μή 748.
— ἐν δυνάμει 622, 3, *b*.
4 ἦσαν συλλαλοῦντες . . 375, 4.
5 ἀποκριθεὶς aor. part. 705, *b*.
— σὺ dat. 598.
8 οὐδενα ἀλλά 773, *Obs.* 4.
9 ἀναστῆ = fut. exact. 842, 6.
11 ὅτι 905, 8, *e*.
12 ἵνα 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
— ἐπὶ 635, 3, *c*.
19 πρὸς 638, III. 1, *d*.
— ὑμῶν gen. 504^a.
20 ἰδών gender 379, *a*.
21 ἐκ παιδιόθεν 644.
22 ἐφ' ἡμᾶς 905, 3, *B*.
26 subject supp. 893, *a*.
29 ἐν οὐδενί 622, 3, *b*.
30 ἵνα τις γνῶ 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
31 παραδίδεται pft. 399, 2.
37 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *c*.
40 ὑπέρ 630, 1, 2, *a*.
41 ποτίζω with doub. acc. 583.
— Χριστὸν gen. 518, 2, *a*.
42 καλὸν εἶπεν 855, *Obs.* 10.
47 καλὸν—ἡ 779, *Obs.* 3.
— σοί—μονόφθαλμον . . . 674.
49 ἀλί 610.
50 ἐν τίνι 622, 3, *b*.

CHAP. X.

1 τοῦ πέραν 456, 2, *b*.
2 εἰ ἐξεστίν 886, 2.
4 ἀποστασίῳ attr. gen. 542,
5, II. *B*, *a*.
5 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *e*.
6 ἄρσεν καὶ θῆλυ neut. 381, 1.
8 εἰς σάρκα μίαν 625, *Obs.* 4.
9 οὖν 737, 3.
— ὁ Θεός emphatic art. . . 447,
Obs. 4.
11 ἐπὶ 625, 3, *a*. *B*.
14 τοιοῦτων gen. 518, 2, *a*.
16 double participle . . . 706, 1.
20 ἐκ 621, 2, *a*.
21 ἄρας 698, *b*.
22 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d*.
— ἦν ἔχων 374, 4.
24 πεποιθὸς acc. part. . . 674.

26 καὶ emphatic §. 759, 2.
27 παρὰ 637, II. 2.
30 ἐάν μή 860 *a*.
33 βαντῶ dat. 592, 1.
34 αὐτῷ dat. 601.
37 εἰς—eis 764, *Obs.* 1.
— ἐκ 621, 1, *c*.
38 βάπτισμα acc. 543, 3.
41 περὶ 632, 1, 2, *c*.
42 ἐθνῶν gen. 505.
43 ἐν 622, 1, *b*.
— ἔσται fut. 413.
45 ἀντί 618, *Obs.* 1.

CHAP. XI.

1 present 395, 2.
2 κεκάθικε pft. 399, 2.
— λύσαντες 698, *f*.
3 τί τοῦτο 881, 1.
4 ἐπὶ 633, 1, *c*.
8 εἰς 625, 1, *e*.
13 εἰ ἄρα 877, *Obs.* 5.
— συκῶν attr. gen. . . . 542, 5,
viii. *b*.
17 ἔθνεσιν dat. 598.
22 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
B. *c*. 1.
24 προσευχόμενοι 698, *f*.
— λαμβάνετε pres. . . . 397, *b*.
25 κατὰ 618, 3, *b*.
28 ἐν 622, 3, *b*.
30 τὸ βάπτισμα nom. . . . 902, 3.
32 change of constr. ἐφοβούντο
890.

CHAP. XII.

2 ἀπό 620, 3, *c*.
6 καὶ (even) 760, 1.
10 λίθον attracted 824, II. 1, *b*.
11 αὐτῇ gender 905, 9, *B*.
12 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *e*.
— καί 759, 3.
14 περὶ 632, 1, 2, *b*.
— ἐπ' ἀληθείας 633, 3, *f*.
— δῶμεν subj. 417.
16 τίνος gen. 542, 5, viii. *b*.
19 ὅτι—ἵνα 804, 7, 803, *Obs.* 1.
— ἀδελφῷ dat. 598.
22 πάντων gen. 534.
26 ἐπὶ 633, 1, *c*.
30 ἐξ 621, 3, *d*.
38 ἀπό 620, 3, *h*.
41 βάλλει pres. 886, 2.
42 ὅ 820, 1.

CHAP. XIII.

3 εἰς 646.
6 ἐπὶ 635, 3, *g*.
9 αὐτοὺς 654, 2, *b*.
— ἐπὶ 633, 1, *a*.
— αὐτοῖς 599, 1.
13 ὑπό 639, 2, *a*.
14 ἐρημώσεως 542, 5, viii. *b*.

16 εἰς §. 646, 1.
17 ἐχούσαις dat. 602, 3.
19 ἦς attracted 822.
22 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *a*.
25 ἔσονται ἐκπύοντες 375, 4.
29 ἐπὶ 634, 1, *b*.
32 οὐδεὶς—οὐδέ—οὐδέ 776, 7.
34 change of constr. . . . 705, 5.
35 μεσονυκτίῳ gen. 523.

CHAP. XIV.

1 ἐν δόλῳ 622, 3, *b*.
2 μή (sc. κρατήσωμεν) 895, *e*, 2.
3 κατὰ 628, 1, *b*.
4 πρὸς 638, III. 3, *b*.
— εἰς τί 625, 3, *a*.
— μύρου att. gen. 542, 5, II. *b*.
5 δηναρίῳ gen. 519.
9 εἰς 625, 1, *f*.
12 ἔθνον subject supp. 373, 7.
— θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμεν . . 417.
19 εἰς καθ' εἰς^b 629, 3, *h*.
— μή τι 873, 4.
21 καλὸν ἦν 858, 3.
24 ἐκχυνόμενον 709, 6, *ζ*.
25 οὐκέτι οὐ μή 747.
— ἐκ 621, 3, *l*.
27 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, *e*.
29 καὶ εἰ 861, 2.
— ἀλλά 773, *a*.
31 ἐκ περισσοῦ 621, 3, *d*.
— οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
36 τί θέλω 659, 9.
37 ὦραν acc. 577.
42 ἡγγικε perf. 399, 3.
49 καθ' ἡμέραν 629, 2, *c*.
— πρὸς ὑμᾶς 905, 3, *d*.
51 εἰς τις 659, 3.
54 ἀπὸ μακρόθεν 644.
— πρὸς 646, 3.
58 διὰ 627, 1, *b*.
64 θαυμάτου gen. 501.
69 ἐξ αὐτῶν 621, 3, *i*.

CHAP. XV.

1 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a*, *d*.
— τὸ πρωτὶ 456, 2, *b*.
6 κατὰ 629, 2, *b*.
7 οἵτινες 816, 7.
10 διὰ φθόνον 627, II. 3, *a*.
12 ποιῶ with double acc. 583.
14 τί γὰρ 786, 2.
20 ἐνέπαιξαν for plpf. . . 404.
24 ἐπ' αὐτά 635, 3, *a*.
— τίς τί 833, 1.
25 καὶ for δε 752.
38 εἰς δύο 625, 3, *d*.
39 ἐξ ἐναντίας 621, 1, *c*.
44 ἐθαύμασεν εἰ 804, 9.

CHAP. XVI.

2 τῆς μιᾶς gen. 523.

^a The notion whereby ἀνέχεσθαι, "to bear with," takes a genitive, is that of not allowing oneself to be overcome or worn out—the being superior to; as in κρείττων, or ἡσων Ἀλφης &c.

^b This nominative formula seems to have been formed from the phrase ἐν καθ' ἐν, like ὁς βούλει from ἐν βούλει, see §. 522. *Obs.* 11.

- 3 ἡμῖν dat. §. 598.
 4 γὰρ 786, *Obs.* 1.
 5 ἐν 622, 1, *e.*
 7 ὁμᾶς acc. 548, *Obs.* 1.
 18 οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
 20 διὰ 627, 1, 3, *d.*

LUKE I.

- 2 οἱ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς .. 436, 1, *d.*, 8.
 — λόγου attr. gen. 542, 5, II. *b.*
 5 ἐξ 621, 3, *k.*
 6 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, 5, I. *β.*
 8 ἐν τῇ τάξει 622, 3, *l.*
 9 τοῦ θυμιάσαι εἰσελθὼν 705, *Obs.* 1.
 10 ὥρα dat. 606.
 11 αὐτῷ dat. 611, *a.*
 — ἐκ 621, 1, *c.*
 12 ἐπὶ. 635, 3, *d.*, see 905, 3, *e.*
 14 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *c.*
 15 οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
 — Πνεύματος gen. 539.
 16 ἐπὶ 635, 1, *a.*
 17 ἐν πνεύματι 622, 3, *b.*
 — ἐπιστρέψαι inf. 609.
 — ἐν φρονήσει 645, 1, *a.*
 18 κατὰ τί 629, 3, *g.*
 20 ἔση σιωπῶν 375, 4.
 — καὶ μὴ δυναμένος 746, *Obs.*
 — ἡμέρας transpos. 822, *Obs.* 8.
 — ἀνθ' ὧν 619, *f.*, 822, *Obs.* 3.
 — εἰς 625, 2, *d.*
 21 ἐν τῷ χρονίζειν 622, 2.
 24 μήνας acc. 577.
 — αὐτήν 363, 4.
 25 μοι 599.
 27 φ' ὄνομα (ἦν supplied) 376, *d.*
 29 εἴη 802, *Obs.* 2.
 33 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a. a.*
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας 625, 2, *c.*
 36 αὐτῇ dat. 599, 1.
 39 μετὰ 636, 3, *a.*
 41 καὶ ἐγένετο 800, *Obs.*
 42 φωνή 483, *Obs.* 3.
 43 ἵνα ἔλθῃ 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 44 εἰς 625, *Obs.* 5.
 — ἐν ἀγαλλιάσει 622, 3, *b.*
 45 ἡ πιστεύσασα 605, 6, *b. a.*
 47 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 48 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a. e.*
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν 451, 2, *d.*
 49 ὁ δυνατός 451.
 50 εἰς γενεάς 625, 2, *c.*
 — τοῖς φοβουμένοις 599, 1.
 51 ἐν βραχίονι 622, 3, *b.*
 — διανοίᾳ dat. 605.
 53 κενούς pred. adj. 375, 5.
 54 παῖδος 536.
 — μνησθῆναι inf. 669.
 — ἐλέους gen. 515.
 55 πρός 638, III. 3, *b.*
 57 τῇ Ἐλισάβετ dat. 597.
 — τοῦ τεκεῖν 678, 3, *b.*
 58 μετ' αὐτῆς .. 636, 1, *b.*, see 905, *Obs.* 3.

- 59 ἐπὶ §. 635, 3, *n.*
 61 ὅτι 812, *Obs.* 8.
 — ὀνόματι dat. 603.
 62 τὸ τί ἂν θελοῖ 457, 3.
 65 ἐπὶ. 635, 1, *b.*, 905, 3, *a. e.*
 66 μετὰ 636, 1, *b.*
 70 διὰ 627, 1, 3, *c.*
 71 ἐξ 621, 1, *a. or* 3, *f.*
 72 ποιῆσαι inf. 669.
 — μετὰ 636, 1, *b.*, 905, *Obs.* 3.
 73 ὄρκον attraction 824, II. 4.
 — πρός 638, 3, *b.*
 — τοῦ δοῦναι .. 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 77 τοῦ δοῦναι 493, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, *b.*

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐγένετο 800, *Obs.*
 — παρὰ 637, I. 3, *γ.*
 2 πρώτῃ with gen 503, 3.
 3 ἕκαστος 478.
 4 ἥτις 816, 6.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, *a.*
 5 ἀπογράψασθαι 363, 6.
 7 αὐτοῖς 597.
 8 φυλακὰς acc. 563, 1.
 — νυκτός gen. 523.
 — ἐπὶ 905, 3, *a. a.*
 13 αἰνούτων number. 378, *a.*
 16 σπεύσαντες 698, *f.*
 17 πρὸς 632, 2, *b.*
 20 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 — οἰς attraction 822.
 21 καὶ 759, *Obs.* 3.
 22 κατὰ 629, 3, *a.*
 26 πρὶν ἰδῇ 848.
 — Κυρίου att. gen. 542, 5, viii. *b.*
 27 ἐν πνεύματι 622, 3, *d.*
 — τὸ εἰδισμένον 436, 2, *d.*
 — νόμου att. gen. 542, 5, viii. *b.*
 28 καὶ αὐτός 760, 2.
 — εἰς 625, 1, *a.*, 645.
 32 εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 — ἐθνῶν att. gen. 542, 5, II. *a. b.*
 33 ἦν θαυμάζοντες part. 393, 1.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 35 καὶ σοῦ δὲ αὐτῆς 769, 2.
 — ὅπως ἂν 810.
 36 ἀπό 620, 2, *c.*
 37 ἐτῶν gen. 523.
 — νύκτα acc. 577.
 38 ὥρα dat. 606.
 41 κατ' ἔτος 629, 2, *c.*
 43 ἔγνω 393, 1.
 44 ἄλθον ὁδόν 558, 1.
 45 μὴ εὐρόντες part. 697.
 46 ἐν μέσῳ 622, 3, *d.*
 48 ἡμῖν 602, 3.
 49 τί ἐτι 872, *Obs.* 1.
 — τοῖς τοῦ Πατρὸς. 436, *d.*, 5.
 52 σοφία 605, 4.

CHAP. III.

- 1 Ἰουδαίας gen. 505.
 2 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, i. *b.*

- 2 ἐπὶ §. 635, 1, *a.*
 3 μετανοίας att. gen. 542, 5, viii. *b.*
 — εἰς 635, 3, *a.*
 5 εἰς εὐθείαν 625, 3, *d.*
 — ellipse of ὁδόν 435, 1, *a.*, *β.*
 7 οὖν 737, 5.
 — Βαπτισθῆναι 669.
 8 ἐκ 620, 3, *k.*
 9 πρὸς 638, III. 1, *a.*, 646, 3.
 13 παρὰ 637, III. 3, *m.*
 — ὡμῖν dat. 587, 2.
 15 μήποτε εἴη 802, 8.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, *c.*
 18 πολλά καὶ ἕτερα 759, *Obs.* 2.
 19 ὑπό 639, I. 2, *a.*
 — περὶ 632, 2, *b.*
 — ὡν ἐποίησε 822, 2.
 20 ἐπὶ πᾶσι 634, 3, *h.*
 21 ἐγένετο ἀνεψχωθῆναι 669, 1.
 22 ἐν σοί 622, 3, *c.*
 23 ἐτῶν 523.
 — ἀρχόμενος 696.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἐν Πνεύματι 622, 3, *c.*
 2 ἡμέρας acc. 577.
 3 ἡν γέννηται. 803, *Obs.* 1, 1.
 4 ἐπ' ἄρτω 634, 3, *g.*
 — ὁ ἀνθρωπος 441, *β.*
 5 πᾶσας τὰς βασιλείας 454, 1, *β.*
 6 φ' ἂν θέλω 810.
 7 σοῦ 518, 2.
 9 ἐπὶ 646.
 10 τοῦ διαφυλάξαι 492, 2.
 11 ἐπὶ χειρῶν 633, 1, *a.*
 14 κατὰ 628, *d.*
 16 κατὰ 629, 3, *a.*
 20 αὐτῷ dat. 597.
 22 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 — χάριτος att. gen. 542, 5, iii.
 25 ἐπ' ἀφ' ἑλπίας 633, 3, *f.*
 — ἐπὶ 635, 2, *a.*
 26 εἰ μή=but. 860, 5, *b.*
 27 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 29 εἰς 635, 3, *a.*
 30 διὰ 627, 1, *b.*
 31 ἦν διδάσκων 375, 4.
 32 ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ 622, 3, *b.*
 34 τί ἡμῖν 590, *Obs.* 2.
 — τίς for ὅστις 877, *Obs.* 2.
 35 εἰς 625, 1, *a.*
 36 ἐπὶ 903, 3, *a. c.*
 42 τοῦ μὴ πορεύεσθαι. 493, 3.

CHAP. V.

- 1 τοῦ ἀκοῦειν 493, 2.
 — παρὰ 637, III. 1, *c.*
 3 Σίμωνος gen. 518, 2.
 — ἐκ 621, 1, *b.*
 5 διὰ 627, I. 2, *a.*
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, *a.*
 7 τοῦ συλλαβεσθαι 492, 3, see 803, *Obs.* 1.
 9 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 — ᾗ attraction 822.

- 10 Σίμωνι §. 590, 2.
 — ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν . . . 456, 2, b.
 12 ellipse of ἦν . . . 895, Obs. 1.
 14 change to oratio recta 802, Obs. 7.
 — περί 632, 2, c.
 17 ἐγένετο 669, Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 525, 3, or Obs. 2.
 19 μὴ εὐρόντες 746, 1, and Obs.
 — πολας gen. (ὁδοῦ sc.) . . 522.
 20 ἀφένονται form 284.
 24 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου att. gen. 542, 5, ii. B.
 — article 446, B.
 25 ἐφ' ᾧ 634, 1, 817, 5.
 26 λέγοντες ὅτι . . . 802, Obs. 8.
 34 μή 873, 4.
 36 εἰ δὲ μήγε 860.

CHAP. VI.

- 3 οὐδέ 776, 7.
 — οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ . . . 436, 1, d.
 4 ἔξεστι—εἰ μὴ ἱερεῖς . . . 674.
 5 καί 760, 1.
 7 εἰ 877, b.
 — αὐτοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, ii. c.
 4.
 11 τῷ Ἰησοῦ dat. . . . 602, 3.
 12 ἐγένετο—ἐξηλθεν 800, Obs.
 — Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, II. c.
 4.
 13 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 — a participial construction 708, Obs., 905, 6.
 17 ἀπό 620, 3, h.
 19 παρὰ 637, I. 2, a.
 20 εἰς 625, 1, d.
 22 οἱ ἄνθρωποι 446, B.
 23 κατὰ ταῦτα . . . 629, 3, g.
 27 ἀλλὰ 774.
 28 ὑπὲρ 630, I. 2, d.
 29 ἐπὶ 635, 3, d.
 — ἀπό 620, 1, b.
 34 παρ' ὧν 822, Obs. 4.
 35 ὁπίσθου att. gen. 542, 5, II. a.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 38 μέτρῳ dat. 603, 2.
 40 ὑπὲρ 630, II. 3, b.
 42 ἄφες ἐκβάλλω 417.
 — Βλέπων part. . . . 697, b.
 44 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 45 τὸ ἀγαθόν 436, 2, d. I.
 47 nom. 477, I.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 εἰς 625, 1, c.
 4 παρέξει fut. 406, 5, or 413, I.
 5 ἡμῖν dat. 598.
 7 εἰπέ λόγῳ 548, Obs. 8.
 8 ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν 639, III. 3, a.
 — ὅπ' ἐμαυτόν . . . 639, III. 3, a.

- 9 αὐτόν acc. §. 493, Obs. 4.
 12 asyndeton 792, 1, a.
 13 ἐπ' αὐτῇ 634, 3, d.
 16 ἐγγήγερται perf. . . . 399, 3.
 21 τὸ βλέπειν 678, a.
 24 Ἰωάννου att. gen. 542, 5, ii. d.
 30 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 3.
 — μὴ βαπτισθέντες part. 697, a.
 31 γενεᾶς att. gen. . . . 542, 5, viii. b.
 35 ἀπό 620, 3, d.
 37 ἦτις 816, 7.
 — ὅτι ἀνάκειται 886, 2.
 38 παρὰ 637, III. 1, d.
 41 δανειστῇ dat. 597.
 43 ellipse of οὗτος . . . 817, 4.
 44 ἐπὶ 635, 3, c.
 45 ἀφ' ἧς (ἡρας) . . . 620, 2, a.
 — καταφιλοῦσα part. . . 688.
 47 οὗ χάριν 621, Obs. 2.
 50 εἰς εἰρήνην 625, 3, d.

CHAP. VIII.

- 4 διὰ 627, I. 3, f.
 5 τοῦ σπείραι 493.
 13 πρὸς καιρόν 638, III. 2, b.
 15 ἐν ὑπομονῇ 622, 3, b.
 22 ἐν μιᾷ τῶν ἡμερῶν . . 622, 2.
 23 συνεπληροῦντο subj. supplied 893.
 26 ἦτις 816, Obs. 8.
 27 αὐτῷ—αὐτῷ 658, 2.
 33 κατὰ 628, 1, a.
 34 κατὰ 629, 1, b.
 42 ὡς ἐτῶν 523.
 46 ἐξελευθούσαν 665, 1.
 47 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 627, 3, a, 877, Obs. 3.
 52 αὐτὴν acc. 566, Obs.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐπὶ 905, 3.
 3 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — ἀνὰ 624, Obs.
 — ἔχειν inf. 671, a.
 5 ὅσοι—ἐάν τινες . . . 829, 2.
 — καί 760, 1.
 — ἐπ' αὐτούς 635, 3, b.
 7 ὑπὸ τιῶν 639, I. 2, a.
 8 ἄλλων (ὅσο supplied) 650, e, 4.
 10 πόλεως att. gen. 542, viii. a.
 13 εἰ μή with conj. 854, Obs. 1.
 17 τὸ περισσεύσαν . . 436, d, 1.
 — κόφινος appos. 467, Obs. 6.
 22 ἀπὸ 620, 3, d.
 23 καθ' ἡμέραν 629, 2, c.
 25 κερδήσας conditional part. 697, c.
 26 μέ acc. 550, b.
 27 ἕως ἄν 846.

- 28 ἐγένετο—ἡμέραι . . . §. 386.
 30 ὁλίγες 816, 6.
 33 ποιήσωμεν 416.
 — μὴ εἰδώς 746, and Obs.
 36 ἐν τῷ γενέσθαι . . . 678, c.
 40 ἠδυνήθησαν form 171, Obs. 1.
 41 πρὸς 638, III. 1, d.
 — ὁμῶν (see Mark ix. 19.)
 44 εἰς τὰ ὅτα 625, 1, Obs. 5.
 45 ῥῆμα acc. 551, 2.
 46 τὸ τίς κ. τ. λ. . . . 457, Obs.
 47 παιδίον gen. 536.
 — παρ' ἐαυτῷ 637, 2.
 48 ἐπὶ 634, e.
 50 ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 51 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι 803, Obs. 1, i.
 55 οἶον for ὁποῖον 877, Obs. 2.
 — πνεύματος gen. . . . 518, 2, a.
 58 πού κληρῶ 417, 877, Obs. 2.

CHAP. X.

- 2 ἐστὶ supplied 376.
 — Κυρίου gen. 529, Obs.
 6 εἰρήνης att. gen. . . 542, 5, viii. b.
 17 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 21 τῷ πνεύματι 605, 4.
 22 ὑπὸ 639, 2, a.
 31 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 32 κατὰ } 629, 1, c.
 33 κατὰ }
 35 ἐπὶ τὴν αὔριον . . . 905, 3, a, d.
 36 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 37 μετ' αὐτοῦ 636, 1, b.
 39 τῇδε dat. 597.
 40 περὶ 632, 3.
 42 ἦτις 816, Obs. 8.

CHAP. XI.

- 3 τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν . . 456, 2, b., 624, 2, Obs.
 4 καὶ γὰρ 786, Obs. 8.
 5 μεσπονοκτίον gen. . . 523.
 6 ἐξ ὁδοῦ 621, 2, b.
 7 εἰς 873, 4.
 8 εἰ καί 802.
 — οὐ δώσει 744, Obs.
 — ὅσων 529.
 9 αἰτεῖτε καὶ κ. τ. λ. 420, Obs. 2.
 — ὅντα omitted . . . 376, Obs. 1.
 11 τίνα—τὸν πατέρα—article, 447, Obs. 1.
 — αἰτήσῃ with double acc. 83.
 — form of sent. 881, I., 883, 3.
 — apodosis 860, 9., 852, 4.
 — μόδι 873, 4.
 — ἀντί 618, 2, c.
 19 nom. position of . . 477, 1.
 32 εἰς 625, 3, d.
 35 μή—ἐστίν 816, Obs. 2.
 41 ἐλεημοσύνην δότε . . 375, 6.
 300, 1.

* It seems as if ἐλεεόμενος belonged to some such notion as εὐδιδασκε, which is broken off by the introduction of the circumstances of the teaching, and deferred till v. 20, ἐλεγε.

48 ἀρα .. §. 784, α., 787, *Obs.*
 49 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, v. viii. α.
 51 ἀπό..... 620, 2, β.

CHAP. XII.

1 ἐν οἷς..... 622, 2.
 2 οὐδέν supplied to κρουτόν,
 893, β.
 3 ἀνθ' ὧν 618, 2, f.
 — πρὸς τὸ οὐς..... 638, 1, d.
 4 ἀπό..... 620, 3, h.
 6 ἀσπαρίων gen..... 519.
 7 στρουθίων gen..... 503.
 10 εἰς... 625, 3, β. and 1. α.
 14 ἐφ' ὧμας..... 905, 3, α. α.
 19 εἰς..... 625, 2, *Obs.* 3.
 20 ἀπαιτοῦσιν... 373, 7, 397, β.
 — τίνι..... 597.
 21 ἐαυτῶ..... 599, 1.
 22 ψυχῇ..... 596, 6.
 — φάγητε conj. del. ... 417.
 24 καί..... 760.
 32 nom. for voc..... 476, 6.
 36 πότε for ὅποτε. 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — ἐλθόντος—αὐτῶ..... 710, c.
 40 ἢ ὥρα..... 812, 2.
 41 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, e.
 42 ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, h.
 — τοῦ διδόναι..... 492.
 44 ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, c.
 47 πολλὰς acc..... 545, 3.
 48 παντὶ transp. 824, II. *Obs.* 1.
 — παρέθετο..... 373, 7.
 52 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, β.
 57 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν..... 620, 3, e.

CHAP. XIII.

1 μετὰ 636, *Obs.* 1.
 2 παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.
 7 ἐτη acc..... 577.
 — ἱνατί..... 882, 1.
 9 aposiopesis..... 810, 3, c.
 — εἰς..... 625, 2, β.
 15 interrog. sent. 872, *Obs.* 1.
 16 ἰδοὺ 798, 2.
 19 εἰς..... 625, 1, α.
 22 κατά..... 629, 1, β.
 34 διὰ τρόπον 580, 2.
 35 χρόνος supplied from ὅτε,
 373, 3.
 — ὅτε εἶπτε 842, 2.

CHAP. XIV.

1 καί..... 800, *Obs.*
 5 form of sent..... 698, *Obs.* 5.
 13 asyndeton 792, 1, α.
 18 ἀπὸ μιᾶς (ἰδοῦ) .. 620, 3, e.
 26 εἰ—οὐ—μισεῖ (= φιλεῖ, cf.
 Matt. x. 37) 744, *Obs.*
 31 ἐν 622, 3, β.
 32 τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην.. 436, d. 5.,
 638, III. 3, α.

CHAP. XV.

4 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, α.
 — ἔως..... 846.

5 χαίρων §. 698, β.
 7 χαρὰ ἔσται—ἤ.. 779, *Obs.* 3.
 13 οὐ πολλὰς 738, *Obs.* 3.
 15 ἐκολλήθη pass. for middle,
 367, 2.

16 ἀπό..... 620, 3, c.
 17 ἄρτων gen..... 539, 1.
 18 ἀναστάς part.. 698, *Obs.* 1.
 21 εἰς..... 625, 3, β. 1, α.
 22 ὅτε—εἰς..... 625, 1, e.
 26 τί εἴη ταῦτα orat. obl. 802,
 Obs. 3, and 7.

CHAP. XVI.

2 τί τοῦτο..... 881, 1.
 4 ἔγνω..... 403.
 8 ἀδικίας attr. gen. } 542, 5,
 — φωτός } viii. β.
 — ὑπέρ..... 631, II. 3, β.
 9 εἰς.....
 13 ἀνέξεται 406, 5.
 15 ἐστὶ supplied..... 376.
 20 πρὸς..... 646.
 24 ὕδατος..... 540, *Obs.* 2.
 26 ἐπὶ πᾶσι..... 634, 3, h.
 — ἡμῶν gen..... 526.

CHAP. XVII.

1 δι' οὗ 627, I. 3, c.
 2 λυσitelεί εἰ..... 853, 2, α.
 3 ἐαυτοῖς 654, 2, β.
 9 μὴ 873, 4.
 15 μετὰ 636, 3, α.
 20 ἔρχεται pres..... 397, β.
 21 ἐρούσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.
 24 ἐκ τῆς (μοίρας) 436, β, 621,
 1, d.
 — ὑπό..... 639, III. 1, c.
 27 ἔχρι ἥς ἡμέρας.. 824, II. 2.
 30 ἔσται ἡ ἡμέρα. 824, II. 2, c.
 35 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό..... 635, 1, β.

CHAP. XVIII.

1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 3 ἀπό..... 620, 1, β.
 4 ἐπὶ χρόνον..... 635, 2, β.
 5 εἰς τέλος 625, 2, β.
 7 οὐ μὴ 748, *Obs.* 4.
 — ἡμέρας gen..... 543.
 8 nominative 477, 1.
 9 ὅτι εἰς δίκαιοι 886, 2.
 12 τοῦ σαββάτου gen..... 523.
 13 ἀμαρτωλῶ dat..... 596.
 14 ἤ..... 779, *Obs.* 3, β.
 16 ποιῶτων gen..... 518, 2, α.
 18 τοῖστας part..... 609, c.
 27 παρὰ..... 637, II. 1.
 41 τί θέλεις ποιῶσω 417.

CHAP. XIX.

2 δνόματι καλούμενος .. 548,
 Obs. 8.
 — ἦν supplied..... 895, *Obs.* 1.
 — αὐτός—οὗτος.. 655, *Obs.* 2.
 3 ἀπό..... 620, 3, e.
 7 παρὰ..... 639, II. 1.

8 τινός §. 501.
 15 καὶ ἐγένετο—καί.. 800, *Obs.*
 23 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, d.
 37 πρὸς 638, III. 1, β.
 41 καὶ γε 735, 10.
 48 τὸ τί 457.

CHAP. XX.

9 χρόνος acc..... 577.
 19 πρὸς..... 638, 1, β.
 21 ἐπ' ἀληθείας ... 633, 3, f.
 37 ἐπὶ..... 633, 1, c.
 38 αὐτῶ 599.
 47 προφάσει 603.

CHAP. XXI.

4 ἐκ 621, 3, i.
 6 ταῦτα ἀ θεωρεῖτε, 581, 1, 700,
 Obs. 1.
 8 βλέπετε μὴ 814.
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, c.
 10 ἐξ ὧν 621, 3, i.
 19 ἐν ὑπομονῇ..... 622, 3, k.
 22 τοῦ πλησθῆναι 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 30 ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν..... 620, 3, f.
 32 ἔως ἄν..... 846.

CHAP. XXII.

2 γάρ..... 786, *Obs.* 1.
 15 ἐπιθυμία 545, *Obs.* 8, 899, 1.
 19 ὑπέρ 630, 2, β.
 — εἰς..... 625, 3, α.
 — ἐμὴν..... 652, *Obs.* 6.
 20 ἐν 612, 3, β.
 — ἐκχυρόμενον pres. part. 705,
 6, f.
 22 κατά 629, 3, α.
 — δι' οὗ 627, 1, 3, c.
 24 τίς—δοκεῖ pres ind. 886, 2.
 26 οὐχ οὕτως, sc. ποιεῖτε 895,
 4.
 30 ἐπὶ 633, 1, c.
 31 τοῦ σιναῖσαι 492, 2.
 32 περὶ 632, 3, β.
 — πρὶν ἀπαρτήσῃ 848.
 — μὴ 749, 1.
 41 λίθου βολήν acc. .. 580, 2.,
 578.
 49 εἰ..... 877, β.

CHAP. XXIII.

1 πληθὸς ἤγαγεν ... 378, α.
 5 ἀρξάμενος 696, 1.
 8 ἐξ ἱκανοῦ 621, 3, d.
 15 αὐτῶ dat..... 611, α.
 22 τί γάρ..... 786, 2.
 28 ἐπ' ἐμέ.. 635, 3, d., 905, c.
 33 διὰ μὲν—διὰ δέ..... 816, 3, β.
 34 αὐτοῖς..... 588.
 38 ἐπ' αὐτῶ..... 634, 3, c. or i.
 45 μίσον adverbial... 714, α.
 48 ἐπὶ..... 636, 3, α.
 52 οὗτος 658, 1.
 53 negatives 747.
 54 παρασκευῇ αριθμ. ... 435, e.
 56 σάββατον acc. 577.

CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 ὄρθρου §. 523.
 5 μετὰ 636, 1, a.
 12 πρὸς αὐτὸν 638, 3, b.
 16 τοῦ ἐπεγνώαι. 803, Obs. 3.
 17 καὶ ἔστε for ὄντες. 705, 5.
 21 οἱ αὐτοὶ ἔστιν 886, 2.
 — σύν 623, Obs. 3.
 — ἄγει (sc. χρόνος) 373, 3.
 22 ὀρθρῆαι 714, d.
 25 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 27 ἀρξάμενος 697, Obs. 1.
 29 πρὸς 638, III. 2, a.
 42 ἀπό 620, 3, c.
 49 πατρός attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.

ST. JOHN I.

- 1 ὁ λόγος article emphatic 447, a.
 — πρὸς 905, 3, d.
 — Θεός without art. 447, Obs. 4.
 3 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, c.
 — οὐδέ 776, 7.
 — γέγονεν 399, 3.
 6 παρὰ 637, I. i.
 — asyndeton 792.
 7 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 8 περί 632, 1.
 11 τὰ ἴδια 436, d. 4.
 12 οἱ τοὶ ἑλαβον—αὐτοῖς 817, Obs. 10.
 — εἰς 625, 3, b.
 13 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — σαρκὸς attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 14 ἐν 622, 1, b.
 — παρὰ 637, I. i.
 — μονογενοῦς without article 447, 2.
 15 μου gen. 526.
 16 ἐκ 621, 3, i. or l.
 — ἀντί 618, 3, b.
 18 ἔδρακε perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 — εἰς 647, b.
 — ἑκείνος 658, 1.
 21 τί οὖν 737, b.
 — δ προφήτης 447, 1, b. 902, 1.
 24 ἐκ 621, 3, i.
 29 κόσμου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.
 30 διὰ τοῦτο 627, 3, a.
 33 ἐκ' αὐτόν 905, 3, b.
 34 perfects 399, Obs. 5.
 40 παρ' αὐτῶν 637, II.
 — ἡμέραν acc. 577.
 41 παρὰ 639, I. 2, a.
 42 πρῶτος for πρῶτον 714, 1, b.
 44 τῇ ἐπαύριον 436, γ.
 49 πρὸ τοῦ φωνήσαι 678, b.
 52 ἀπ' ἁρτί 644.

CHAP. II.

- 1 τῇ definite, referring to τῇ ἐπαύριον (i. 44.) 447, 1, d.

G2. GE. VOL. I.

- 1 Γαλιλαίας attr. gen. 542, 5, vi. b.
 2 ἐκλήθη number. 393, 2, i.
 — εἰς 625, 1, c.
 4 τὶ ἐμοὶ κ. τ. λ. 590, I. 2.
 — μου attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. b.
 5 δ τι ἄν 830, 4.
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — ἀνὰ 618, Obs. 5.
 7 ὅστος gen. 539, 1.
 10 μεθυσθῶσι aor. subj. 842, 6.
 — asyndeton 792, c.
 11 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 13 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.

- 15 ἐκ 621, 3, i.
 22 ὃ εἶπεν 822.
 23 ἐν 622, 2.
 24 ἑαυτὸν 363, 4.
 — διὰ 627, II. 2, a.
 25 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου article 447, 1, β.

CHAP. III.

- 1 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
 — Νικηθῆμος ὄνομα αὐτῶ 475, Obs. 1.
 2 νυκτός 523.
 — διδάσκαλος pred. subst. 375, 5.
 — Θεός article .. 448, Obs. 4.
 — μετ' αὐτοῦ 636, 1, b.
 3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 4 μή 873, 4.
 5 ἐκ with two nouns 650, Obs.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 8 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 706, 6, c. 8.
 10 ὁ διδάσκαλος emphatic art. 448, 1, b.
 12 τὰ ἐπίγεια 436, 2, d. 4.
 13 εἰ μή 860, 5.
 16 ὥστε—ἔδωκεν 803, 1.
 21 ἐν Θεῷ 623, 3, l.
 25 ἐκ 621, 3, b.
 — μετὰ 636, 1, a.
 26 οὗτος 658.
 28 μοι 598.
 29 χαρὰ χαίρει 548, Obs. 8.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 32 perf. and aorist 405, 5.
 34 ἐκ μέτρου 621, 3, d.
 35 ἐν 645, 1, a.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 καίτοιγε 735, 6.
 — αὐτός 656, d.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, c. or 2, b.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 1, a.
 7 ἀντλήσαι inf. 669.
 9 παρὰ 637, I. 2, γ.
 10 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, i. β.
 12 μή 873, 4.
 13 ἐκ 621, 3, l. or i.
 14 οὐ 822.
 — οὐ μή 748, Obs. 4.

- 14 εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα .. §. 625, 2, a.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 17 εἶπας οἱ 802, Obs. 8.
 23 ἐν πνεύματι 622, b.
 27 ἐπὶ τοῦτο 634, 2, b.
 — μετὰ 636, 1, a.
 31 ἐν τῷ μεταξύ 612, 2.
 34 ἴνα ποῖα 803, Obs. 1.
 35 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 38 ὁ acc. 548, 2, e.
 40 παρ' αὐτοῖς 637, II.
 47 ἦκει pres. 886, 2.
 52 ἄραν 898, 2.

CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐπὶ 634, 1, b.
 3 asyndeton 467, 6.
 4 κατὰ καιρὸν 629, 2, b.
 — ἐν 645.
 — οὖν 737, 1.
 — ὃ κατελχετο νοσήματι 824, II. 2.
 5 ἦν 577.
 7 ἐν 622, 2.
 11 ἐκείνος emphatic 658, 1.
 13 τίς for ὅστις .. 877, Obs. 2.
 19 ἀπ' αὐτοῦ 620, 3, d.
 23 ὁ μή τιμῶν 746.
 27 υἱὸς ἀνθρώπου without art. 905, 4, a.
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 35 πρὸς ἄραν .. 638, III. 2, b.
 41 ἔγγικα 399, Obs. 1.
 45 ὡμῶν gen. 568.
 46 conditional sentence. 856.

CHAP. VI.

- 2 ἑώρακ number 378, a.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 3, c.
 6 πειράζων 648, f.
 7 θηναρίων gen. 519.
 9 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 1.
 10 ἀριθμόν acc. 578.
 13 βεβρωκέντων dat. 599.
 18 ἀνέμου gen. 483, Obs. 3.
 19 σταδίου acc. 578.
 — θεωροῦσι 396, 2.
 21 ἐπὶ 646.
 24 οὐκ ἔστιν 886, 2.
 27 βρώσιν acc. 576, 2.
 28 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. c.
 3, or viii. b.
 43 μετ' ἀλλήλων 636, 1.
 45 Θεοῦ gen. 483, Obs. 3.
 46 παρὰ 637, I. 1.
 — οὗτος emphatic 658, 1.
 51 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 56 ἐν ἐμοὶ 622, Obs. 3.
 62 ἐὰν οὖν aposiopesis 860, 3, c.
 66 ἐκ τούτου 621, 2, b.
 70 τοὺς δώδεκα 451, 1.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 περιεπάτει impft. .. 402, 2,

- 2 ἡ σκηνοπηγία app. . §. 435, Obs. 2.
 3 οὖν 737, 3, and Obs.
 4 καί 752.
 5 ἐπίστευον (sc. at that time) 402, 1.
 — οὐδέ 760.
 8 ἀναβαίνω pres. 397, b.
 13 μίμτοι 730, a.
 — παρηγοία dat. 604.
 — διὰ 627, II, 3, a.
 16 τοῦ πέμψαντος gen. 518, 2, a.
 17 ἀπό 620, 3, e.
 22 οὐχ ὅτι 762, 2, b.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 24 κατ' ὤψιν 629, 3, g.
 — κρίσιν acc. 568.
 25 ζητοῦσιν nom. suppl. 373, 7.
 26 μήποτε 873, 4.
 29 παρ' οὐτοῦ 617, I.
 30 τῆν χεῖρα 354, Obs.
 31 ὧν 822.
 33 χρόνον acc. 577.
 — καί 752.
 35 διασποράν τῶν Ἑλλήνων 441, e.
 37 τῇ μεγάλῃ app. 458, Obs. 2.
 41 μὴ γὰρ 781, Obs. 1., 873, 4.
 — ἔρχεται pres. 395, 1.
 40 ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου(?) (τινὲς) 893, c.
 43 διὰ 627, II, 3, a.
 40 εἰς number 378, a.
 50 νυκτός 523.

CHAP. VIII.

- 2 ὄρθου gen. 523.
 4 ἐπαυτοφώρῃ 634, 3, 9.
 5 οὖν 737, 6.
 6 δακτύλῃ dat. 607.
 — εἰς 625, 1, e.
 7 ἐρωτῶντες part. 687.
 — ἐπ' αὐτῇ 634, 3, b.
 9 ὑπό 631, I, 2, a.
 — εἰς καθείς 805, Obs. 5.
 — κατελείφθῃ agreement 393, 1.
 10 γυναικός gen. 524, 2.
 12 οὐ μή 748, Obs. 12.
 — ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii, a.
 15 καί ἐάν 759, 2.
 16 δε position of. 765, Obs.
 — verb supplied 376, Obs. 1.
 21 ἐν τῇ ἀμαρτίᾳ 622, 3, d.
 23 ἐκ τῶν κάτω 621, 3, κ.
 25 τὴν ἀρχὴν 580, 2.
 27 πατέρ, acc. 583.
 29 αὐτὰ dat. 594, 4.
 41 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 51 ἐγνώκαμεν pref. 399, Obs. 5.
 — θανάτου 537.
 54 οὐδέν 381, Obs. 3.
 55 ὡμῶν gen. 507.
 56 ἵνα ἴδῃ 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 59 ἐκρύβη 367, 2.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐκ γενετῆς §. 621, 2, a.
 4 ἔως ἐστίν 847, 2.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, l.
 7 εἰς 646.
 — οὖν 737, 3.
 18 ἔως θτου 527, Obs. 1.
 21 λαλήσει fut. 413, 1.
 24 ἐκ δευτέρου 621, 3, d.
 30 ἐν τούτῳ 622, 3, i.
 31 ἀμαρτωλῶν gen. 485.
 32 sentence as nom. 372, f.
 39 εἰς κρίμα 625, 3, a.

CHAP. X.

- 1 ἐκεῖνος emphatic 658.
 3 τούτῳ dat. 598.
 — κατ' ὄνομα 619, 3, g.
 5 οὐ μή 748, Obs. 1.
 11 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a. or b.
 12 οὐ 518, 2.
 13 οὐ μέλει const. 496, Obs. 2, and 3.
 16 ἐκ 621, 3, k.
 — αἰνυδeton 792, d.
 21 δαιμονιζομένου 518, 3.
 22 τὰ ἐγκαίνια 355, Obs. 1.
 25 τὰ ἔργα nom. 477, 1.
 33 περί 632, I, 3, c.
 37 εἰ οὐ ποιῶ 744, Obs. 2.
 39 χειρός number 354, Obs.

CHAP. XI.

- 1 ἀπό 620, 3, b.
 3 ἐν φιλεῖς sentence, as subject to verb, 373, b.
 4 πρὸς 638, 3, a.
 — ὑπέρ 631, I, 3, a.
 — διὰ 627, I, 3, d.
 5 τὴν Μάρθαν 450, 1.
 7 ἔκειτα μετὰ τούτο 898, 2.
 — ἄγωμεν conj. 416.
 13 ὕψους attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. b, b.
 15 δι' ὡμῶν 627, II, 3, a.
 18 ἀπό 620, 1, d.
 31 διὰ ὑπάγει pres. 802, Obs. 8.
 32 εἰς 625, 1, b.
 33 τὰ πνεύματι 605, 4.
 — εαυτόν 363, 4.
 39 οὕς subj. supplied. 373, 3.
 43 φωνῇ dat. 603.
 47 τί ποιοῦμεν 397, a.
 49 ἐνιαυτοῦ gen. 523.
 56 μετ' ἀλλήλων 636, 1, a.
 57 ποῦ ἐστὶ 886, 2.

CHAP. XII.

- 1 πρὸ 905, 8.
 5 θηναρίων gen. 519.
 12 ὄχλος—ἀκούσαντες 378, a.
 13 τὰ βατα 442, b.
 16 ἐπ' αὐτῷ 634, 3, i.

- 36 ἐκρύβη §. 367, 2.
 42 μέντοι 730, a.
 43 ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. 542, 5, i. b.

CHAP. XIII.

- 1 ἵνα μεταβῇ 802, Obs. 1, 3.
 — εἰς τέλος 625, Obs. 1.
 9 verb supplied. 895, 1, e.
 10 λελουμένος 705, 6, c. d.
 15 ὡμῶν 598.
 27 τάχιον 784, 1.

CHAP. XIV.

- 2 ἐτοιμάσαι inf. 669.
 — ὡμῶν dat. 598.
 3 ἔρχομαι pres. 397, b.
 6 δι' ἐμοῦ 627, 1.
 13 ἐν τῷ νύφ 622, 3, c. or e.
 17 παρ' ὡμῶν 739, II.
 18 ὀφρανοῦ pred. subst. 375, 6.
 21 ὑπό 639, 2, a.
 26 διδάξει with doub. acc. 583.
 — ὑπομνήσει double acc. 583.

CHAP. XV.

- 2 ἐν ἐμοί 622, d.
 6 ἐβλήθη aor. 403, 1.
 — συνάγουσιν subj. supplied, 373, 7.
 — καίεται nom. suppl. 373, 3.
 24 εἶχουσαν(?) form 192, 9.

CHAP. XVI.

- 8 περί 632, I, 2, b.
 16 μικρόν—ἐστι omitted. 376.
 — καί for ὅτε 752.
 17 τινὲς supplied. 893, c.
 20 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.

CHAP. XVII.

- 2 σαρκός attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. a.
 — πᾶν transp. 824, II, 2, b.
 5 πρὸ τοῦ εἶναι 678, b.
 9 περί ὧν 632, 2, b., 822, Obs. 3.
 17 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ 622, 3, b.
 19 ὑπέρ 631, 2, a. or e.
 24 θέλω ἵνα ὅσιν 803, Obs. 1, 1.
 26 ἡγάπησας double acc. 583.

CHAP. XVIII.

- 3 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 — ἔρχεται pres. 395, 2.
 16 πρὸς 638, II, 1, b.
 — ἀρχιερεὶ dat. 590, 1.
 17 καὶ εἰ 873, 4.
 20 συνέρχονται 395, 1.
 31 κατά 629, 3, a.
 37 εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. XIX.

- 7 υἱόν pred. subst. 375, 6.
 11 οὐκ εἶχες without ἂν 858, 1.

* This seems to get the sense of *about*, from the 15 stades being viewed as the lowest point whence the numbering begins—it might fall under the analogy of §. 622, 1, d.

12 ἐκ τούτου . . . 5. 621, 2, d.
— Καίσαρος attr. gen. 542, 5,
ii. c. i.
23 ἐκ τῶν ἄνωθεν . . . 456, 2, a.,
621, 1, b.
— δι' ὅλου . . . 627, 1, b.
24 τίνος ἐσται . . . 518, 2, a.
— ἐπὶ . . . 635, 3, c.
29 ὅξους . . . 559, 2.
34 ἐξῆλθεν number . . . 393, 1.
42 διδ . . . 627, II. 3, a.

CHAP. XX.

1 ἡμέρα supplied . . 436, a. β.
— βλέπει pres. . . 395, 2.
3 number of verb. . . 393, 1.
5 μέντοι . . . 730, a.
8 πρῶτος . . . 714, b.
11 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 1, d.
12 ἐν λευκοῖς . . . 436, γ.
— πρὸς . . . 638, II. 1, b.
17 μοῦ gen. . . 536.
18 κύριος supplied . . . 893.
19 εἰς . . . 646.
23 ἁμαρτίαι supplied . . . 891.
31 double apposition. . . 467, 6.

CHAP. XXI.

1 ἐαυτὸν . . . 363, 4.
— ἐπὶ . . . 633, 1, c.
6 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, c.
8 πλοιαρίῳ dat. . . 604, 2.
— ἀπό . . . 620, 1, d.
— ἰχθύων . . . 542, 5, vii. c.
10 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, c.
21 οὗτος δι' τί . . . 897.
22 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.
23 εἰς . . . 625, 1, f.
25 ἄτινα . . . 816, γ.
— καθ' ἐν . . . 629, 3, h.
— apodosis . . . 852, 4.

ACTS I.

1 ἐποίησάμην midd. . . 363, 6.
— ὦν . . . 822.
2 ἥς ἡμέρας . . . 822, Obs. 8.
— διδ . . . 627, I. 3, c.
3 ἐαυτὸν . . . 363, 4.
— ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.
— διδ . . . 627, 1, a.
— τὰ περὶ κ. τ. λ. . . 436, d. 6.
4 πατρός att. gen. . . 542, 5,
i. b.
5 οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς 738, Obs. 3.
6 εἰ . . . 877, b.
7 ὁμῶν gen. . . 518, 2.
— ἐν . . . 622, 3, h.
8 ἐσχάτου gen. . . 527, Obs. 1.
— τῆς γῆς attr. gen. . . 542, 5,
vi. b.
10 καὶ ἰδοὺ . . . 757, 3.
11 ὃν τρόπον . . . 824, II. 2.
13 Ἰακώβου (ἀδελφός suppl.)
436, b.
15 ἐν μέσῳ . . . 623, 1, a.

15 ἀδελφῶν gen. . . 5. 527.
— ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό . . . 635, 2, b.
16 διδ . . . 627, 3, d.
— συλλαβοῦσιν dat. . . 596, 2.
17 διακονίας attr. gen. 542, viii.
b.
18 ἐκ . . . 621, 2, d.
— μέσος remote attributive,
375, 5.
19 αἵματος attr. gen. . . 542, 5,
viii. b.
21 ἀνδρῶν gen. . . 534.
— ἐφ' ἡμᾶς . . . 635, 1, b.
22 ἀπό . . . 620, 2, d.
24 ὅν for ὄντινα . . 877, Obs. 2.
— ὅνα ὄν . . . 881, 1.
25 λαβεῖν inf. . . } . . . 669.
— πορευθῆναι inf. }
26 ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3, b.
— μετὰ . . . 636, 1, b.

CHAP. II.

1 ἐν τῷ συμπληροῦσθαι 622, 2.
2 ὡσερ . . . 704.
3 πυρός attr. gen. 542, 5, vii.
a.
4 Πνεύματος gen. . . 539.
6 διαλέκτῳ dat. . . 603.
12 ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον . . 380, 3.
13 γλεῦκος . . . 539.
— εἰς pres. . . 886, 2.
17 καὶ ἔσται—ἐκχεῶ 800, Obs.
— ἐπὶ . . . 620, 3, c.
— ἐπὶ . . . 905, 3, b.
— ἐνυπνίοις dat. . . 548, Obs. 8.
19 αἶμα app. . . 467.
20 κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
22 λόγους acc. . . 483, Obs. 1.
— ἐπὶ . . . 620, 3, d.
— εἰς . . . 625, 1, f.
23 τούτου . . . 658.
— βουλῇ dat. . . 603.
— διδ . . . 627, I. 3, d.
— διὰ παντός . . . 627, 2, a.
26 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι . . . 634, 3, c. fin.
27 εἰς ἄδου . . . 625, 1, e.
28 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β.
or viii. b.
— εὐφροσύνης gen. . . 539.
29 ἐξόν—ἔστιν suppl. 376, Obs.
I.
— ἐν ἡμῖν . . . 622, b.
30 ἔρρω ὡμοσεν . . . 548, Obs. 8.
— ἐκ . . . 621, 3, a.
31 εἰς ἄδου . . . 625, Obs. 1.
33 δεξιᾷ dat. . . 605.
— παρὰ . . . 637, I. 3, γ.
38 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, a.
— εἰς . . . 625, 3, c.
39 ὑμῖν dat. . . 597.
— εἰς μακρὰν 376, Obs. 1., 625,
3, d.
— ὅσους ἔν . . . 810, 2.
42 ἵσαν προσκαρτ. . . 375, 4.
43 θῶα . . . 627, 3, c.
45 καθότι ἂν εἴχε . . . 827, c.

46 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . 5. 679, Obs.
— κατ' οἶκον . . . 629, 3, h.
47 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c. or f.
— σωζομένους pres. part. 705,
5, η.

CHAP. III.

1 ἐπὶ τὴν ὥραν . . . 635, 2, b.
2 ἐκ κοιτίας . . . 621, 2, a.
— τοῦ αἰτεῖν . . . 492.
— παρὰ . . . 637, I. 2, γ.
3 λαβεῖν inf. . . 664, 1.
7 χειρὸς gen. . . 536.
10 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, a.
— ἐπὶ . . . 634, 1, b.
— ἐπὶ τῷ συμβ. . . 634, 3, c.
12 ἡμῖν dat. . . 594, 2.
— ὡς πεποιηκόσι . . . 701.
— τοῦ περιπατεῖν 803, Obs. 1, 3.
13 κατὰ πρόσωπον . . 629, 3, γ.
16 ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει . . . 634, 3, c.
— ὀνόματος attr. gen. 542, 5,
ii. c. 1.
— δι' αὐτοῦ . . . 627, 3, a. or c.
17 κατὰ ἄγνοιαν . . . 629, 3, e.
19 ὅπως ἂν . . . 842, 3.
21 ὦν . . . 812.
22 κατὰ πάντα . . . 629, 3, γ.
— ὅσα ἂν . . . 810, 2.
23 ἥτις . . . 816, 6.
26 εὐλογοῦντα . . . 705, 6, a. 8.
— ἐν . . . 622, 3, f.

CHAP. IV.

2 ἐν τῷ Ἱησοῦ . . . 622, 3, c.
3 εἰς τὴν αἰρίον . . . 625, 2, b.
5 ἐπὶ τὴν αἰρίον . . . 905, 3, a. d.
— συναχθῆναι . . . 669.
6 ἐκ γένους . . . 621, 3, c.
9 ἐπὶ . . . 634, 3, c.
— ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, 5,
ii. c. 3.
— σέσωσται perf. . . 301, 3.
11 εἰς κεφαλὴν . . . 625, Obs. 4.
13 ὅτι εἰς . . . 866, 2.
16 ἀνθρώποις dat. . . 591, 1.
17 ἐπὶ πλεῖον . . . 635, 3, b. b.
— ἀπειλῇ . . . 548, Obs. 8.
21 τὸ πῶς . . . 457, 3.
22 ἐτῶν πλείων τεσσαράκοντα
780, Obs. 1.
— ἐφ' ὃν . . . 905, 3, b.
25 ἴνα τί . . . 872, Obs. 1.
27 ἐπ' ἀληθείας . . . 633, 3, f.
30 εἰς . . . 625, 3, a.
32 πλήθους τῶν πιστευσάντων
379, b.
35 παρὰ . . . 637, III. 1, d.

CHAP. V.

1 ὀνόματι . . . 603.
2 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, c.
4 ἀνθρώποις . . . 590.
7 μὴ εἰδυῖα . . . 746, Obs.
8 τοσούτου gen. . . 529.
9 τί ὅτι . . . 872, Obs. 1.

- 9 *συνεφανήθη* .. §. 364, 5, β.
 — *ἐπί*..... 634, 1, δ.
 10 *παρά* 637, III. 1, δ.
 — *πρός*..... 646.
 15 *κἄν* :..... 861, *Obs.* 4.
 16 *τῶν πέριξ* 456, 2, α.
 — *φέρωντες* gender... 378, α.
 — *ὅπό*..... 639, 1, 2, α.
 17 ἡ *οὐσα αἰρεσις* .. 382, 389.
 19 *διὰ τῆς νυκτός* .. 627, 2, α.
 21 *ὅπό* 639, III. 2, α.
 23 *ἐν* 623, 3, κ.
 26 *μετά βίας* 636, 3, α.
 — *ἴνα μή*..... 806, 2.
 31 *δοῦναι*..... 669.
 32 *αὐτοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, viii.
 — *ρημάτων* attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 β. α.
 34 *λαφ* 599.
 35 *ἐαυτοῖς* 654, 2, β.
 — *ἐπί*..... 634, 3, δ.
 36 *εἰς οὐδέν* 625, *Obs.* 4.
 38 *τὰ νῦν* 656, 2, β.
 41 *ὑπέρ* 630, 3, α.
 42 *πᾶσαν ἡμέραν* 557.
 — *διδάσκοντες* part. 688.

CHAP. VI.

- 3 *οὗς καταστήσομεν* 828, *Obs.*
 13 *παύεται λαλῶν* 688.

CHAP. VII.

- εἰ ἄρα* ... 788, 4., 872, 2, c.
 3 *δεῖρο* (*ἐλθέ* sc.)... 895, 7.
 — *ἦν ἄν* 829, 1.
 4 *μετῴκειεν* sc. δ *Θεός* 893, c.
 5 *εἰς* 625, 3, α.
 6 *κακῶσουσιν* subj. supplied,
 373, 7.
 8 *περιτομῆς* attr. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. δ.
 10 *ἐπ' Αἰγυπτῶν*.. 905, 3, α. α.
 11 *ἐπί*..... 635, 1, β.
 12 *ὅντα σῖτα* 683.
 14 *ἐν* 905, 3.
 16 *τιμῆς* 519.
 19 *τοῦ ποιεῖν* 492, 3., 803, *Obs.*
 1.
 20 *Θεῷ* dat. 600, 1.
 21 *ἀνθερέψατο αὐτῇ* .. 363, 2.
 εἰς υἱόν 625, *Obs.* 4.
 23 *ἐπί*..... 635, 1, α.
 25 *δίδωσι* pros. 886, 2.
 26 *ἴνα τί* 882, 1.
 27 *ἐφ' ἡμᾶς* 905, 3, α. α.
 29 *ἐν τῇ λόγῳ* 622, 3, β.
 34 *ἰδὼν εἶδον* 705, 4.
 35 *τοῦτον τὸν Μωϋσῆν* 450, 1.
 39 *δοῦναι* inf. 669.
 40 *οἱ προπορεύονται* .. 836, 4.
 — *nom.* 477.
 43 *ἐπείκεινα* with gen. 526.
 51 *καὶ οὖν* 760, 3.
 52 *περί* 632, 2, β.
 53 *οἴτινες* 816, 7.

- 53 *εἰς* § 625, 3, δ.
 60 *αὐτοῖς* dat. 589, 3.

CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἡν *συνευδακῶν* 373, 7.
 — *αὐτοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 c. 3.
 — *ἐπί*..... 635, 3, β.
 — *κατά* 629, 1, c.
 2 *ἐπ' αὐτῷ* 635, 3, i.
 4 *μὲν οὖν* emphat. 730, a. fin.
 10 *ἀπό* 620, 1, d.
 11 *ἰκανῷ χρόνῳ* 606.
 13 *καὶ αὐτός* 656, 3, d.
 15 *οἴτινες* 816, 7.
 — *περί*..... 632, 2, β.
 — *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 4.
 20 *εἰς ἀπόλειαν* 625, c.
 — *διδ.* 627, 3, d.
 22 *ἀπό* 620, 3, λ.
 — *εἰ ἄρα* 788, 5, fin., 877, *Obs.*
 5.
 23 *εἰς* 625, 3, c.
 26 *κατά* 629, 1, c.
 27 *καὶ ἰδοὺ*..... 895, *Obs.* 1.
 — *ἐπί*..... 633, 3, λ.
 31 *πῶς ἂν δυναίμην* .. 427, 3.
 32 *ἐπί*..... 635, 3, α.
 37 *ἐξ* 621, 3, d.
 39 *ὁδὸν* acc. 558, 1.
 40 *εἰς* 646.
 — *ἔως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν*.. 527, *Obs.* 1.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 *ἀπειλῆς* 540, *Obs.*
 2 *ὅπως ἀγάγῃ* 806, 2.
 9 *ἡμέρας* acc. 577.
 — *μή βλέπων*..... 747, *Obs.*
 15 *ἐκλογῆς* attr. gen. 542, 5,
 iii.
 24 *ἡμέρας* gen. 523.
 31 *κατά* 628, 1, α.
 33 *ἐξ ἐτῶν* 621, 2, α.
 34 *σεαυτῷ* dat. 595., 599.
 43 *παρά*..... 637, II. 2.

CHAP. X.

- 1 *ἐκ* 621, 3, λ.
 4 *αὐτῷ* dat. 905, 8.
 — *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 1.
 6 *παρά θάλασσαν* 639, III. 1,
 c.
 7 *τῶν προσκ.* gen. 534.
 11 *ἀρχαῖς* dat. 603.
 15 *ἐκ δευτέρου* 621, 3, d.
 16 *ἐπὶ τρις* 644.
 17 *τί ἂν εἴη* 427, 3., 877, *Obs.*
 2.
 23 *οὖν*..... 737, 3.
 25 *εἰσελθεῖν* 669.
 30 *ἀπό* 620, 2, α.
 — *ἔραν* acc. 577.
 33 *παρὰγενόμενος* 689.
 34 *ἐπ' ἀληθείας* 633, 3, f.
 36 *τὸν λόγον* 581, 1.
 — *οὗτος κ. τ. λ.* 798, 2.

- 38 ἵησούν in appoa. §. 435, e.
 and *Obs.* 2.
 39 *ἰσμέν* supplied 376, a.
 41 *λαφ* dat. .. 589, 1, or 599, 1.
 45 *οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς* .. 621, 3, κ.
 47 ἡ *βαπτισθῆναι* 749.
 — *οἴτινες* 816, 7.

CHAP. XI.

- 1 *κατά* 629, 1, c.
 — *ἰδέαντο*..... 385, b.
 — *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, 1. β.
 2 *πρός* 638, III. 3, b.
 11 *ἐπί* 635, 1, b.
 14 *ἐν οἷς* 622, 3, β.
 17 *ἐγὼ δέ*..... 770, a.
 — *ἰδεῖν* inf. 669, 2.
 21 *μετ' αὐτῶν*..... 636, 1, b.
 22 *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 5.
 26 *ἐναντιόν* 577.
 28 *ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου* 633, 2.
 29 *ἀδελφοῖς* dat. .. 596, *Obs.* 2.

CHAP. XII.

- 1 *κατά* 629, 2, α.
 — *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, β.
 5 ἡν *γινομένη* 375, 4.
 — *ὅπό*..... 639, 1, 2, α.
 10 *ρύμην* acc. 558.
 11 *ἐν αὐτῷ* 622, 3, λ.
 18 *ἐν* 622, 1, β.
 20 *ἐπί*..... 633, 3, λ.
 23 *ὡς ἂν* 618, 2, f.

CHAP. XIII.

- 2 *μοί*..... 598.
 — δ *accus.* 642, b.
 — *προσκέκλημαι* 363, b.
 9 *εἰς* 625, 1, α.
 10 *δικαιοσύνης* gen. 507.
 11 *μή βλέπων* 746, *Obs.*
 17 *ἐν τῇ παροικίᾳ* ... 622, 2.
 20 *ἔρεσι* dat. 606.
 22 *εἰς* 625, c. *Obs.* 4.
 23 *κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν*.. 629, 3, α.
 24 *μετανοίας* attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. α. or viii. δ.
 31 *ἐπί*..... 635, 2, β.
 40 *βλέπετε μή* 814.
 46 *ἐαυτούς* 654, 2, β.
 — *ζῴης* gen. 521.
 47 *εἰς* 625, 3, α.
 — *τοῦ εἶναι*..... 803, *Obs.* 1, 3.
 51 *ἐπ' αὐτούς* 635, 3, β.

CHAP. XIV.

- 1 *κατά τὸ αὐτό*... 629, 3, g.
 3 *ἐπί*..... 634, 3, d.
 8 *ποσίν* 603, 1.
 9 *αὐτῷ* 599, 1.
 — *τοῦ σωθῆναι* 492, 3.
 12 *λόγον* gen. 542, 3; 5, ii. α.
 18 *τοῦ μή θδεῖν*..... 517., 749.
 22 *καὶ ὅτι* change of sentence
 890.

22 *διὰ*..... §. 627, I. 3, d.
 23 *κατ' ἐκκλησίαν* .. 629, I. c.
 27 *μετ' αὐτῶν*..... 636, I. d.

CHAP. XV.

1 *τῷ ἔθει* dat. 603, I.
 5 *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, d.
 6 *ἰδεῖν* 669.
 7 *ἀφ' ἡμερῶν*..... 620, 2, c.
 10 *ἐπιβῆναι* 667, *Obs.* I, and 2.
 — *ἐπὶ*..... 635, I, d. or 3, d.
 14 *ἐπὶ*..... 634, 3, e.
 17 *ἐφ' οὗς*—*ἐπ' αὐτοὺς* .. 634, *Obs.* I.
 20 *τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι*.. 803, *Obs.* I.
 21 *ἐκ* 621, 2, a.
 — *κατά* 629, 3, h.
 26 *ἐπὲρ* 629, 2, c.
 27 *διὰ λόγου* 627, 3, d.
 — *ἀπαγγέλλοντας* pres. part.
 705, b, a, e.
 28 *τῶν ἐκτάκτως*... 456, 2, c.
 — *τούτων* gen. 529, 2.
 29 *εἰδωλοθύτων* 529, I.
 — *ἐξ ὧν*..... 621, 3, f.

CHAP. XVI.

2 *ἡμαρτυρεῖτο* midd. ... 364, 2.
 3 *πατέρα*—*ἑτι ὑπῆρχεν* 898, 2.
 5 *μὲν οὖν* 730, b, fin.
 — *τῷ ἀριθμῷ* dat. 603.
 — *καθ' ἡμέραν* 629, 2, c.
 9 *διὰ νυκτός* 627, 2, a.
 — *ἥ ἐστὼς* 375, 4.
 11 *ἐπιούσῃ* (*ἡμέρᾳ* supplied)
 436, b.
 12 *ἦτις*..... 816, 6.
 16 *μαντευομένη* 608.
 17 *θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. a.
 18 *εἰς*..... 635, 2, b.
 — *αὐτῇ τῇ ἡρᾷ* 606.
 24 *ἡσφαλισατο* midd. ... 363, 6.
 25 *κατὰ* 629, 2, a.
 37 *οὗ γὰρ* ἀλλὰ 773, 6.

CHAP. XVII.

2 *τὸ εἰωθός* 436, d. 2.
 — *Παῦλος* del. ... 597, *Obs.* I.
 — *Παῦλος* supplied 893.
 3 *ἃν ἐγὼ κ. τ. λ.* 890.
 5 *ἀγοραίων* gen. 534.
 9 *τὸ ἱκανόν* 436, d. 2.
 10 *διὰ τῆς νυκτός* .. 627, 2, a.
 11 *εἰ ἔχοι* 877, *Obs.* 5.
 14 *ὡς ἐπὶ*..... 626, *Obs.* I.
 15 *ὡς τάχιστα*... 870, *Obs.* 4.
 17 *μὲν οὖν* 736, fin.
 18 *τὶ ἂν ἔλθοι*..... 427, 3.
 21 *καινότερον* compar. }
 22 *θεισιν δαιμονιστέροισ* } 784, I.
 compar. }
 25 *προσδεόμενος* 697, c.
 26 *ἐξ* 620, 3, k.
 27 *εἰ ἔρα*.. 788, 5, 877, *Obs.* 5.
 — *καίτοι γε*..... 735, 6.
 29 *τέχνης* attr. gen. 542, 5, i. b.

31 *ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ*.. §. 622, 3, k.
 — *ἐν ἀνδρί*..... 622, 3, c.

CHAP. XVIII.

2 *τῷ γένει* art. ... 447, *Obs.* 6.
 — *χωρίζεσθαι* inf. 664, I.
 3 *τὴν τέχνην* acc. 579.
 6 *ἔστω* supplied 376, *Obs.* I.
 — *ἐπὶ*..... 905, 3, b.
 — *ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν* ... 456, 2, b.
 9 *δὲ ὀράματος* 627, 3, f.
 10 *τοῦ κακῶσαι* 492, I.
 13 *παρά*..... 637, III. 3, m.
 14 *κατὰ λόγον*..... 629, 3, a.
 15 *καθ' ὅσας* 629, I. c.
 — *ὕψεθε* fut. 413.
 18 *κεκράμενος* midd. ... 363, 6.
 21 *εἰς* 446.
 25 *ὁδόν* acc. 551, 2.
 27 *πεπιστευκός* pft. 705, c. b.
 — *διὰ χάριτος*... }
 28 *διὰ τῶν γραφῶν* } 627, 3, d.

CHAP. XIX.

1 *ἐν* 622, 2.
 2 *πιστεύσαντες* part. ... 696.
 — *ἀλλ' οὐδέ* 774.
 — *εἰ ἔστι* 877, b.
 3 *εἰς τί*..... 625, *Obs.* 4.
 4 *ἵνα πιστεύσωσιν* position of,
 902, 3.
 7 *οἱ πάντες* 454, *Obs.* 3.
 8 *τὰ περὶ κ. τ. λ.*... 436, d. 5.
 11 *οὐ* privative 746, I.
 13 *ἐπὶ*..... 635, 3, d.
 — *ὀρκίζω* with double accus.
 583.
 18 *ἐξομολογούμενοι*... 363, 6.
 19 *πραξάντων* attr. gen. 542,
 vi. a., 534.
 20 *κατὰ κράτος* 629, 3, g.
 23 *τῆς ὁδοῦ* article.. 447, I. c.
 24 *Ἀρτέμιδος* attr. gen. ... 542,
 viii. a.
 26 *Ἐφέσου* gen. 522.
 — *διὰ χειρῶν*... .. 627, I. 3, d.
 27 *εἰς*..... 625, *Obs.* 4.
 31 *μὲν οὖν* 736, fin.
 33 *τῷ δῆμῳ*..... 599, I.
 35 *γάρ*..... 786, *Obs.* 3.
 — *οὐ γινώσκει* 743, I. a.
 38 *ἀγοραῖοι* (so. *ἡμέραι*) 436, b.
 — *ἀλλήλοις* dat. 601, I.
 40 *περὶ οὗ* 632, I. 2, b.

CHAP. XX.

9 *ὅπως* dat. 611.
 — *νεκρός* pred. adj. ... 374, 5.
 12 *οὐ* privative 740, *Obs.*
 13 *διατεταγμένος* middle, 365,
 Obs.
 16 *ὅπως μὴ γένηται* ... 806, 2.
 — *ἡμέραν* 577.
 18 *ἀπὸ* repeated.. 822, *Obs.* 5.
 19 *μετά* 636, 3, a.
 — *ἐν* 622, 3, d.

20 *τοῦ μὴ ἀναγρῖλαι* 803, *Obs.*
 I. 3.

21 *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 3.
 23 *κατὰ πόλιν*.. 629, 3, h. and
 I. c.
 24 *ὡς* 862.
 — *χάριτος* attr. gen. ... 542, ii.
 b. a.
 28 *διὰ*..... 627, 3, d.
 29 *ποιμνίου* gen. 496.
 30 *τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν* 803, *Obs.* I. 3.
 32 *χάριτος* attr. gen. 542, i. d.
 — *ἐν* 622, I. d.
 33 *ἀγγυρίον* gen. 498.
 35 *ἀσθενούντων* gen. 536.
 38 *ἐπὶ*..... 634, 3, d.

CHAP. XXI.

3 *Κύπρον* acc. ... 548, *Obs.* I.
 — *εὐάνθυμον* remote attribut.
 375, 5.
 8 *ἐκ τῶν ἐπτά* ... 621, 3, k.
 13 *εἰς* 646.
 16 *τῶν μαθητῶν* 534, e.
 — *τινὲς* supplied ... 373, 5.
 — *παρ' ἑ*—*Μνάσωνι* 824, II. 2.
 21 *διδάσκεις* with double acc.
 583.
 23 *ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν* 633, I. a.
 24 *ἐπ' αὐτοῖς* .. 634, 3, i or a.
 26 *ἀγρισμοῦ* attr. gen. 542, 5,
 viii. b.
 — *ὕπὲρ* 630, 2, a.
 27 *αἱ ἐπτά ἡμέραι* article 455,
 I. d.
 28 *κατὰ* 628, 3, d.
 29 *ὃν ἐνόμιζον* *ὅτι*... 898, 2.
 33 *τίς εἴη*—*τί ἐστί* 802, 6, and
 7.

CHAP. XXII.

1 *ἀκούσατε* with gen. ... 483,
 — *μοῦ* attr. gen. ... 542, viii. a.
 3 *παρά*..... 637, III. I. d.
 — *κατὰ* 629, 3, g.
 — *νόμου* attr. gen. 542, ii. b. a.
 — *θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, ii. b. c.
 I.
 5 *ἔξω* fut. part. ... 811, 3.
 6 *μοι πορευομένῳ* 599.
 — *περὶ* 632, 2.
 10 *ἀναστὰς* part. ... 696, *Obs.* I.
 11 *ἀπὸ* 620, 3, e.
 — *ὅπῃ* 639, 2, a.
 15 *αὐτῷ* 599.
 — *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, d.
 17 gen. abs. 710, c.
 — *μὲ γενέσθαι* 674.
 22 *καθῆκον* 376, c.
 25 *εἰ ἔξεστι* ... 877, b., 886, 2.
 28 *κεφαλαιῶν* 519.
 — *πολίτης* supplied ... 803.
 30 *τὸ τί*..... 457, *Obs.*

CHAP. XXIII.

3 *καὶ* emphatic..... 759, 2.

- 4 Θεοῦ attr. gen. §. 542. ii. a.
 6 Σαδδουκαίων 533, i.
 8 τὰ ἀμφότερα (*them both*)
 455, 2.
 9 τοῦ μέρους attr. gen. 542,
 vi. a.
 12 ἔως οὐ 526, Obs. 1.
 14 ἀναθεματὶ dat. 548, Obs. 8.
 — ἀνηδένος gen. 537.
 15 ὡς μέλλοντας 701.
 — τοῦ ἀνελεῖν . . . 492. 3., 803,
 Obs. 1.
 19 χειρὸς gen. 526.
 22 ὅτι ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. 802, Obs.
 8.
 23 ἀπό 620, 2, a.
 — παραστῆσαι change of con-
 struction 802, Obs. 7.

CHAP. XXIV.

- 1 ὅτιναι 816, 7.
 3 μετὰ 636, 3, a.
 4 ἐπὶ πλείον 635, 3, b.
 — ἐπικεία 603, 2.
 5 λοιμόν 353.
 — Ἰουδαίους dat. 605, 2.
 6 constr. changed. 708, Obs.
 8 τούτων—ὧν . . . 822, Obs. 7.
 10 ἐκ 621, 2, a.
 11 μοί 597.
 14 οὕτω 899, 8.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 17 διὰ 627, 2, b.
 18 ἐν ols. 623, i., 834, 1.
 19 ἐπὶ σοῦ 633, 3, a.
 — εἰ ἔχοιεν 855, 1.
 25 τὸ νῦν ἔχον 579, 6.
 27 τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις 599, 1.

CHAP. XXV.

- 1 οὐν 737, 3.
 3 κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 5 ἐν ὑμῖν 622, 1, b.
 10 ἐπὶ 633, 1, c.
 — κάλλιον 784.
 11 τὸ ἀποθανεῖν 670.
 16 πρίν—ἔχει 848.
 18 ὧν attr. gen. . . 542. ii. β. b.
 20 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — εἰ βούλοιο 802.
 22 ἐβουλόμην impf. 398, 3.
 23 τοῖς κατ' ἐξοχὴν . . 456, a.,
 629, 3, g.
 26 μοί—πέμποντα . . . 674.

CHAP. XXVI.

- 1 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
 3 γνώστην ὄντα σε (ηγούμενος
 supplied) 895, 1, d.
 6 ἐπ' ἐλπίδι 634, 3, c.
 8 εἰ 798, b., 804, 9.
 11 αὐτοῖς 601.
 13 ἡμέρας gen. 523.

- 13 ὑπέρ §. 631, II. 3, b.
 16 εἰς τοῦτο 625, 3, a.
 — ὧν ὀφθήσομαι attr. for δ
 ὀφθήσ. 822, 1., 545, 3.
 — σοί 599.
 22 οὐδὲν ἐκτός (=δεινόν)—εἰ
 804, 9.
 24 μεγάλη τῇ θουρῇ . . 459, 1, δ.
 25 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, v. b.
 28 ἐν ὀλίγῳ 622, 3, g.
 29 εὐζάμην ἐν 425, 2, b.

CHAP. XXVII.

- 1 τοῦ ἀποπλεῖν 492, 3., 803,
 Obs. 1.
 — παρεδίδουν nom. suppl. 375,
 7.
 — σπειρὸς attr. gen. 542, vi.
 2 τόπους acc. 559.
 3 Παύλῳ—πορευθέντα . . 674.
 7 κατὰ 629, 1, d.
 10 ὅτι—μέλλειν 804, 7.
 12 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — ἐπὶ 877, Obs. 5.
 — κατὰ 629, 1, d.
 13 προθέσεως gen. 505.
 — ἄσπον 784.
 14 δέ position 765, Obs.
 23 οὐ gen. 518, 2, a.
 30 προφάσει 603.
 34 πρὸς 638, 1, 2, c.
 37 αἱ πᾶσαι 454.
 39 εἰ δύναντο 856, 1.
 40 τῇ πνεύματι (αἰσθ.) . . . 436.
 43 βουλήματος gen. 531.
 44 οὐς μὲν—οὐς δέ . . 816, 3, b.

CHAP. XXVIII.

- 4 εἰσαεν 401, a., 402.
 7 Πωλλίῳ dat. 597.
 10 τιμαῖς dat. 545, Obs. 8.
 — ἀναγομένοις dat. 599.
 11 Διοσκούροις app. 475, Obs. 1.
 14 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς 634, 1, b.
 16 καθ' αὐτόν 629, 1, c.
 19 ὡς ἔχων 701.
 26 ἀκορ 545, Obs. 8.

ROMANS I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.
 — ἀπόστολος predio. force of
 375, Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — προεπηγγέλατο midd. 363,
 6.
 — Θεός suppl. from Θεοῦ 893.
 2 διὰ force of . . . 627, II. 3, c.
 — αὐτοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, ii.
 β. or viii. a.
 3 κατὰ σάρκα 629, 3, a.
 — τοῦ γενομένου—τοῦ ὁρισθέν-
 τος 467, 5., 706, 1.
 — νιού predic. subs. 375, Obs. 3.

- 3 omission of art. 460, Obs. 1.
 4 ἐν δυνάμει 622, 3, g.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — Πνεῦμα ἁγιοσύνης attr. gen.
 542, viii. b.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, d.
 — νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 c. 3.
 5 διὰ 627, 1, 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, 5, ii.
 c. 1.
 — ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, f.
 — τοῦ article emphatic, the
 name sc. Ἰησοῦς 447, 1, b.
 6 καὶ emphatic 760, 2.
 — Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 545, 5, i.
 β.
 7 ellipse of ἔστω or εἴη 376,
 Obs. 1.
 8 τῷ Θεῷ emphatic use of
 article 447, Obs. 4.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, c.
 — ἡ πίστις, your faith in Christ,
 448, 1.
 9 μοῦ attr. gen. 542, 5, ii. β.
 a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — τῷ Εὐαγγελίῳ τοῦ Τιτοῦ use
 of article 461, 1.
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, 5, ii.
 c. 1.
 — ποιῶμαι middle force of
 363, 6.
 10 ἐπὶ 633, 2.
 — ἐπὶ 877, Obs. 5.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 13 οὐ θέλω 738, Obs. 1.
 — ἔχρι τοῦ δεῦρο . . . 456, 2, b.
 — ἴνα σχῶ 806, 2.
 14 omission of art. . . 447, 2, b.
 — dative 588, 1.
 15 τὸ πρόθυμον . . . 436, 2, d. i.
 — κατ' ἐμέ 629, 3, c.
 — ἐστὶ omitted 376, d.
 16 εὐαγγέλιον 549, e.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — παντί 596, Obs. 2.
 — Ἰουδαῖον 447, 2, b.
 — πρῶτον 714, c.
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i. β.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a or c.
 — πίστιν 356, 1. (?)
 — δ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως . . 467,
 Obs. 2.
 18 ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
 — ἐν ἀδικίᾳ 623, 3, k.
 19 τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ 436, d.
 Obs.
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. a.
 — ἐφάνησε aor. force 402, 1.
 20 ἀπό 620, 2, e.

20 τοῖς ποιήμασι... §. 611, a.
 — νοούμενα 608.
 — εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 2., 803, Obs.
 21 οὐκ—ἡ 776, Obs. 2.
 22 φάσκοιτες εἶναι infin. 665, i.
 23 Θεοῦ att. gen. 542, 5, viii. a.
 — ἐν 613, 3, l.
 — double gen. 543, 1.
 24 εἰς 625, 3, c or d.
 — τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι 492, 3.
 — ἐν αὐτοῖς 654, 3.
 25 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 — ἐν 623, 3, b or c.
 — παρά 637, III. 3, e.
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας 625, 2, Ob. 3.
 26 ἀτιμίας att. gen. 542, 5, iii.
 27 παρὰ φύσιν. 637, III. 3, m.
 — εἰς ἀλλήλους 625, 3, b.
 — ἐν ἄρρεσι 622, 1, b.
 — ἣν εἶδει sc. ἀπολαμβάνειν,
 895, c.
 — πλάνης 542, 5.
 28 ποιεῖν 660.
 — τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα 746, Obs.
 29 ἀδικία 539, Obs. 2., and 610.
 — φθόνου 599.
 30 κακῶν gen. 542, 2.
 — γονεύσιν dat. 601, 2.
 32 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ... 762, i.

CHAP. II.

1 ἐν φ̄. 622, 3, i.
 — τὸν ἕτερον 454, 3.
 — δ κρίνων 451, 2.
 2 κατὰ ἀλήθειαν 629, 3, g.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, b.
 3 τοῦτο 657, 2, b.
 4 double genitive 543.
 — article 446, 2., 461, 1.
 5 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — article 459, 5.
 — σεαυτῷ 602, 3.
 — ὁργῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — article omitted... 477, 2, a.
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 7 ἐργον attr. gen. 542, ii. B.
 8 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, d., cf. 905, 3, c.
 — ellipse of ἔσται 376, Obs. 1.
 9 τοῦ article... 451, Obs. 4.
 — τὸ κακόν 451, 1.
 11 παρὰ 637, II. 2.
 — νόμου without article 448, Obs. 7.
 13 νόμου attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.
 14 τὰ μὴ ἔχοντα... 746, Obs.
 — τὰ τοῦ νόμου 436, 5., 447, b.
 — οὐτοῖ 378, b.
 15 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 — μεταξὺ with gen. 526.
 16 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 17 ἐν 622, 3, e.
 19 πέποιθας 399, Obs. 5.
 — σαυτὸν 673, 1.
 — τῶν ἐν σκότει 612, 3, d.,
 436, i. d.

21 οὐδ' §. 737, 4.
 23 διὰ } 627, 3, d.
 24 διὰ } 627, 3, d.
 26 οὐχί 874, 1.
 27 ἡ ἐκ φύσεως 621, 3, k.
 — τελοῦσα 697, b.
 — διὰ 627, 3, f.
 28 ἐν 622, 3, k.
 29 καρδίας 542, ii. B. b.
 30 ἐκ 621, 3, a.

CHAP. III.

1 τὸ περισσόν 436, 2, d.
 — περιτομῆς attr. gen. 542, i. d.
 2 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — ἐπιστεύθησαν... 364, γ. Obs.
 3 τί γάρ 872.
 — ἔστι supplied 376.
 — μή 873, 4.
 4 μὴ γένοιτο 418, b.
 — γινέσθω 420, 1, and Obs. 2.
 — ὥτως ἂν 810, 2.
 5 τί ἐροῦμεν 860, 3, b.
 — ellipse of ἐστὶ 376.
 — κατὰ ἀνθρωπον... 629, 3, g.
 6 ἐπεὶ 860, 2., 896, Obs. 2.
 7 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — καὶ 761.
 8 καὶ μή, sc. γένοιτο 896, Obs. 4, B.
 — βλασφημούμεθα pass. voice 364, δ.
 — ὅτι ποιήσωμεν... 802, Obs. 8.
 9 τί οὐδ' 737, b.
 — ὑφ' ἁμαρτίαν 639, III. 3, a.
 12 ἔως ἐνός 527, Obs. 1.
 13 omission of ἐστὶ 376.
 14 γέμει with gen. 539.
 15 ἐκχέαι inf. 667.
 18 Θεοῦ 542, ii. c. 1.
 — ἀπέναντι with gen. 524.
 19 τοῖς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ... 622, 3, f.,
 436, 1, c. d.
 — Θεῷ dat. 600, i.
 20 οὐ πᾶσα=μνηδεμία 905, 9, a.
 21 ὑπό 639, 2, a.
 — τοῦ νόμου 447, Obs. 7.
 22 διὰ 627, 1, 3, d.
 — ἐπὶ... 635, 3, d., 905, 3, b.
 — εἰς 625, 1, f.
 — πάντας τοὺς πιστεύοντας 451, Obs. 1.
 23 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 24 ὁρῶν 580, 2.
 — τῆς apposition 456, Obs. 3.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ... 622, Obs. 3.
 25 διὰ 627, 3, d.
 26 ἐν 622, 3, l.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — εἰς τὸ εἶναι... 625, 3, a.
 — τὸν ἐκ πίστεως 436, 1, c. d.,
 521, 3, k.
 — Ἰησοῦ 542, ii. B. a.
 27 πιστεῖ instr. dat. 611.

29 Ἰουδαίων attr. gen. 542, vi. a.
 — δέ 767, 3, a. b.
 — ἐκ πίστεως 621, 3, d.
 — διὰ πίστεως 627, 3, d.
 31 ἀλλὰ 714.

CHAP. IV.

2 εἰ with ind. 853, i.
 — ἔχει supplied 896, d.
 — πρὸς .. 638, III. 3, c. or f.
 3 ἐπίστευσε aor. 401, 1, β.
 — τὸ πιστεύσαι suppl. 803, a.
 — εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 4.
 4 τῷ ἐργαζομένῳ dat. 599.
 — κατὰ χάριν 629, 3, g.
 5 ἐπὶ 905, 3, c.
 6 μακαρισμὸν accus. 566.
 7 demonstr. omitted 817, 4.
 8 φ̄ 599.
 — οὐ μὴ λογίσσεται 748, Obs. 4.
 9 περιτομήν 352, i.
 11 σημεῖον περιτομῆς... 436, d.
 — σφραγίδα δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.
 — τῆς ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ 622, 3, b.
 — δι' ἀκροβυστίας 627, 3, c.
 905, Obs. 2.
 12 τοῖς ἔχουσιν modal dat. 603.
 — πατρός attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 13 τὸ εἶναι in app. 678, 3, a.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.
 14 οἱ ἐκ νόμου 436, 1, d. d.
 16 διὰ τοῦτο 627, III. 3, a.
 — βεβαίαν predic. adj. 375, 5.
 17 κατέναντι οὐ—Θεοῦ attr. 822, 2.
 — τὰ μὴ ὄντα 746, Obs. 1.
 18 παρὰ 638, III. 3, m.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — εἰς τὸ γενέσθαι 635, 3, Obs. 2.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 19 μὴ ἀσθενήσας... 746, Obs. 1.
 — τῇ πιστεῖ 605, 4.
 20 εἰ 625, 3, d.
 21 ἐπιγγελλεται 363, b.
 — καὶ 760.
 25 διὰ final and causal 627, 3, a.

CHAP. V.

1 οὐδ' 737, 3.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 2 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 — τὴν προσαγωγὴν 447, Obs. 1.
 — τῇ πιστεῖ mod. dat. 603.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, d.
 — δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
 3 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 4 verb supplied 395.
 6 κατὰ καιρὸν 629, 3, g.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, b.
 7 τίς 659.

- 7 ἀποθνήσκει fut. . . §. 406, 5.
 — τοιμῆ historic pres. 395, 1.
 9 ἀπό 620, 1, b.
 10 ἐν τῇ (ωῇ) 622, 3, d.
 12 ἡ ἁμαρτία art. . . 447, 1, c.
 — ἐφ' ᾧ 634, 3, c.
 13 ἔχει νόμον 524.
 14 καὶ emphatic 760.
 — μὴ ἁμαρτήσαντας 746, Obs.
 — ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματι 634, 3, n.
 15 ὡς—οὕτως καὶ 760, 3.
 — οἱ πολλοὶ 454, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς 905, 3, a.
 16 ἐν χάριτι 622, 3, b.
 — ἀνθρώπου attr. gen. 542, i. b.
 — τοῦ ἐνός (the one) 455, 1, b.
 17 παραπτώματι instr. dat. 607.
 — εἰς (result) 625, 3, a.
 18 ζωῆς attrib. gen. 542, i. d,
 or viii. b.
 — εἰς κατάκριμα (sc. ἔβα-
 σίλευεν θάνατος) } 905,
 — εἰς δικαιοσύνην (sc. βα-
 σίλευσε ζωῇ) } 8.
 20 ἵνα πλεονάζῃ 806, 2.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, b.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 ἐπιμενοῦμεν 417.
 2 οἷτως relative sent. 816, 7.
 3 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 4 διὰ 627, I. 3, d.
 5 εἰ γεγόναιεν 853, 1.
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ 774, Obs. 1.
 — σύμφυτοι suppl. 896, Obs. 1.
 6 τῆς ἁμαρτίας 542, v. b.
 7 ὁ ἀποθάνων 451, 2.
 9 αὐτοῦ gen. 505.
 10 ὁ ἀπέθανε 548, 2, c., 905, 7.
 11 τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ 599.
 — αὐτοῦς 654, 2, b.
 — ἐν 622, 3, Obs. 3.
 12 εἰς τὸ ὑπακούειν 803, Obs. 1, 2.
 13 ὡς 701.
 — ἐκ νεκρῶν 621, 3, f, or 1, b.
 14 κυριεύσει future 406, 3.
 — ὑπὸ νόμον 639, III. 3, a.
 15 ἁμαρτήσομεν 417.
 16 φ' (αὐτῷ omitted) 817, 4.
 — ἁμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 17 εἴη omitted 376, Obs. 1.
 — ὅτι ἦτε form of sent. . 698,
 Obs. 5.
 — ἐκ καρδίας 621, 3, d.
 — εἰς ἐν—τύπον 364, γ, Obs.,
 824, II. 2.
 19 ἀνθρώπων adv. acc. 548, f.
 — ἀκαθαρτία dat. 596, 2.
 — εἰς (r sult) 625, 3, a.
 20 ἁμαρτίας 520.
 — δικαιοσύνη 599.
 21 ἐφ' οἷς 634, 3, d.

- 23 ἐστὶ omitted §. 376.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον 635, 2, b.
 2 νομίμ 611.
 3 ἄρα οὖν 787, Obs., 788, 4.
 — ἐὰν γένηται 854, Obs. 6.
 — ἀνδρὶ 597.
 — τοῦ μὴ εἶναι 492, 3.
 4 εἰς (aim) 625, 3, a.
 5 τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν 542, iii.
 — διὰ τοῦ νόμου 627, 3, d or f.
 — τῷ θανάτῳ 598 or 605, 4.
 6 ἀποθανόντος (?) ellipse of
 demonstr. 695, Obs. 1.
 — ἀποθανόντες (?) 817, 4.
 — ὥστε δουλεύειν 863, 2.
 — πνεύματος—γρᾶμματος attr.
 gen. 542, ii. b.
 7 ἀλλὰ 774.
 — ἥδεν for ἦδειν ἄν 858, 1.
 9 δέ—δέ—δέ 769, Obs. 2.
 13 ἐγένετο supplied 895, d.
 — καὶ ὑπερβολὴν 629, γ.
 14 ὑπό 639, 3, a.
 15 τοῦτο 658, 8.
 21 τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοί—ἐμοὶ 658, 2,
 699, Obs. 3.
 23 τῷ νόμῳ 601.
 25 τῷ νοῒ 603.

CHAP. VIII.

- 1 ἄρα 788, 1.
 — τοῖς 587, 2.
 2 πνεύματος 545, 1, d.
 3 τὸ ἀδύνατον 436, 2, 8.
 — ἐν φ' 623, 3, i.
 — σαρκὸς ἁμαρτίας 542, iii.
 — περὶ ἁμαρτίας 632, I. Obs. 2.
 5 τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς 436, d. 5.
 7 εἰς Θεόν 625, 3, b.
 — οὐδὲ γὰρ 776, 6, and Obs. 2.
 8 ἐν σαρκί 622, 3, d.
 9 εἴπερ with ind. 853, 1.
 — αὐτοῦ 518, 2.
 10 διὰ 627, II. 3, b.
 11 καὶ 860.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, c.
 12 τοῦ ζῆν 803, Obs. 3.
 13 μέλλετε 408, Obs. 1.
 — ὅσοι 817, 3.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — ισοθεσίας attr. gen. . . 542,
 viii. b.
 — ἐν φ' 622, 3, c.
 17 omission of verb 891, Obs. 4.
 18 πρὸς 638, 3, γ.
 — τὴν μέλλουσαν δοῦναι 902, 3.
 19 κτίσεως 353, 1.
 — κτίσεως attr. gen. 542, viii.
 a.
 20 ματαιότητι dat. 642, b., cf.
 639, II. 2, c.

- 20 διὰ §. 627, II. 3, a.
 — ἐπ' ἐλπίδι 634, 3, γ.
 21 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — δόξης attr. gen. 542, iii.
 22 ἔχει τοῦ νῦν 456, 2, b.
 23 οὐ μόνον δέ—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 — αὐτοὶ repeated 658, 2.
 — αὐτοῖς 654, 2, b.
 25 διὰ 627, I. 3, f.
 26 τό—τί 457, Obs.
 — στεναγμοῖς dat. 603.
 27 κατὰ Θεόν 629, 1, a.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 28 aorist 402.
 29 συμμέρφους pred. adj. 375, 5.
 — τῆς εἰκόνος gen. 507.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 31 πρὸς ταῦτα 638, III. 3, e.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 — κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 32 νιού gen. 531, Obs. 2.
 — χαρίσεται fut. 406, 5.
 33 καὶ emphatic 760.
 35 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β, c, or i. d.
 — interrog. ἡ omitted . . . 875,
 Obs. 2.
 36 ἡμέραν 577, 459, 1, a.
 39 διηγήσεται number 393, add.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 ἐν Χριστῷ 622, 3, z.
 2 καρδίᾳ local dat. 603.
 3 πηχόμεν without ἐν 398, 3.
 — ἀνάθεμα 353, 1.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a or b.
 4 οἷτως 816, 7.
 5 τὸ κατὰ σάρκα 436, d. 6.
 — εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας 625, 2, c.
 6 οἶον—ὅτι 905, 8, γ.
 — οἷτοι 658.
 7 ἐν Ἰσραὲλ 622, 3, c.
 — σοί 597 or 599.
 9 οὗτος 381, Obs. 1.
 — κατὰ 629, 2, a.
 10 ῥεβέκκα nom. 708, 1.
 — ἐξ ἐνός 621, 3, a.
 — κοίτην ἔχουσα 360, 1.
 11 γεννηθέντων subst. supplied
 695, Obs. 1.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, c.
 13 ἡγάπησα 403, 1.
 14 παρὰ 637, II. 1.
 15 ἐν ἐν 829, 4.
 16 τοῦ θέλοντος gen. 483.
 17 ἐν σοί 622, 3, c.
 18 ἄρα οὖν 787, c.
 19 οὖν 737, 4.
 20 μενούργε 730, b., 880, γ.
 — σύ 735.
 — μή 873, 4.
 21 πηλοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — δ μὲν—δ δέ 816, 3, b.

* ὁ ἀπέθανε=ὁ θάνατος αὐτοῦ standing for the emphatic nom., the verb of which (ἦν) is paraphrased by (αὐτοῦ) ἀπέθανεν κ.τ.λ. see §. 377. 1. The neuter accusative falls under the elliptic accusative §. 548. c., id quod—the act of his death.

- 23 ἐπί..... §. 905, 3, δ.
— ἑλέους attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
24 οὗς—ἡμᾶς..... 824, Obs. 5.
25 οὐ λαόν .. 745, Obs. 5, fin.
26 καὶ ἔσται 800, Obs.
27 ὑπέρ 630, I. 3, f.
28 συντέμνων (ποιήσει suppl. ?)
709, see 895.
29 ὡς Γόμορρα 594, Obs. 5, fin.
31 δικαιοσύνης attr. gen. 542,
ii. β.
33 ἐπί..... 634, 3, d.

CHAP. X.

- 1 πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 638, III. 3, b.
— ἔστι omitted 376.
— ὑπέρ 630, 2, a.
— εἰς σωτηρίαν 625, 3, a.
2 αὐτοῖς 599.
3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 1.
— κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν .. 629, 3, a.
3 Θεοῦ attr. gen. .. 542, i. β.
4 ὁ ποιήσας aor. part. 706, 6,
b, a.
6 ἡ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοσύνη 621,
3, d.
8 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542,
viii. δ.
9 ἐν 622, 3, b.
10 καρδίᾳ dat. instr. 611.
11 ἐπ' αὐτῶν 634, 3, e.
12 τὸ καὶ 758, I.
— πάντων 542, 2, a.
13 ὅς ἄν 830, 4.
14 εἰς ὃν 625, 3, b.
— κηρύσσοντας article omitted
451, Obs. 2.
16 ἀλλὰ use of 774.
17 ἐξ 621, 3, e.
18 μὴ οὐκ 873, 4.
— μενούργε 730, b., 735.
19 πρῶτος 714, Obs. 3.
— ἐπί (in the passage referred
to for ἐν read ἐπ') 634, d.
— οὐκ ἔθνη 745, Obs. 5.
20 μὴ ζητοῦσιν 746.

CHAP. XI.

- 1 οὖν..... 739, 5, or 3.
— ἀνώσατο aor. 461, β.
— ἐκ 621, 3, a.
2 Θεῶν 589, 1.
4 ἑαυτῶν 599.
— τῇ Βαβυλ. 589, 2.
5 κατ' ἐκλογὴν..... 629, 3, a.
— χάριτος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
6 χάριτι 611.
— ἐξ 621, 3, c.
7 τί οὖν 737, 6, fin.
8 κατατίξωσιν 542, iii.
— τοῦ μὴ βλέπειν 492, 3.
— ἔως with gen. 527, Obs. 1.
9 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 4.
11 παραπτώματι 611.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
13 τοῖς ἔθνεσιν app. .. 467, 3.

- 13 ἐφ' ὅσον..... §. 870, Obs. 1.
14 εἰπὼς 877, Obs. 5.
17 ἐν αὐτοῖς..... 622, i. b.
18 κλαδῶν 642, b.
19 ἐρεῖς οὖν 406, 5.
20 τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ 611.
21 μήπως..... 814.
22 ἐπί..... 905, 3, b.
24 posit. of ἐξεκότης .. 459, 4.
— future 406, 3.
25 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς..... 637, II. 2.
— ἀχρις οὗ..... 527, Obs. 1.
28 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
30 ἡλεήθητε 364, 2.
— ἀπιστία 611.
32 τοὺς πάντας .. 454, Obs. 5.
— εἰς 625, 3, c.
36 ἐξ—διὰ—εἰς 621, 3, a., 627,
3, c., 625, 3, a.

CHAP. XII.

- 1 οἰκτιρῶν number. . 355, c.
2 λατρείαν in appos. to sent.
580, 2.
— ἀνακαινώσει mod. dat. 604.
— τὴν 877, Obs. 2.
3 ἐν ὑμῖν 622, i. b.
— παρ' ὃ 637, III. 3, m.
— εἰς 625, 3, c.
— ἐκαστῶ position of 902, 3.
5 καθ' εἰς 905, 3, Obs. 5.
6 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— verb suppl. (προφητευσά-
μεθα &c.) 895, 1, c.
7 ὁ διδάσκων..... 451, Obs. 5.
9 ἀποστνγούντες belonging to
ἀγαπῶμεν paraphrased by
ἀγ. ἀνυπ. 708.
15 χαίρειν 671.
16 παρ' ἑαυτοῖς..... 639, II. 2.
21 ἐν 622, 3, b.

CHAP. XIII.

- 1 οὐσαι 375, 3.
— ὑπό 639, 1, 2, a.
2 ὥστε 863, 1.
3 καὶ with fut. after imper.
420, Obs. 2.
4 εἰς ὁργὴν 625, 3, d.
7 verb supplied .. 895, 1, c.
8 double negative 747.
— τὸ with inf. 679, d.
— τὸν ἕτερον 454, 3.
9 τὸ γὰρ 657, 1.
— ἐν τῷ ἀγαπήσας κ. τ. λ.
457, Obs.
11 καὶ τοῦτο 697, d.
— ἐγερθῆναι 667.
12 aor. and perf. 401, 5.
— τοῦ σκότους attr. gen. 542,
viii. δ.
24 εἰς ἐπιθυμίαις... 625, 3, a.

CHAP. XIV.

- 1 τῇ πίστει dat. 605, 4.
— εἰς 625, Obs. 4.

- 2 ὅς μὲν .. §. 816, 3, b or d.
4 σὺ position of 902, 3.
— κυρίῳ 659, 9.
5 παρ' ἡμέραν.. 637, III. 3, e.
— πᾶσαν ἡμέραν.. 454, Obs. 4.
6 ἡμέραν acc. 551, c.
7 ἑαυτῶ dat. 5, 9.
8 ἐάν with conj. 778, b.
9 τοῦ Κυρίου gen. 518, 2.
11 τῷ Θεῶ 589, 1.
12 περὶ ἑαυτοῦ .. 632, I. 2, b.
13 ἀδελφῶ 602, 3.
14 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, c.
— λογιζομένῳ dat. 599.
— ἐκείνῳ 658.
15 ὑπέρ 630, 2, a or b.
18 τοῖς ἀνθρώποις 600, 1.
20 διὰ προσκόμματος 627, 3, c.
21 μὴ—μηδέ—μηδέ... 776, 1, b.
— ἐν ᾧ dem. omitted 817, 4.
22 form of condit. sent. 860, 8.

CHAP. XV.

- 1 ἑαυτοῖς 594, 4.
2 εἰς 625, 3, a.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
4 γραφῶν attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
5 ὑπομονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.
— κατὰ 629, 3, a.
7 εἰς 625, 3, a or c.
8 ὑπέρ 630, 3, a or e.
9 infin. 669, 1.
— ὀνόματι dat. 589, 1.
10 εὐφρανθήτε..... 385, Obs. 1.
12 ἀρχεῖν inf. 666, 1.
13 ἐν 623, 3, i.
14 καὶ αὐτὸς—καὶ αὐτοί... 760.
— γνώσεως gen. 539.
15 ἀπὸ μέρους..... 620, e.
— ὥς 701.
16 εὐαγγέλιον acc. 67.
17 τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν 436, d, 5.
18 ὧν relative attracted 822.
19 ὥστε with inf. 863, 2.
20 ἐπί 905, 3, e.
21 ὑφονται, with rel. clause as
nom. 817, Obs. 2.
22 τὰ πολλὰ 454, Obs. 8.
— τοῦ ἐλθεῖν gen. 531.
23 τοῦ ἐλθεῖν attr. gen. 542, ii.
c, 1.
— ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἑτῶν 620, 2, a.
24 ὡς ἄν..... 842, 3.
25 διακονῶν 811, 3, 705, 6, a, e.
26 ποιήσασθαι middle verb 363,
6.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
— ἁγίων gen. part. ... 542, vi.
dat.
27 πνευματικοῖς 436, 2, c., dat.
603.
29 εὐλογίας attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
30 διὰ 905, 3, β, δ.
31 ἁγίοις dat. 594, 4.
33 ellipse of εἴη.. 376, Obs. 1.

CHAP. XVI.

- 2 ἐν ᾧ πράγματι §. 829, 3.
 — ὡμῶν gen. 529, 1.
 6 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 10 ἐκ 621, 3, κ.
 — τῶν Ἀριστ. 436, Obs. 1.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 17 παρά 637, III. 3, m.
 19 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 25 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — μου 542, viii. b.
 — σεσιγημένου 364, 5, β.
 26 εἰς ἔθνη 625, 1, Obs. 6.

I CORINTHIANS I.

- 1 ἀπόστολος 375, Obs. 3.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. β.
 2 ἐκκλησίᾳ (χαίρειν supplied)
 895, 1, δ.
 3 εἴη supplied .. 376, Obs. 1.
 4 ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 623, Obs. 3.
 5 ἐν παντί 623, 3, i.
 6 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β, a.
 — ἐν ὑμῖν 623, 3, c.
 7 negatives 747, 1.
 8 βεβαιώσει fut. 406, 5.
 — ἕως τέλους 527, Obs. 1.
 — ἀνεγκλήτους pred. adj. 375, 5.
 9 ἐπὶ omitted 376.
 — διὰ 627, I. 3, c.
 10 διὰ 905, 3, β. b.
 11 τῶν Χλόης 436, Obs. 1.
 12 Παύλου gen. 518, 2, a.
 13 μή 873, 4.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 14 εἰ μή 860, 5.
 16 λοιπόν 580, 2.
 17 βαπτίσειν infin. 669, 2.
 18 ἀπολλυμένοις 600.
 20 αἰῶνος 542, viii. b.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — διὰ 627, 3, d.
 24 article omitted .. 447, 2, b.
 — τὸ μαρὸν 436, 2, d.
 26 κατὰ σάρκα 629, 3, g.
 27 τὰ μαρὰ τοῦ κόσμου 436, 2,
 d, Obs.
 28 τὰ μὴ ὄντα 746, Obs.
 29 μὴ πᾶσα 905, 9, a.
 30 ἐξ αὐτοῦ 621, 3, a.

CHAP. II.

- 1 καθ' ὑποχώρησιν 629, 3, g.
 2 οὐκ ἔκρινα εἰδέναι 745, 2.
 3 ἐν 622, 3, k.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 5 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 — ἀνθρώπων attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 7 εἰς 625, 3, a.

- 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. §. 542, viii. a.
 8 ἔγνωκεν perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 — conditional sentence. 856.
 — καὶ 760.
 10 βάθη 355, Obs. 2.
 11 τὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου 436, 2, d,
 Obs. 4 and 5.
 — article 461, 5.
 13 λαλοῦμεν supplied 895, 1, a.
 — πνευματικοῖς dat. 610, 3.
 14 αὐτῷ 600.
 15 ὑπὸ 639, 2, a.
 16 δς 836, 4.

CHAP. III.

- 2 double accus. 583.
 — ἀλλὰ 774.
 3 κατὰ ἀνθρώπου 629, 3, g.
 4 ὅταν frequentative 842, 1.
 5 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 — καὶ, even 760.
 — ἐκαστῷ position of. 902, 3.
 6 αor. and impf. 401, 4.
 7 τὶ ὅσοι, Obs. 1., 381, Obs. 3.
 8 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 9 Θεοῦ gen. 507.
 11 παρά 637, III. 3, c.
 12 ἐπὶ 905, 3, c.
 — ayndeton 468, 6.
 13 ὁποῖον ἐστί 886, 2.
 15 διὰ πυρὸς 627, 3, a.
 17 ὁτινες 816, 7.
 — agreement of 821, 3.
 19 παρά 637, II. 2.
 21 ὅστε 867, 1.
 — ὑμῶν 518, 2.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἡμᾶς acc. 551, 1, c.
 — ὡς 703, Obs. 2.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — μυστηρίων attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β, a.
 2 δὲ λοιπόν 376, d., 905, 7.
 — ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 3 εἰς ἐλάχιστον 625, 3, d.
 4 σύνοιδα constr. of. 682, 2.
 5 ἕως ἄν 846, 2.
 — φωτίζω 406, 5.
 6 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — τὸ μὴ ὑπὲρ δὲ γέγραπται 457,
 3.
 — ἵνα—φυσιοῦσθε 806, Obs. 2.
 8 ὀφελον 856, Obs. 3.
 — γέ 735.
 9 ἐσχάτους predicat. 375, 5.
 — τῷ κόσμῳ dat. 599.
 11 τῆς ἁγίας ὥρας 656, 2, b.
 15 ἀλλ' οὐ 774, Obs. 1.
 — ἔχετε supplied .. 895, 1, d.
 16 imperative 890.
 17 double accus. 583.
 — διδάσκω 395, 1.
 18 ὡς 701.

- 19 ἐὰν θελήσῃ §. 854, 1.
 21 ἐν ῥάβδῳ 622, 3, b.
 — ἔλθω 417.

Chap. V.

- 1 ἦτις 816, 7.
 — ὥστε 669, Obs. 1.
 2 ἵνα ἐξαρθῇ 803, Obs. 1.
 3 τῷ σώματι 603.
 4 σὺν 623, 2, b.
 5 τὸν τοιοῦτον .. 451, β, fin.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 8 ὥστε 867, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — κακίας attrib. gen. 542, iii.
 9 infin. 664.
 10 ὀφείλετε 858, Obs. 3.
 — ἔρα 388, 4.
 12 τί γὰρ μοι 590, Obs. 2.
 — ἐξάρτατε aor. imp. 405, 1.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — ἐπὶ 633, 3, a.
 2 ἐν ὑμῖν 622, 3, c.
 3 μῆτι γε 762, Obs.
 4 τούτους 658, 1.
 5 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — ἐνι 643, 4.
 — ἀνὰ μέσον 624, Obs. 4.
 6 μετὰ 905, 3.
 — καὶ ταῦτο 580, 2.
 7 μὲν οὖν 730, b, fin.
 — μεθ' ἑαυτῶν 654, 3.
 10 οὔτε—οὔτε, οὔτε—οὐ 775,
 2, c.
 11 ταῦτα 381, Obs. 1.
 — ἀλλὰ 774.
 13 κοιλίᾳ 599.
 — Κυρίῳ 597.
 — σώματι 597, or 598, Obs. 1.
 15 ποιήσω 406, 3.
 16 εἰς σάρκα μίαν 615, Obs. 4.
 18 δ' ἐάν 829, 2.
 — εἰς 625, 3, b.
 19 οὐ 822.
 — ἑαυτῶν 518, 2, a.
 20 τιμῆς gen. 519.
 — δὴ 721, 1.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 περὶ ὧν κ. τ. λ. 905, 7.
 2 imperative .. 420, Obs. 1.
 — τὸν article 447, Obs. 1.
 4 σώματος gen. 505.
 5 εἰ μή—ἀν 430, Obs. a.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 2, b.
 — προσευχῇ dat. 599.
 — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό 635, 3, a.
 — διὰ 627, 3, b.
 6 κατὰ συγγνώμην 629, 3, g.
 7 ἑαυτὸν attracted. 869, 3.
 8 καλόν 858, 3.
 — ἐὰν μείνωσιν 854, 1.

* See Alex. Büttmann's Gramm. des Neutest. Sprachgeb. p. 189.

- 9 *ei* with ind. . . . §. 853, 1.
 — imperative . . . 420, *Obs.* 1.,
 852, 4.
 13 *ἦτις* 816, 8.
 — *ei* supplied 894, 2.
 14 *ἐν* 622, 3, c.
 — *ἐν* 788, 4.
 — protasis supplied . . . 860, 2.
 — *ἐστὶ* ind. in apod. 853, 1,
 or 855, 3, b.
 15 imperative . . . 420, *Obs.* 1.
 16 *ei* 877, b.
 17 *εἰ μή* 860, 5, h.
 18 form of protasis . . . 860, 8.
 20 *ἐν ταύτῃ* 658, 1.
 21 *ἐν καλ.* 861, *Obs.* 1.
 — *ἐλευθερίᾳ* supplied 893, a.
 22 *Κυρίου* attr. gen. 542, ii. or
 viii. a.
 23 *τιμῆς* gen. 519.
 24 *παρὰ Θεῷ* . . . 637, II. 2, fin.
 25 *ὡς* 701.
 26 *τοῦτο* 657, 2, b.
 29 *τὸ λοιπὸν* 581, 4.
 — *μή* 746.
 34 *μεμερίσται* agreement of,
 39, 3, i.
 35 *Κυρίῳ* 600.
 36 *ἐπὶ* 635, 3, β., cf. 905, 3, b.
 37 *ὅς* for *εἰ τις* 817, 4.
 38 *ὥστε* 863, 1.
 39 *ᾧ* θέλει attr. 822.
 — *ἐν Κυρίῳ* 622, 3, l.
 40 *κατὰ* 619, 3, a.

CHAP. VIII.

- 3 *ὅπό* 639, I. 2, a.
 4 *οὖν* 737, 5.
 5 *ἀλλά* 774, *Obs.* 1.
 6 *ἐξ* 621, 3, a.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, a.
 — *διὰ* 627, I. 3, c.
 7 *συνειδήσει* 603.
 — *εἰδῶλου* 542, ii. c.
 9 *μήπως* 814, b.
 13 *οὐ μή* 748.
 — *εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα* 625, 2, *Obs.* 3.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 *οὐκ* interrog. 874, 1.
 — *ἐώρακα* pft. 399, 3.
 — *μου* attr. gen. 542, 1, b.
 2 *εἰ* with ind. 853.
 — *ἀλλὰ γε* 774, *Obs.* 1, 743.
 — *ἣ* article emphatic 447, 1, a.
 4 *φάγειν* inf. 666, 1.
 6 *nomin.* prefixed . . . 477.
 7 *ὁψωνίους* 603.
 — *ἐκ* 621, 3, i.
 8 *μή* 873, 4.
 9 *βοῶν* gen. 496.
 10 *διὰ* 627, II. 3, a.
 — *ἐν* *ἐπιδιδ* 634, 3, f.
 11 *τὰ πνευματικά* 436, 2, d, 4,
 fin.
 12 *εὐαγγελίῳ* dat. . . . 602, 3.

- 15 *κέχηρημαι* pft. §. 399, *Obs.* 5.
 — *ἐν ἐμοί* 622, 3, e.
 — *ἦ ἴνα* 783, *Obs.*
 17 *οικονομίαν* accus. 364, *Obs.*
 548, 3.
 18 *εἰς τὸ μή* 625, 3, *Obs.*
 19 *ἐκ πάντων* 621, 3, f.
 — *ἐμάντων* 363, 4.
 20 *τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις* dat. . . 599.
 — *μή ἦν, though I am not,*
 746.
 21 *Χριστοῦ* gen. 507.
 22 *πάντα* 382.
 25 *μὲν οὖν* 730, fin.
 — ellipse 896.
 26 *τοῖνυν* 790, b.
 — *τρέχων* supplied.. 895, c. 3.

CHAP. X.

- 1 *ὅπό* 639, III. 1, c.
 2 *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 4.
 — *ἐβαπτίσαντο* . . . 364, *Obs.* 2.
 4 *ἐκ* 621, 3, a.
 5 *ἐν τοῖς πλείοσιν* . . 622, 3, i.
 — *εὐδόκησεν* aor. . . . 401, β.
 7 *φαγεῖν* 669.
 8 *ἔπεσαν* (?) form of 261, 10.
 11 *εἰς* 625, 1.
 12 *μή πέσῃ* 814.
 13 *δὲ* 836, 3.
 — *ὑπὲρ δ* 630, II. 3, b.
 — *τοῦ δύνασθαι* 492, 3.
 16 *αἵματος* 542, vi.
 — *τὸν ἔρπον* acc. . . . 824, I. 1.
 17 *ἐκ* 621, 3, i.
 20 *ἀλλ'* (φημί) suppl. 895, 1, b.
 — *ἀλλά* answer supplied, see
 add. 880.
 24 *τὸ ἑαυτοῦ* 436, 2, d, 3.
 29 *ἴνα τί* 882, 2.
 30 *χάριτι* 603.
 31 *τῶν πολλῶν* 454, *Obs.* 8.

CHAP. XI.

- 1 *μου* 542, ii. c, 3.
 4 *κατὰ κεφαλῆς* . . . 628, 1, d.
 — *ἔχων* part. 697, c.
 5 position of adj. . . . 459, 1, δ.
 — *ἐαυτῆς* force of . . . 654, 1, c.
 6 *κεῖρασθω* form of *apodosis*
 857, c.
 8 *ἐκ* 621, 3, h.
 9 *διὰ* 627, II. 3, a.
 10 *πλὴν* 773, *Obs.* 4.
 13 *κρίνατε* aor. imp. . . 405, 1.
 — interrogative sent. 871, 2.
 — *ἀκατακάλυπτον* remote attr.
 433, d.
 14 *οὐδέ* 776, 1, b, and *Obs.* 2.
 15 *ἀντί* 618, 2, e.
 17 *εἰς* 625, 3, a.
 18 *μέρος τι* 580, 2.
 21 *ἐν τῷ φαγεῖν* 622, 3, i.
 — *ὅς μέν—ὅς δέ* 816, 3, b.
 22 *ἐκκλησίας* gen. . . . 496.
 — *τί εἶπω* 417.

- 24 *ὑπὲρ* §. 630, 2, a or δ.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, a.
 25 *ἐν* 622, 3, b.
 26 *δοκῶν ἄν* 842, 1.
 27 *τοῦ σώματος* 501.
 28 *ἐκ* 621, 3, i.
 34 *ὡς ἂν ἐλθῶ* 842, 3.

CHAP. XII.

- 2 *ὡς ἂν ἤγεσθε* 868, 3.
 3 *ὑμῖν* dat. 589, 1.
 — *ἐν* 622, 3, c.
 — *ἀντάθεμα Ἰησοῦς* (?) . . 475,
 Obs. 1.
 4 *χαρισμάτων* 542, ii. β.
 8 *ᾧ μέν—ἄλλῳ δέ* . . . 816, 3, b.
 — *γνώσεως* } attr. gen. 761,
 Obs. 2., 542, viii.
 b.
 9 *ιαμάτων* }
 10 *δυνάμεων* attr. gen. 542, ii. δ.
 11 *ἰδία* 603.
 13 *εἰς ἐν σῶμα* 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.
 15 *ἐκ* 621, 3, k.
 — *ἔτι* 802, *Obs.* 8.
 — *παρὰ τοῦτο* . . . 637, III. 3, d.
 — *τοῦτο* 580, 4.
 18 *τὰ μέλη—ἐν ἑκάστῳ* 581, 4.
 22 *τὰ δοκοῦντα μέλη* . . 902, 3.
 23 *σώματος* part. 534.
 25 *ὑπὲρ* 630, 2, a.
 27 *ἐκ μέρους* 621, 3, d.
 28 *οὐς μέν—δεύτερον* . . 766, 1.
 31 *τὰ χαρίσματα* 446, 2, 447,
 Obs. 9.
 — *καθ' ὑπερβολὴν* 456, *Obs.* 2, c.

CHAP. XIII.

- 2 *τὰ μυστήρια πάντα* . . 454, 1.
 — *οὐδὲν* 381, *Obs.* 3.
 3 *ἴνα* 803, *Obs.* 1, 2.
 6 *ἐπὶ* 634, 3, d.
 9 *ἐκ μέρους* 621, 3, d.
 12 *δὲ ἐσώπτηρον* 627, 3, d.
 — *πρὸς πρόσσωπον* 638, III. 3, d.
 13 *τούτων* part. gen. . . . 534.

CHAP. XIV.

- 3 *οἰκοδομῇ* acc. 580, 2.
 5 *ἐκτός ἐς μή* 860, *Obs.* 3.
 7 *ὁμοως* 773, *Obs.* 4.
 — *τὰ ἔψυχα* nom 436, 2, d, 2.
 — *τὸ αὐλούμενον* . . . 364, 2, b.
 10 *εἰ τύχοι* 855.
 11 *τῷ λαλοῦντι* 600.
 — *ἐν ἐμοί* 622, 3, n.
 16 *δ' ἀνακληρῶν* posit. of nom.
 477, 1., cf. 902.
 — *ἐπὶ* 614, 2, c.
 19 *ἐν γλώσσῃ* 622, 3, b.
 21 *οὐδέ* adverbial 776, 7.
 22 *εἰς σημείον* 625, 3, a.
 25 *τὰ κρυπτά τῆς καρδίας* 442, b.
 — *ἐπὶ πρόσσωπον* . . . 635, 3, d.
 26 *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, a.
 27 *κατὰ δύο* 629, 3, h.
 — *ἀνὰ μέρος* 624, 3, a.

- 30 ἀποκαλυφθῇ . . . §. 364, 2, η.
33 ἀκαταστάσις attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
35 τοὺς ἰδίους ἀνδρας 447, Obs. I.
36 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i. β.

CHAP. XV.

- 2 τίνι for φῶνι . . . 877, Obs. 2.
— ἐκτὸς εἰ μή . . . 860, Obs. 3.
3 ἐν πρώτοις . . . 622, 3, κ.
— ὑπὲρ . . . 630, 2, c.
4 aor. and pft. . . . 401, 5.
5 τοὺς δώδεκα 455, 1.
6 ἐπάνω πεντακτοῖς 780, I.
8 ἔσχατον . . . 579, 6, 580, 4.
9 ὁ ἐλάχιστος . . . 451, I.
— ὅς 816, 7, fin.
10 σὺν ἐμοί . . . 623, 3, α.
11 εἶπε οὖν . . . 778, a.
13 εἰ with ind. . . . 853, I.
— νεκρῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
14 ἄρα 789, b.
15 κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ . . . 628, 3, b.
— or c.
— εἶπερ ἄρα . . . 788, 4.
18 ἄρα 788, I.
19 ἡλικιότες ἐσμέν . . . 374, 4.
— 705, 6, c. δ.
— ἀνθρώπων gen. . . . 534.
21 δι' ἀνθρώπου . . . 637, 3, c.
22 ἐν τῷ Ἀδάμ . . . 622, 3, c.
23 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, I, Obs. I.
— ἐν 622, 2.
25 ἄχρις οὐ 841, 5.
26 ἔσχατος adj. . . . 714, b.
27 ὅλον ὅτι κ.τ.λ. 802, Obs.
— 71, 895, I, a.
28 ὑποταγῇ 842, 6.
— τὰ πάντα 382, I.
— ἐν πᾶσιν 622, 3, i.
29 ὑπὲρ . . . 630, 2, a. or b.
30 πᾶσαν ὥραν 5, 7.
31 καθ' ἡμέραν . . . 629, Obs.
— καύχησιν . . . 566, 2, fin.
— ἐν Χριστῷ 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.
34 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.
— ὡμῶν dat. . . . 598, Obs. I.
36 σύ position of . . . 902.
41 ἀστέρος gen. . . . 504.
42 ἐν δόξῃ 622, 3, i.
— opposition of clauses 792, i.
45 εἰς ψυχὴν . . . 625, 3, Obs. 4.
47 ὁ article, force of, 447, I, d.
52 ἐν ἔσχατῃ σάλπιγγι 622, 2, fin.
— σαλπίζει (σαλπικτής sc.) 893, a.
54 εἰς νίκος . . . 623, 3, Obs. 4.

CHAP. XVI.

- 1 περὶ τῆς λογίας . . . 905, 7.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
2 κατὰ μίαν . . . 629, 2, b.
— παρ' ἑαυτῷ . . . 637, II. 2.
3 οὗς ἐάν 830, 4.
— τυύους 658.

- 3 διὰ §. 627, 3, d.
4 τοῦ πορεύεσθαι . . . 521.
5 διέρχεται for fut. . . 397, b.
— πρὸς ὑμᾶς 646.
6 τυχόν 700, 2, a.
9 ἀντικείμενοι (εἰς) sup. 376.
12 ἵνα ἐλθῇ . . . 803, Obs. I.
21 εἰ—οὐ φιλεῖ . . . 744, Obs.

2 CORINTHIANS I.

- 1 διὰ 627, 3, d.
— ὁ ἀδελφός . . . 447, I, c.
2 ὡμῶν 696, 4.
— ellipse of εἴη . . . 376, Obs. I.
— πατρός without article, 447, 2, a.
3 οἰκτιρῶν attr. gen. . . 542, viii. b.
4 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
— ἥς attracted . . . 822.
5 εἰς 625, 3, b.
— ὡμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.
6 verb supplied . . . 895, I, d.
— ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 2, f.
— παημάτων attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
7 κοινωνοί, (ἐστέ suppl.) 896.
8 ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 2, f.
— καθ' ὑπερβολὴν . . . 629, 3, g.
— ὑπὲρ δύναμι . . . 630, II. 3, b.
— τοῦ ζῆν gen. . . 529, I.
9 αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς . . . 656, 4.
— ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς . . . 634, 3, d.
10 ὅς 816, 7, fin.
11 ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 3, e.
— δεήσει 603.
— ἐκ 621, 3, b.
— εὐχαριστηθῇ pass. 364, 5.
12 αὐτῇ for neuter 381, Obs. I.
— συνειδήσεως gen. 542, i. d.
— τοῦ Θεοῦ gen. 542, ii. c. I.
13 οὐ γὰρ ἄλλα—ἀλλ' ἡ 773, 5.
14 ἀπὸ μέρους . . . 620, 3, e.
— ὡμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
— Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
15 πεποιθήσει dat. . . 603.
17 τὸ ναί 457, I.
19 δι' ἡμῶν . . . 627, I, c.
— ἐν αὐτῷ . . . 622, 3, c.
20 τῷ Θεῷ . . . 598, Obs. I.
21 εἰς 625, 3, c.
— ellipse of ἐστὶ . . . 376.
22 πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i. d.
23 μάρτυρες pred. subst. 375, 6.
— ἐπὶ 905, 3.
— φειδόμενος gerundial part. 677, a.
24 οὐχ ὅτι 905, 8.
— χαρὰς gen. . . . 507.
— πιστεῖ instr. dat. . . 611.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἔκρινα aor. . . . 401, β.
— ἐμαυτῷ dat. . . . 605, 5.

- 1 τοῦτο §. 657.
2 καί 759, 3.
— ἐξ 621, 3, b.
3 τοῦτο αὐτό 656.
— ἀφ' ὧν . . . 822, Obs. 3.
— ἐπὶ ὑμᾶς . . . 905, 3, c.
— χαρὰ supplied . . . 893, b.
4 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
— διὰ 627, 3, d.
— τὴν ἀγάπην position of 902, 3.

- 5 ἀλλὰ 773, Obs. 4.
6 ὑπὸ . . . 639, I. 2, a.
7 τούταντιον . . . 579, 6, 580.
— χαρίσασθαι imperatival inf. 671, a.
9 εἰς πάντα . . . 623, 3, d.
10 χαρίζομαι supplied 895, e. 2.
— δι' ὑμᾶς . . . 627, 3, a.
— ἐν προσώπῳ 622, 3, κ. or d.
11 πλεονεκτῶμεν pass. 364, 5, δ.
12 τὴν Τρωάδα . . . 450, 2.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
— τῷ εὐρεῖν . . . 611, 678, c.
13 αὐτοῖς 596, 4.
14 ἐν . . . 622, 3, c. Obs. 3.
— γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
15 ἐν 622, 3, i.
16 οἷς μὲν—οἷς δὲ . . . 816, 3, b.
— πρὸς ταῦτα 638, III. 3, a.
17 ἐσμέν καπηλεύοντες 375, 4.
— ἐξ 621, 3, d.
— ἐν 622, 3, Obs. 3.

CHAP. III.

- 1 ἑαυτοῦς . . . 654, 2, b.
5 ἀπὸ 620, 3, d.
— ἐξ 621, 3, a. or b.
6 διακόνους pred. subst. 375, 6.
7 ἐν δόξῃ 622, 3, d.
— καταργουμένην 705, 6, a. f.
8 ἐστὶ ellipse of . . . 376.
11 διὰ δόξης . . . 627, 3, b.
13 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, d.
14 τῆς σήμερον (ἡμέρας) 456, 2, b.
— ἐπὶ . . . 634, 2, a. or 3, c.
— ὅτι 816, 7.
15 ἡλικία with ind. and conj. 840, 842, and 6.
— present for future 397, b.
16 τὸ πνεῦμα . . . 460, Obs. 3.
18 εἰκόνα acc. . . 636, Obs. 2.
— ἀπὸ 620, I, d.
— ἀπὸ 620, 3, d.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 ἡλεήθημεν pass. receptive, 364, 2.
2 τὰ κρυπτά τῆς αἰσχύνῃς 442
— μή with participle . . . 746.
— ἀληθείας . . . 542, ii. β, b.
— ἑαυτοῦς 654, 2, b.
3 ἐν 622, 3, e.
4 genitives 543.

- 5 *ἰδὲ* § 627, II. 3, a.
 — *λάμψαι* inf. aor. 405, 3.
 6 ellipse of *ἔστι* 376.
 8 *ἐν παντί* 622, 3, i.
 10 Ἰησοῦ 542, ii. B, b.
 13 *πίστεως* attr. gen. 548, viii. b.

- *κατὰ* 629, 3, b.
 — *αορίσται* 453, i.
 16 *εἰ καὶ* 861, 2.
 — *ἀλλὰ* 774, *Obs.* i.
 — *ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα* 905, 8.
 17 τὸ γὰρ *ἐλαφρόν* 436, 2, b.
 — *καθ' ὑπερβολήν* 629, 3, 9.
 — *εἰς ὑπερβολήν* 623, 3, d.

CHAP. V.

- 1 *σκήνους* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

- τοῦ article emphatic 447, i, c.

- *οἰκίαν* in app. 467, 6.
 2 *ἐν τούτῳ* 622, 3, d.
 3 *εἰ γε* 736, 9.
 4 *ἐφ' ᾧ* (?) 634, 3, c.
 5 ellipse of *ἔστι* 376.
 — *πνεύματος* attr. gen. 542, i, d.

- 6 *ἀπό* 620, i, c.
 7 *ἰδὲ* 627, I. 3, d.
 8 *πρός* 646.
 10 *ἰδὲ* 627, I. 1, b.
 — *πρός* 638, III. 3, d.
 12 *καύχημα* supplied. 953.
 13 *Θεῷ* 599.
 14 *ὑπὲρ* 630, I. 2, b.
 15 *εἰ* with ind. 853, i.
 — *ἐαυτοῖς* 599.
 16 *ἀπό τοῦ νῦν* 456, 2, b.
 — *εἰ καὶ* 861.
 17 *εἰ—ἔστι* omitted 376.
 — *κτίσις* 353, i.
 18 *καταλλαγῆς* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 19 *ὡς ὅτι* 905, 8.
 — *καί* 759, 3.
 — *θέμενος* midd. 363, 6.
 20 *ὑπὲρ* 630, 2, a.
 — *ὡς* 701, b.
 21 *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, i, a.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 *εἰς κενόν* 615, 3, d.
 2 *σωτηρίας* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 4 *ἐαυτούς* 654, 2, b.
 7 *ἀληθείας* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — *ἰδὲ* 627, I. 3, d.
 — *τῶν δεξιῶν* 458, 2.
 8 *καὶ* 759, i.
 12 *ἐν ἡμῖν* 622, 3, e.
 13 *ἀντιμισθίαν* 580, 2.

- 14 *ἀπίστοις* dat. §. 590, i.
 — *δικαιοσύνη* dat. 590, II. 2.
 15 *Χριστῷ* 599.
 — *πρός* 638, III. 3, c.
 17 *ἐκ μέσου* 621, 3, j.
 18 *εἰς* 625, *Obs.* 4.

CHAP. VII.

- 2 *asyndeton* 792, d.
 3 *πρός* 638, III. 3, a. or e.
 — *καὶ* without *τέ* 759, i.
 5 ellipse of *ἔσμεν* 376.
 6 *ἐν* 622, 3, b.
 7 *ἦ* 822.
 — *παρεκλήθη* 364, 2.
 — *ἐφ' ἡμῖν* 634, 5, d.
 8 *εἰ καὶ* 861.
 — *οὐχ ὅτι* 905, 8.
 9 *εἰς* 623, 3, c.
 — *ἐξ* 621, 3, b.
 11 *ἀλλὰ* 774.
 12 *ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν* 630, 2, a.
 — *πρός ὑμᾶς* 905, 3, d.
 14 *ἐπὶ Τίτου* 633, 3, c.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, b.
 16 *ἐν* 622, 3, i.

CHAP. VIII.

- 2 *κατὰ βάθους* 628, i, *Obs.* i.
 — *εἰς πλούτον* 625, 3, e.
 — *ἀπλότῃτος* 542, viii. b.
 3 *κατὰ—παρά* 629, 3, c, 638, III. 3, m.
 4 *μετὰ* 636, 3, a.
 — *ἔδωκαν* supplied from v. 5, 895.
 5 *ἰδὲ* 627, 3, d.
 7 *ἐν ἡμῖν* 622, 3, e.
 — *ἂν βλέπετε* suppl. before *ἵνα* 895, b.
 8 *κατ' ἐπιταγὴν* 629, 3, g.
 10 *ὅτινες* 816, 7.
 — *ἀπὸ πέρουσι* 644.
 11 τὸ ποιῆσαι 405, 4.
 — τοῦ θέλειν 678, 3, b.
 — ellipse of *ἦ* 376, *Obs.* i.
 — *ἐκ* 621, 3, e.
 13 *ἐξ ἰσότητος* 621, 3, d.
 — *ἡμῶν* attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 14 δὲ τὸ πολὺ (*ἐχων* supplied) 895, 4.
 18 τὸν ἀδελφόν 447, i, c.
 — *οὗ* gen. 542, ii. B, a.
 — *ἰδὲ* 627, I. 1, b.
 19 *συνέκδημος* pred. adj. 375, *Obs.* 3.
 22 *σπουδαῖον ὄντα* 684.
 23 *ἐρωτᾶτε* supplied from form of sentence 895, b.
 — *δόξα* 353.
 24 *εἰς πρόσωπον* 625, d.
 — *ἐκκλησιῶν* gen. 526.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 τὸ γράφειν §. 678, 3, a.
 2 *ἐξ ὑμῶν* 621, 3, a.
 4 *ἵνα μή* 905, 5, b.
 6 τοῦτο δέ (*λέγω* supplied) 895, b.
 — *ἐπ' εὐλογίαις* 634, 3, g.
 7 *ἐκ* 621, 3, c.
 — *ἦ* 776, *Obs.* 3.
 11 *εἰς ἀπλότῃτα* 625, 3, d.
 — *ἦτις* 816, 6.
 — *ἰδὲ* 627, I. 3, c.
 12 *ἰδὲ* 627, I. 3, d.
 13 *ἐπὶ* 634, 3, c.
 — *τῆς ὁμολογίας* attr. gen. 542, ii.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, b.
 — *ἀπλότῃτι* 607.
 14 *ἐπὶ* 635, 3, c.

CHAP. X.

- 1 *ἰδὲ* 905, 3, β. b.
 — *κατὰ πρόσωπον* 629, 3, g.
 2 τὸ μὴ θαρρήσαι 670.
 — *παρῶν* 672, 4.
 — *ὡς* 705.
 4 τῷ Θεῷ 611, b.
 6 *ἐν ἐτοίμῳ* 622, 3, g.
 7 *ἂν* *ἐαυτοῦ* 620, 3, e.
 9 *ὡς ἂν ἐκφοβεῖν* 905, 8.
 12 *ἐαυτούς* 654, 2, b.
 13 *εἰς* 625, 3, d.
 — *οὐ—μέτρου* 824, II. 2.
 — *ἐφικέσθαι* inf. 669.
 — *ὑμῶν* gen. } 526.
 16 *ὑμῶν* gen. }

CHAP. XI.

- 1 *ὀφελον* 856, *Obs.* 3.
 — *ἀφροσύνης* gen. 496.
 — *ἀλλὰ καὶ* 774, *Obs.* 3.
 2 *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — *ζήλω* dat. 603.
 — pred. subst. 376.
 — *παραστήσαι* infin. 669.
 3 *μήπως* 814, b.
 — *ἀπό* 620, 3, h.
 4 *καλῶς ἀνείχεσθε* 858, *Obs.* i.
 5 *τῶν ὑπερλίαν* 456, 2, c, 644.
 8 *πρός* 638, III. 3, a.
 — *ὑμῶν* attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 3.
 — *παρῶν* 696.
 — *οὐδενός* gen. 642, b.
 9 *ἐμαυτὸν* 363, 4.
 10 *ἔστιν ἀλήθεια* 802, i.
 — *εἰς ἐμέ* 625, 3, e.
 13 *εἰς* 625, 3, c.
 15 *οὐ μέγα—εἰ* 804, 9.
 16 *εἰ δὲ μήτε, κἀν* 424, e, 861, 6.
 17 *κατὰ* 629, 3, a.
 — *καυχήσεως* attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

a Misprinted I Cor.

b *κατανάρκω οὐδενός* = *ναρκῶ κατὰ οὐδενός*.

See §. 628. 3. b. or perhaps c.

c *ἔστιν ἀλήθεια ἐν ἐμοί* is an emphatic equivalent for *ἀλήθως λέγω*.

- 21 *ὅς* *ἔτι*..... §. 905, 8, γ.
 23 *ὑπέρ*..... 640, *Obs.* 2.
 — *ἐν*..... 622, 3, δ.
 — *θανάτοις*..... 355
 24 *παρά* *μίαν*..... 638, 3, λ.
 25 *πνεοίηκα* *pft.*... 399, *Obs.* 1.
 26 *ποταμῶν* *attr. gen.* 542, 1, γ.
 — *ἐκ γένους*... 621, 3, δ., 353.
 28 *παρεκτός*..... 641.
 — *ἐστί* *omitted*... 376, *Obs.*
 — *ἐκκλησιῶν* *attr. gen.* 542, ii.
 c. 1.
 29 *καί*^a..... 698, *Obs.* 5.
 30 *τὰ* *τῆς ἀσθενείας* 436, 2, δ. 5.

CHAP. XII.

- 2 *πρὸ* *ἐτῶν*..... 905, 3, ε.
 — *τὸν τοιούτον*..... 453, δ.
 — *οὐρανοῦ*..... 527, *Obs.* 1.
 — *δ* *οὐκ*..... 743, 1, α.
 — *ἔξον* (*ἐστίν* *ec.*)... 376, *c.*
 8 *ὑπὲρ* *τούτου*... 610, I. 3, f.
 — *ἴνα*..... 803, *Obs.* 1.
 12 *ἐν* *ἡμῖν*..... 622, 1, δ
 13 *ἡ* *ἡτήθητε*..... 545, 3.
 — *ὑπέρ*..... 631, II. 3, δ.
 14 *ἐν* *τοίμῳ* *ἔχω*... 374, *c.*
 — *ἐλθεῖν* *infin.*..... 667.
 15 *ἀγαπῶν*..... 697, δ.
 16 *ἔστω* *δέ*..... 860, 8.
 17 *μή* *τινα*^b *αὐτοῦ* 581, i., 658,
 fin.
 20 *δοσι* *ellipse of.*... 376, *Obs.* 1.
 21 *πρός*..... 638, III. 3, *c.*
 — *πολλούς* *acc.*..... 549, *c.*
 — *προημαρτηκότων* *gen.*... 534.
 — *pft.* *and* *aor. part.* 705, 6,
 Obs.
 — *ἐπὶ*..... 634, 3, δ.

CHAP. XIII.

- 1 *τρίτον*..... 580, 4.
 — *ἐπὶ*..... 633, 3, α.
 2 *εἰς* *τὸ πάλιν*... 625, 3, δ.
 4 *ἐξ*..... 621, 3, *c.*
 — *ἀλλὰ*..... 774, *Obs.* 1.
 8 *κατὰ*..... 628, 3, δ.
 — *ὑπέρ*..... 630, I. 3, α.
 9 *τούτο*..... 657.
 10 *κατὰ*..... 629, 3, α.
 12 *ἐν*..... 622, 3, δ.

GALATIANS I.

- 1 *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, *c.*
 — *διδά*..... 627, 3, α.
 — *ἐγείραντος* *aor. part.* 705, 6,
 δ, α.
 — *νεκρῶν* *without art.* 447, 2.
 2 *ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις*... 596, 4.
 4 *περί*..... 632, I. 2, *c.*
 — *position of art.*... 459, 1, δ.
 5 *ἡ δόξα*..... 447, 1, *c.*

- 5 *εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας* §. 625, 2, *c.*
 6 *ἐν*..... 622, 3, δ.
 7 *εἰ* *μή*..... 860, 5.
 8 *καὶ* *ἐάν*..... 861, 2.
 — *παρ'* *δ*..... 822, *Obs.* 3.
 — *ἀνάθεμα*..... 353, 1.
 10 *γάρ*..... 768, *Obs.* 5.
 11 *εὐαγγέλιον* *transp.*... 898, 2.
 — *κατὰ ἄνθρωπον*... 629, 3, γ.
 12 *οὐδέ*—*οὔτε*..... 776, *Obs.* 5.
 — *παρά*..... 637, I. 2, α.
 — *διδά*..... 627, 3, δ.
 — *Χριστοῦ* *attr. gen.* 542, i. δ.
 13 *ποτέ* *posit. of* 456, *Obs.* 4.
 — *καθ' ὑπερβολήν*... 629, 3, γ.
 — *ἐδίδωκον* *impft.*... 402, 2.,
 398, 6.
 14 *ὑπέρ*..... 630, II. 3, δ.
 15 *εὐδόκησεν* *aor.*... 401, 2.
 — *ἐκ*..... 621, 2, α.
 16 *ἐν* *ἔμοι*..... 622, 1, α, *fin.*
 — *ἴνα εὐαγγελίζωμαι*... 805, 2.
 — *προσανεθέμην* 362, 3., 363, 6.
 — *σαρκί* *dat.*..... 591.
 18 *μετὰ*..... 636, III. 2.
 — *ιστορήσαι*..... 669.
 — *πρός*..... 646, 3., 905, 3, δ.
 20 *ἀ* *δέ* *γράφω*... 905, 7.
 — *ἡμῖν* *supplied*... 895, 1, δ.
 22 *τῃ* *προσώπῳ* *dat.*... 603.
 23 *ἀκούοντες ἦσαν*... 375, 4.
 — *ἐν* *ἔμοι*..... 622, 3, *c.*

CHAP. II.

- 1 *διδά*..... 627, I. 2, δ.
 2 *κατὰ*..... 629, 3, *c.*
 — *κατ' ἰδίαν*..... 629, 3, γ.
 — *ἐκ* *κενόν*..... 625, 3, δ.
 — *τρέχω*—*ἑδραμον*... 886, 2.,
 cf. 806, 2., 814, α.
 3 *ἀλλ' οὐδέ*... 774 *and* *Obs.* 3.,
 776, 7.
 4 *διδά*..... 627, 3, α.
 — *οἴτινες*..... 816, 7.
 — *ἴνα* *with fut.* (?)... 905, 8.
 5 *πρὸς ὥραν*... 638, III. 2, δ.
 — *ὑποταγῇ*..... 603.
 — *πρός*..... 646.
 6 *ἀπὸ* *δὲ τῶν δοκούντων* *ἀπα-*
 colouthon, 900, 5, α.
 — *γάρ*..... 786, β.
 — *τί*..... 381, *Obs.* 3.
 7 *πέπιστευμαι*... 364, γ. *Obs.*
 — *ἀκροβυστίας* *attr. gen.* 542,
 ii. *c.* 1.
 8 *Πέτρῳ* *dat.*..... 605, 4.
 9 *ἀπόστολοι* *γενόμεθα* 895, 1, *c.*
 10 *δ*—*αὐτὸ τοῦτο* 833, *Obs.* 2.
 12 *ἀπό*..... 620, 3, δ.
 — *ἐαυτὸν*..... 303, 4.
 — *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, *c.*
 13 *ῥωστε*..... 863.
 14 *πρός*..... 638, III. 3, δ.

- 15 *ἐσμέν* *suppl.* §. 376, *Obs.* 2.
 — *ἐξ*..... 621, 3, *c.*
 — *ἐάν* *μή*..... 860, 5, δ.
 16 *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, δ.
 — *πᾶσα*—*οὐ δικαιοῦσθεται* 905,
 9, α.
 17 *ἄρα*..... 873, 2.
 19 *νόμῳ*..... 599.
 20 *δ* *acc.*..... 548, 2, *c.*
 — *τοῦ* *Τιού*... 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 — *ὑπέρ*..... 630, 3, δ.
 — *ἐν* *πίστει*..... 622, 3, δ.
 21 *ἄρα*..... 789, δ.

CHAP. III.

- 1 *οἷς* *dat.*..... 589, i.
 — *κατ' ὀφθαλμούς*... 620, 3, γ.
 — *πότερον* *omitted* 875, *Obs.* 1.
 — *πίστεως* *attr. gen.* 542, ii. β.
 a.
 3 *πνεύματι*..... 603.
 4 *εἰ* *γε* *καὶ*..... 736, 9.
 5 *οὐν*..... 737, 5.
 — *verbs supplied*... 895, *c.*
 6 *τὸ* *πιστεύσαι* *suppl.* 893, 4.
 — *εἰς*..... 625, *Obs.* 4.
 7 *οἱ* *ἐκ* *πίστεως*... 621, 3, *c.*
 — *οὔτοι*..... 658.
 8 *δοτι* *ἐνευλογηθῆς* 802, *Obs.* 8.
 10 *ὑπό*..... 639, III. 3, *c.*
 — *τοῦ* *ποιήσαι*... 492, 3.
 11 *ἐν* *νόμῳ*... 622, 3, δ. *or* γ.
 — *παρά*..... 637, I. 2.
 — *πίστεως*..... 456, *Obs.* 4.
 — *ἐκ*..... 621, 3, δ. *or* *c.*
 12 *ἐκ* *πίστεως*... 621, 3, *c.*
 14 *asyndeton*... 792, 1, α.
 15 *κατὰ ἄνθρωπον*... 629, 3, γ.
 16 *Θεός* *supplied*... 376, 3.
 — *ἐπὶ* *πολλῶν*... 633, 3, *c.*
 — *δς*..... 821, 3.
 17 *εἰς* *τὸ καταργῆσαι* 625, 3, α.
 19 *ἄχρις οὗ* *ἔλθῃ* 848, *Obs.* 4.,
 886, 2.
 — *ἐπηγγέλται*... 364, 5, γ.
 — *δι' ἀγγέλων*... 627, 3, *c.*
 20 *ἐνός* *gen.*..... 518, 2, α.
 21 *κατὰ*..... 628, 3, α.
 — *εἰ* *γάρ* *ἐδόθη*... 856.
 23 *ὑπὸ νόμον*... 639, III. 3, α.
 — *εἰς*..... 625, 3, α.
 24 *εἰς* *Χριστόν*... 625, 3, α., *or*
 1, α.
 27 *εἰς* *Χριστόν*... 625, *Obs.* 4.
 28 *ἐν*..... 643, 4.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 *δοῦλον* *gen.*..... 503.
 — *ὡν* *concessive part.* 697, δ.
 2 *πατρός* *attr. gen.* 542, 1, δ.
 6 *δ* *πατῆρ*..... 476, *c.*
 8 *ἐδουλεύσατε* *aor.*... 401, β.
 9 *νῦν* *δέ* *κ. τ. λ.*... 902, 3.

^a τίς ἀσθενεὶ καὶ=τίνος ἀσθενούντος.^b τινα belongs to πλεονεκτήσονται ἀπέστειλλον, which is paraphrased by ἐπλεονέκτησα δι' αὐτοῦ.

- 11 *μήπως* §. 814, a.
 13 δι' ἀσθένειαν. . . 627, II. 3, a.
 15 ὡμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, i. β.
 — ἐδώκατε. 398, 3.
 16 ἀληθεύων gerund. part. 697, a.
 17 ἵνα ζηλοῦτε. . . 809, Obs. 2.
 18 ἐν τῷ παρῆναι . . . 622, 2.
 19 οὗς accus. 548, 2, c., cf. 549, c.
 20 ἤθελον 398, 3.
 — ἐν ὡμῶν 622, 3, e.
 23 ἔνα—ἑνα. 764, Obs. 1.
 24 ἄτινα. 816, 5.
 — ἥτις 816, 6.
 28 κατὰ Ἰσαὰκ . . . 629, 3, g.
 30 ἀλλὰ 774

CHAP. V.

- 1 ᾧ 605, 4, or 609, 3.
 — οὖν 737, 2.
 — position of 902, 3.
 4 οἵτινες 816, 4.
 — ἀπὸ 620, 1, δ.
 — ἐξέπεσσε 261, 10.
 7 μὴ πειθεσθαι inf. 491, 664, 1.
 8 ἐκ 621, 3, a.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 — ὅστις ἐν ᾧ. 829, 1.
 12 ὄφελον ἀποκόψονται 364, 4, a., 856, Obs. 3.
 13 ἐπὶ. 634, 3, a. or e.
 — μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. . 891, 4.
 14 ἐν τῷ. 447, 3.
 17 κατὰ 628, 3, δ.
 — ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — ἀ—ταῦτα 658, 1.
 20 θυμοί. 355, Obs. 1.
 21 ἃ προλέγω ὑμῖν. . 835, 2, or 817, Obs. 10.
 24 οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ 436, c., Obs. 1.
 25 πνεύματι 611.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 πρᾶντος attr. gen. . . 542, viii. δ.
 — σκοπῶν 708, 2, β.
 — μή 814, b, and Obs. 3.
 3 τί 381, Obs. 3.
 — μηδέν }
 4 εἰς 625, 3, e.
 — τό article 447, Obs. 1.
 6 λόγον . . 543, 5., cf. 583, 57.
 8 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 9 ποιοῦντες part. 688.
 — καυρῷ 606.
 — μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι . . . 697, c.
 10 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — τῆς πίστεως gen. . . 518, 4.
 11 double dative. . 611, Obs. 1.
 12 τῷ στρατῷ dat. 607, 3.
 14 ἐμοί dat. 597.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 16 relative clause 817, Obs. 10.
 17 τοῦ λοιποῦ. 523.

EPHESIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, i. β.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, Obs. 3.
 2 εἶη supplied . . . 376, Obs.
 3 εὐλογήσας aor. 705, 6, b, a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 — τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις. . . 436, 4.
 4 καταβολῆς κόσμου without article 461, 3.
 — εἶναι 669.
 5 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 6 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — double gen. 543, 1.
 — attr. genitives . . 542, ii. c. and viii. b.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, i.
 — ἐν ἀγαπωμένῳ. . . 622, 3, c.
 7 τὴν. 448, 2.
 — χάριτος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. a.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 8 ἡς attracted, for ἣν 822, a.
 — accusative after περισσεύειν 548, c. cf. 555.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — πληρώματος attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b. or viii. b.
 — ἀνακεφαλαιώσασθαι inf. 669.
 — ἐν αὐτῷ 658.
 11 ἐν ᾧ 621, 3, c. or 1, a.
 — ἐκλήρωθημεν pass. . 364, 2.
 — θελήματος attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 12 τοὺς προηλεκτάς appros. 451, 2.
 13 nom. participle. . 708, Obs.
 — ἀληθείας 542.
 — σωτηρίας attr. gen. } viii. b.
 — τῷ ἁγίῳ 902, 3.
 14 ὅς 821, 3.
 — περιποιήσεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 15 καθ' ὑμᾶς 629, 1, c.
 16 εὐχαριστῶν 688.
 — ὡμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c. a.
 — ἐπὶ. 633, 2.
 17 ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — δῶν opt. 867, 8.
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 18 πεφωτισμένους^a 711.
 — ὀφθαλμοῦς acc. 584.
 — τίς. 877, Obs. 2.
 — ἡ article. 447, 1, a.
 19 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 — genitives 543, 1., 542, 1, δ., and viii. b.
 20 ἐν δεξιᾷ. 622, 1, a.
 21 οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ . . 762.
 22 ὑπὸ 639, III. 1, c.
 — ὑπὲρ 631, 3, b.
 — τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ 599.

- 23 ἥτις §. 816, 6.
 — ἐν πᾶσιν. 622, 3, i.

CHAP. II.

- 1 καὶ ὑμᾶς acc. . . 700, Obs. 2.
 — ὄντας. 705, d. a. δ.
 — τοῖς παραπτώμασιν dat. 611, b.
 2 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 — πνεύματος app. . . . 467, 1.
 — ἀπειθεῖας attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 3 φύσει 603.
 — ὡς καὶ. 760, 3.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 — ἦν accus. 583.
 7 ἐνδείκνται middle. . 363, 1.
 — ἐφ' ἡμᾶς. 905, 3, c.
 8 καὶ τοῦτο 697, d.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, a.
 10 κτισθέντες. 378.
 — ἐπὶ. 634, 3, a.
 — οἷς attraction 822.
 11 τὰ ἔθνη article . . 447, 1, β.
 — ἥτε omitted 576, Obs.
 — ἀκροβυστία number. . 353.
 — ὑπὸ 639, I. 2, a.
 12 διαθηκῶν gen. 507.
 — μὴ with part. 746, Obs.
 13 ὄντες μακράν 373, 3.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 14 φρασμοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 15 ἐντολῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 — ἐν δόγμασιν. 467, Obs. 2.
 — τοὺς δύο. 455, 1.
 — εἰς ἑνα. 625, Obs. 4.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 17 ἐλθάν. 696, Obs. 2.
 — τοῖς μακράν 456, 2, a.
 19 Θεοῦ gen. 507.
 20 πᾶν 634, 1, a.
 — ἀποστόλων. 542, viii. δ.
 — article 459, 9.
 21 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 22 εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. III.

- 1 χάριν 580, 2.
 — nom. 708, Obs., 905, 6.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. . . 542, i.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 2 εἶγε 735, 9, init.
 — εἰς 625, c.
 3 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — προέγραφα past. aor. 401, b.
 — ἐν δόλῳ. 622, 3, k.
 4 πρὸς δ. 638, III. 3, d.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 5 γενεαῖς dat. temp. . . 606.
 6 εἶναι 678, d, and Obs. 1.
 7 οὐ 542, ii. β. δ.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.

^a The accus. depends on the verbal notion implied in ἐφ' ὑμῖν πν. σοφ. = σοφοὺς ποιήσειε.

- 7 χάριτος attr. gen. §. 542, viii. b.
 — κατά 629, 3, g.
 8 ἐλαχιστοτέρῳ form. 140, 1.
 — ἁγίων gen. 534.
 9 τίς 877, Obs. 2.
 — ἀπό 620, 2, c.
 10 ἴνα 806, 2.
 — διὰ 627, 3, c.
 11 αἰώνων 542, viii. b.
 12 ἐν ᾧ 834, 2, a.
 — αὐτοῦ 542, ii. c. 1.
 13 ἦτις 821, 3, 816, 7.
 14 κάμπτω τὰ γόνατα. 360, 1.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, b.
 15 ἐξ 621, 3, a.
 16 ἵνα δὴ 803, Obs. 1, 807, d.
 — κραταιωθῆναι inf. 669.
 — εἰς 625, 1, c.
 18 nom. part.^a 707.
 — καταλαβέσθαι aor. 405, 4.
 — middle 363, 6.
 19 γνώσεως gen. 504.
 — τῆς art. 447, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 20 πτέρ. 631, II. 3, b.
 — ὦν 822.
 21 αὐτῷ 658.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 κλήσεως 521.
 — ἡς for ἣν or ᾧ 822, or Obs. 8.
 2 ἀνεχόμενοι nom. 707, cf. ch. iii. 18, or 673, 4.
 — ἀλλήλων gen. 496.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, a.
 5 κλήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 6 ἐπὶ 633, 3, h.
 — διὰ 627, 1, b.
 — ἐν 622, 1, a.
 7 κατά 629, 3, c.
 8 λέγει sc. ὁ Θεός 373, 3.
 — αἰχμαλωσίαν 353.
 9 τὸ “ἀνέβη” 457.
 — γῆς 542, vi. b.
 10 καί 594, Obs. 5.
 — ἵνα πληρώσῃ 806.
 11 τοὺς μὲν—τοὺς δὲ—τοὺς δὲ 764, c.
 12 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 13 μέχρι without ἄν 842, 3.
 — οἱ πάντες 454, Obs. 3.
 — genitives 543.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 14 ἐν 622, 3, l.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 — τῆς art. 488, 1.
 — πλάνης attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.

- 15 εἰς §. 625, Obs. 4.
 — τὰ πάντα 578.
 — ἡ κεφαλὴ 447, 1, c.
 16 ἐξ 621, 3, h.
 — διὰ 627, 3, d.
 — ἐπιχορηγίας attr. gen. 542, ii. b.
 — κατ’ ἐνέργειαν ... 629, 3, a.
 — ἐν μέτρῳ 622, 3, l.
 17 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k. cf. Obs. 3.
 18 σκοτισμένοι 707.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 19 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 — ἑαυτοὺς 363, 4.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 22 ἀποθεσθαι inf. 664, 1.
 — κατά 629, 3, b.
 — κατά 629, 3, c.
 — ἀπάτης attr. gen. 542, iii.
 24 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 25 τοῦ πλοσίου 456, 2, c.
 — αὐτοῦ gen. 542, viii. a.
 26 imper. ... 698, Obs. 5, 420, Obs. 2.
 27 μηδέ 776.
 28 χειρὶ dat. 603.
 30 ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, c. see Obs. 3.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.

CHAP. V.

- 1 οὖν 737, 5.
 2 ἡγάπησεν aor. 401, β.
 — Θεῷ 598, Obs. 1.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 3 δέ 768, 2.
 — ἁγίοις 594, 3.
 4 τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα. 746, Obs.
 — gender 491, 3.
 5 τοῦτο retrospective ... 657.
 6 ὅτε (?) γινώσκοντες. 899, 3.
 7 οὖν 737, 2.
 — αὐτῶν 507.
 8 σκότος 353.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 11 σκότους 542, viii. b.
 12 ὑπὸ 639, I. 2, d.
 14 ὁ καθεύδων 476, c.
 15 πῶς 877, Obs. 2.
 18 ἐν πνεύματι 622, 3, c.
 20 ὑπὲρ 630, 2, c.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 22 ὑποτάσσεσθε supplied (?) ... 895, 2, c. 3.
 — αἱ γυναῖκες article. 446, β.
 23 αὐτὸς κ. τ. λ. parenthetical 798, 2, or 656, 3, a.
 24 ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 3.
 26 ὕδατος 542, vii.
 — ἐν ῥήματι 622, 3, c.
 27 αὐτὸς ἑαυτῷ 656, 4.
 29 ἐμίσησεν aor. 402, 1.

- 30 ἐκ §. 621, 3, i.
 31 ἀντὶ τούτου 618, 2, f.
 — καταλείψει 413.
 — πρὸς 646, 3.
 — εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 32 εἰς 625, 3, e.
 33 οἱ καθ’ ἕνα ἕκαστος ... 478, 629, 3, l.
 — ἡ γυνή 895, d.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 τὰ τέκνα art. 446, β., 476, b.
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k.
 2 ἦτις—ἐντολή 821, 3.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 3 ἵνα ἔσῃ following ὅπως 905, cf. 811.
 5 τοῖς κυρίοις κατὰ σάρκα 467, Obs. 2.
 6 κατά 629, 3, g.
 7 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — μετὰ 636, 3, a.
 8 ὃ ἐάν τι ... see 431, Obs. 3.
 9 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — παρὰ 637, II.
 10 τὸ λοιπὸν 580.
 11 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
 12 αἶμα omission of art. 447, 2, b.
 — πνευματικὰ τῆς κοιτηρίας 442, d., 436, 2, d. 3.
 14 στήτε aor. 405, 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b.
 16 ἐπὶ πᾶσιν 634, 3, h.
 17 ὁ gender 821, 3.
 18 διὰ 627, 3, f.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 19 ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 — ἐν ἀνοίξει 622, 3, i.
 — γνωρίσαι inf. 669.
 20 ὑπὲρ οὗ 630, 2, c.
 21 τὰ κατ’ ἐμέ ... 436, 2, d. 6.
 24 ἐν 622, 3, k.

PHILIPPIANS I.

- 1 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
 — σύν 623, Obs. 1.
 3 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 — ὁμῶν 542, ii. c. 1.
 4 ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 — ποιούμενος mid. verb 363, 6.
 5 εἰς 625, 3, c.
 — ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν ... 456, 2, b.
 6 αὐτὸ τοῦτο elliptic acc. 548, e., cf. 551, a.
 — use of pronoun. 657.
 — ἔργον ἀγαθὸν without art. 447, Obs. 3.
 — ἐπιτελέσει fut. ... 406, 8.
 — Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 7 φρονεῖν inf. 677, 1.

^a κραταιωθεῖν is implied in δὴ κραταιωθῆναι.

Cf. iv. 1.

7 ὑπέρ §. 630, I. 2, f.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, d.
 8 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 9 ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 10 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 11 καρπὸν acc. 574, 548, d.
 12 δέ 768, 2.
 — τὰ κατ' ἐμέ 436, 2, d. 6.
 13 ὥστε with inf. 863, 2.
 — ἐν Χριστῷ 622, Obs. 3.
 14 τοὺς πλείονας 454, 3.
 — ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, k.
 — δεσμοῖς dat. 611.
 — λαλεῖν inf. 669.
 15 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 16 οἱ ἐξ ἀγάπης 621, 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, a.
 17 δεσμοῖς 602, 3.
 18 τὶ γὰρ 872, i.
 — παντὶ τρόπῳ 603.
 — ἀλλὰ καὶ 774, Obs. 3.
 19 μοί 600, 2.
 — πνεύματος attr. gen. 542, i.
 a. or viii. b.
 20 κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 — ἐν οὐδενί 622, 3, i.
 — ἐν 622, 3, k.
 — καὶ νῦν 760, 3.
 — διὰ 627, 3, c.
 22 τοῦτο retrospective. 658.
 — ἔργου attr. gen. 542, I. d.
 23 ἐκ 621, 3, c.
 — τῶν δύο 455, I.
 — μάλλον κρείσσον 784, 2.
 24 διὰ 627, 3, a.
 25 ὁμῶν dat. 641, 2, β.
 — article 459, 9, c.
 — ὁμῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, i. d.
 26 ἐν 622, 3, a.
 27 μὲν ψυχῇ 608, 2.
 — τῇ πίστει. 598, or 605, 4.
 28 ἥτις gend. 821, 3.
 — καὶ τοῦτο 579, 6.
 29 αὐτὸ ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ. 457, 3.
 30 ἔχοντες nom. 707, a.

CHAP. II.

1 οὖν 737, 2.
 — ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 — πνεύματος gen. attr. 542, vii.
 2 ἵνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — φρονούντες gerund. part. 698, e.
 3 κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 — τῇ article 448.
 — ταπεινοφροσύνη 600, 2.
 4 ἀλλὰ καὶ 763, I.
 5 ἐν 622, 3, e.
 — δ (ἦν omitted) 376, Obs. 1.
 6 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.

6 ἐπάρχων concessive part. §. 697, d.
 — ἀρπαγμὸν pred. subst. 374, 6.
 — τὸ εἶναι 670.
 — ἴσα 382, I.
 7 ταῦτον 363, 4.
 8 σχήματι dat. 603.
 — θανάτου δέ 767 3, a.
 9 ὑπέρ 630, II. 3, b.
 10 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 — omission of art. 447, 2, b.
 11 ἐστὶ omitted. 376.
 12 ὥστε 863.
 — λατῶν 654, 2, b.
 13 τὸ θέλειν 670.
 — ὑπέρ. 630, 2, c., cf. 905, 3.
 15 μέσον adv. accus. 580, 2.
 16 μοί 598.
 — εἰς κενόν 625, 3, d.
 17 εἰ καὶ σπένδομαι 861, 2.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 — τῇ single article. 459, 9, c.
 — τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 18 τὸ αὐτό 579, 6.
 19 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, e.
 20 ὅστις 816, 5.
 21 οἱ πάντες 454, Obs. 3.
 22 πατρὶ 650, Obs. 2.
 23 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 — ὅς ἔν 842, 3.
 24 ἐν Κυρίῳ 622, 3, e.
 25 article 459, 9.
 — ὁμῶν attr. gen. } 542, ii. c.
 — χρίας } 2, 3.
 26 ἐπιποθῶν ἦν 374, 4.
 27 καὶ γὰρ 786, Obs. 1.
 — θανάτῳ dat. 594, 2.
 — ἐπὶ λύτῳ 634, 2, b.
 30 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.
 — ψυχῇ dat. 605, 4.
 — λειτουργίας attr. gen. 542, ii. c.
 — double genitive 543.

CHAP. III.

1 τὰ αὐτά 383, Obs. 3.
 2 κατατομήν 351.
 5 περιτομή 605, 4.
 — φυλῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. c.
 — ἐξ 621, 3, i.
 5 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 6 δίκων part. 705, 6, a. d.
 7 διῆνα 816, 4.
 — κέρδη plur. 355.
 — ταῦτα 658.
 8 ἀλλὰ μὲν οὖν 774, 730, b.
 — τὸ ὑπερέχον 436, 2, d. 2.
 — τῆς γνώσεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 — διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
 — τὰ πάντα acc. 593, 548, Obs. 2.

9 ἐπὶ §. 634, 3, g.
 10 τοῦ γυναικα 492, 2.
 11 εἰ πῶς 877, Obs. 5.
 — εἰς 625, 3, c.
 12 οὐχ ὅτι 905, 8.
 — ἔλαβον aor. and pft. 405, 5.
 — ἐφ' ᾧ. 867, 2, or 634, 3, c.
 13 ἐμαυτὸν emphatic 363, 2, a. 673.
 14 ἐν (ποθῶ supplied) .. 895, a.
 — τὰ acc. 512.
 — κατὰ σκοπόν 629, 3, d.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, a.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i.
 16 στοιχεῖν inf. 671, a.
 17 ἔχετε τύπον 375, 6.
 18 κλαῖον part. 698.
 19 φρονούντες (περιπατοῦσιν) 895, Obs.
 20 ἡμῶν position of. 902, 3.
 21 ταπεινώσεως attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 — σύμμορφον adjective 439, 2.
 — τοῦ δύνασθαι = δυνάμεως 678, 3, b.
 — καὶ 760.

CHAP. IV.

3 αἰταῖς dat. 596.
 — αἰτήσεις 816, 7.
 — μετὰ position of. 651, a.
 — ellipsis of ἐστὶ 376.
 5 ἀνθρώποις dat. 605, 2.
 — τὸ ἐπικαίς 436, 2, d.
 6 τῇ προσευχῇ dat. 603.
 — γνωρίζεσθαι 385, Obs. 1.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, b.
 7 νουὶν acc. 504, Obs. 2.
 8 ὅσα asyndeton 792, d.
 9 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, e.
 10 τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ φρονεῖν 670, I.
 — ἐφ' ᾧ 634, 3, a.
 11 κατὰ 629, 3, b.
 12 οἷα with inf. 665, I.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 13 ἐν 622, 3, c.
 15 εἰς 625, 3, e.
 17 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 18 ἀπέχων construct. of 642, a.
 — δσμήν εὐδοκίας 542, iii.
 22 οἱ ἐκ 621, 3, k.

COLOSSIANS I.

3 περὶ 632, I. 2, b.
 4 εἰς 625, 3, b.
 5 διὰ 627, 3, a.
 — τῆς ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 — εὐαγγελίου attr. gen. 542, ii. β. b.
 6 εἰς 646, see 905, 3.
 — ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας. 822, 2. and Obs. 8.

* This expression with the article prefixed seems to express idiomatically the familiar notion of something done for Christ's sake, = ἕνεκα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ch. ii. 30, which is afterwards more expressly defined by ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πάσχειν.

- 6 ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . . §. 622, 3, g.
 — καθὼς (πάρεστι sup.) 895,
 1. d. 3.
 7 ἡμῶν attr. gen. . . 542, ii. a.
 9 καὶ 760.
 — ἴνα 803, Obs. 1.
 — ἐπίγωνσιν acc. . . 545, 3.
 10 περιπατήσαι inf. . . 664, 1.
 — eis 625, 3, d.
 11 ἐν 623, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, c.
 — eis } 625, 3, a.
 12 eis }
 — ἐν 622, 1, a.
 13 τῆς ἀγάπης attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 14 ἐν φ 622, Obs. 3.
 15 κτίσεως attr. gen. . . 542, vi.
 or ii. β. a.
 16 ἐν αὐτῷ 623, 3, c.
 — ἐκτίσθη aor. and pft. 401, 5.
 — eis 625, 3, a.
 17 πρὸ 619, 2.
 18 ὅς 836, 3.
 — ἐκ 621, 1, a.
 — ἐν 622, 3, i.
 20 δι' αὐτοῦ . . 658, 2, 899, 8.
 — eis 625, 3, c.
 21 διανοίᾳ 605, 4.
 — νυνὶ δέ 770, Obs. 2.
 22 τῆς σαρκὸς . . . 542, viii. b.
 23 ἐν 622, c.
 — κτίσει 353, 1.
 24 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii.
 a.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, a.
 — δ 811, 3 add.
 26 ἀπό 820, 3.
 27 τί 877, Obs. 2.
 — ὅς referring to μυστήριον
 821, 3.
 29 ἐν δυνάμει 622, 3, k.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἡλίκον 877, Obs. 2.
 — ὅσοι demonstr. omitted 817,
 4.
 — ἐν σαρκί 623, k.
 2 συμβιβασθέντων . . 710, a.
 — genitives 543.
 — πληροφορίας attr. . 542, iii.
 — συνέσεως attr. gen. . . 542,
 viii. a.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 5 καὶ adverbial 760.
 — ἀλλὰ 774, Obs. 1.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 b.
 7 ἐν εὐχαριστίᾳ . . . 522, 3, d.
 8 βλέπετε μὴ 814, a.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 9 θεότητος attr. gen. 542, viii.
 a.
 10 ὅτι supplied 891, 7.
 — ἡ article 447, 1, c.

- 11 περιτομῇ dat. §. 548, Obs. 8.
 — ἐν 522, 3, i.
 — σώματος attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. b.
 — σαρκὸς attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 — Χριστοῦ 542, i. δ.
 12 ἐνεργείας attr. gen. 542, ii.
 c. 1.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i.
 13 δύντας part. 696.
 — ὑμᾶς* repeated 658, 2, 899,
 8.
 — συνεζωοποίησεν—Θεὸς sup-
 plied, 893, a.
 14 καθ' ἡμῶν 628, 3, b.
 — δόγμασιν dat. loc. . . 605, 4.
 — ἡμῶν dat. incom. . . 601, 2.
 — change of construct. 705, 5.
 — ἤρκεν pft. 399, 3.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 — εὐρυτῆς attr. gen. 542, ii. β.
 b.
 17 σκιδ 382, 1.
 — μελλόντων suppl. after σώμα
 893, b.
 — Χριστοῦ gen. 518.
 18 θέλων (sc. καταβραβεύειν) .
 895, e. 1.
 — ἀγγέλων attr. gen. 542, ii.
 c. 1.
 — ὑπό 639, III. 3, a.
 19 οὐ 746, 2.
 — ἐξ οὐ 819, 1, 621, 3, h.
 — αἰχέσιν accus. . . . 545, 2.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i. a.
 20 ἀπό 620, 1, b. cf. 3, h.
 22 eis φθοράν 625, 3, a.
 — ἀποχρήσει 605, 4.
 — τῶν ἀνθρώπων art. . . 461, 1.
 23 ἄνιμα 816, 4.
 — ἐστὶν ἔχοντα 374, 4.
 — σοφίας attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 — δέ omitted 776, 2.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.

CHAP. III.

- 1 ei logical use of 853.
 — ἐν 622, 1, c.
 3 ἀπελθότε aor. 401, 5.
 — ἐν 622, 3, f.
 4 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 5 ἤτις 816, 6, or 7.
 6 δι' ἃ 627, 3, a.
 — ἀπεθείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 7 ἔζητε impft. 401, 3.
 8 τὰ πάντα 454, Obs. 3.
 — apposition 467, 6.
 9 eis 625, 3, b.
 — τῶν article 447, 1, b.
 10 ἀνθρώπων supplied . . 593.
 — eis 625, 3, a.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 11 ἐνι 643, 4.
 — τὰ πάντα 382, 1.

* Misprinted I. 13.

- 11 Χριστός position of §. 902, 2.
 12 Θεοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, i. a.
 — οἰκτιρμοῦ 542, viii. b., 442,
 e.
 13 ἀλλήλων gen. 496.
 — ἐαυτοῖς for ἀλλήλοις 654, 3.
 — χαρίσασθε supplied 595, e.
 14 ἐπι 635, 3, h.
 — δ gender 820, 1.
 15 eis ἦν 625, 3, c.
 — καὶ 760.
 — ἐν 622, 3, f.
 16 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 17 διὰ 627, 3, c.
 18 αἱ γυναῖκες 476, b.
 — ἀνῆκεν 398, 4.
 19 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 20 ἐν 622, 3, f.
 23 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 — Κυρίῳ dat. 596.
 24 εἰδότες 697, a.
 — κληρονομίας attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 ἐν (dis) 622, 3, f. 3, k.
 3 περὶ 632, 1, 2, b.
 — τοῦ λόγου attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β.
 — λαλήσαι inf. 669.
 5 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 6 εἰδέναι 669.
 7 τὰ κατ' ἐμέ 436, 2, d. 6.
 9 ἐξ 621, 3, k.
 10 μοῦ attr. gen. . . . 542, ii. a.
 11 eis 625, 3, a.
 — οἵτινες 816, 6.
 12 αὐτῷ dat. 599.
 15 κατὰ 629, 1, a.
 16 παρ' ὑμῶν 637, II. 1.
 — ποιήσατε aor. imper. 405, 1.
 — ἴνα 803, Obs. 1.
 18 Παύλου 467, 4.

I THESSALONIANS I.

- 1 ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 2 περὶ 632, I. 2, b.
 — ὑμῶν attr. gen. 542, i. c. 1.
 — ἐπι 633, 2, or 3, d.
 3 πίστεως &c. attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b.
 — Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, ii. c.
 I.
 4 εἰδότες 697, a.
 5 eis 625, 1, f.
 — ἐν 622, 3, k.
 — διὰ 626, 3, a.
 6 Πνεύματος attr. gen. 542,
 1, a.
 8 ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 9 δουλεύει inf. 669.
 — Θεῷ dat. 595, 2.
 10 ρυθμικὸν part. 705, 6, a. η.

CHAP. II.

- 1 εἰσοδὸν transposed §. 808, 2.
 2 ἐν... 622, 3, c. and *Obs.* 3.
 - λαλήσαι... 666, 1.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, d.
 3 ἡμῶν attr. gen... 542, 1, d.
 - ἐκ... 621, 3, d.
 - ἦν supplied... 376.
 4 πιστευθῆναι pass... 364, γ, *Obs.*
 - εὐαγγέλιον acc... 545, 3.
 5 ἐν... 622, 3, d.
 - κολακείας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 - πλεονεξίας... 542, ii. c. 4.
 6 ζητούντες... 708, *Obs.*
 - δυνάμενοι concess. part. 861, *Obs.* 3.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, g.
 7 ὡς ἐν (ἐάν ?) θάλαττῃ conj. 868, 4, and *Obs.* 2.
 8 ἐαυτῶν... 654, 2, b.
 9 νυκτός gen... 523.
 - πρὸς... 638, III. 3, b.
 10 ὑμῖν... 605, 2.
 11 ἵνα ἔκαστον—ὑμᾶς. 584, 1, 478.
 12 εἰς... 625, 3, *Obs.* 4, or a.
 13 ἀκοῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. 1, b.
 - τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen... 542, 1.
 14 ἔπαθον supplied... 895, c. 1.
 - αὐτοί gen... 379, c.
 15 μή... 746, *Obs.*
 16 εἰς 625, *Obs.* 2. cf. 803 foot.
 - ἐφθασεν... 401, 1, B.
 - ἐπὶ... 905, 3.
 17 πρὸς καιρὸν... 638, III. 2, b.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, b.
 18 ἐγὼ μὲν Παῦλος... 478, cf. 708, 2, a.
 19 ἡμῶν attr. gen. 542, viii. a.
 - καυχήσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 20 γὰρ explicativum 786, 1, B.

CHAP. III.

- 2 Θεοῦ gen... 519.
 - ὑπὲρ... 630, I. 3, f.
 3 τὸ σάινεσθαι... 669.
 - εἰς... 625, 3, a.
 4 πρὸς... 905, 3, e.
 - ὅτι μέλλομεν... 880, 2.
 5 μήπως with ind. and conj. 814, a. and b.
 - ἐπεράσεν aor... 404.
 - δ περὶ ζῶν... 705, 6, a. η.
 - εἰς κενόν... 625, 3, d.
 7 διὰ τοῦτο... 658.
 - ἐπὶ (bis)... 634, 3, d. and c.
 10 ὑπερεκπερισσὸν = ὑπὲρ ἐκ περ. 644.

12 ὁφή suppl. from opt. §. 671,

b., 895, 1, d.

13 ἀμέμπτους... 375, 5, 439.

459, 1, γ.

— ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ... 622, 2 fin.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 λοιπὸν... 579, 6.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, c. and *Obs.* 3.
 - ἵνα... 803, *Obs.* 1.
 - τὸ πῶς δεῖ... 457, 3.
 2 ἵνα for ἄσπινος 877, *Obs.* 2.
 - διὰ... 627, 3, c.
 3 ἀπέχεσθαι appos. 667, and *Obs.* 2.
 4 κτᾶσθαι inf... 666 or 664.
 5 ἐπιθυμίας attr. gen... 542, viii. b.
 6 inf. with art... 670, 1.
 7 ἐπὶ... 634, 3, a.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, l.
 8 εἰς... 646.
 9 γράφειν... 667, *Obs.* 3.
 10 καὶ γὰρ... 786, *Obs.* 8.
 12 πρὸς... 638, III. 3, c.
 14 διὰ... 627, 3, c.
 15 τοῦτο... 657.
 - εἰς... 625, 2, b.
 - οὐ μή... 748, *Obs.* 4.
 16 ἐν... 622, 3, k.
 17 apposition... 467, 6.
 - εἰς... 625, 3, a.
 - Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, II. c. 2.
 18 ἐν... 622, 3, b.

CHAP. V.

- 1 χρόνων plur... 355, *Obs.* 1.
 2 ὡς — οὕτως analogous to 658, 1, 833, *Obs.* 2.
 4 ἵνα... 803, *Obs.* 2.
 5 Chiasma... 904, 3.
 6 ἄρα... 787, c. a.
 7 νυκτός... 523.
 8 ἡμέρας gen... 578.
 - περιεφραλαίαν app. 375, 6.
 9 εἰς... 625, 1, a.
 - σωτηρίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 - τοῦ Κυρίου... 467, *Obs.* 2.
 11 εἰς τὸν ἕνα 455, c., 625, 3.
 13 ἐαυτοῖς... 659.
 14 ἀσθενῶν gen... 536.
 15 ἀντὶ... 618, 2, f.
 22 ποιητοῦ without art. 451, 1.
 23 τῆς εἰρήνης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 - δόκληρον... 375, 5, or 436, 2, c.
 25 ἐν... 622, 3, b.
 27 double acc... 583.

2 THESSALONIANS I.

- 4 ἐν ὑμῖν... §. 622, 3, c.
 - ὑπὲρ... 630, I. 2, c.
 - αἰς... 822.
 5 ἐνδειγμα... 580, 2.
 - κρίσεως... 542, ii. B. b.
 - εἰς... 625, 2, a.
 - ὑπὲρ... 630, 2, a.
 6 παρὰ... 637, II. 1.
 - ἐν... 622, 2.
 7 δυνάμεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 8 ἐν... 622, 3, b.
 - article used twice... 460, 8.
 9 οἵτινες... 816, 5.
 - ἀλεθρον acc... 580, 1.
 - ισχύος attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.
 10 ὅταν... 842, 2.
 - ἐνδοξασθῆναι inf... 669.
 - ἐν... 622, 1, b.
 - ἐπὶ... 905, 3.
 11 εἰς δ... 635, 3, e.
 - ἀγαθωσύνης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 12 κατὰ... 629, 3, a.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ὑπὲρ... 630, 3, d.
 - ἐπὶ... 635, 1, a.
 2 εἰς... 625, *Obs.* 2, cf. 803, *Obs.* foot.
 - ἀπό... 620, 3, h.
 - διὰ... 627, 3, d.
 - ὡς ὅτι... 905, 8, γ.
 3 sentence supplied ὅτι ἐν-στήσεται c 802, 5, b.
 - ἀμαρτίας attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 4 ἐπὶ... 635, 3, a, β.
 - ὅτι ἐστὶν... 886, 2.
 5 ὡν part... 697.
 - πρὸς... 546.
 6 τὸ κατέχον... 436, 2, d.
 - ἐαυτοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 7 ἀνομίας attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.
 - position of words in the sentence 902, cf. 477, 1.
 - ἔως without ἀν... 846, 2.
 - ἐκ μέσου... 621, 1, a.
 8 δ ἀνομος... 451, 1.
 - πνεύματι instr. dat... 608.
 - παρουσίας attr. gen... 542, viii. b.
 9 κατ' ἐνέργειαν... 630, 3, g.
 - ψεύδους attr. gen... 542, iii.
 10 ἀπολλυμένοις... 599.
 - ἀνθ' ὧν... 619, f.
 11 πλῆρης attr. gen. 542, ii. B. b.
 13 ὅσο... 639, I. 2, a.
 - εἰλωτο form (?)... 269, 1.
 - ἐν... 622, 3, b.

* The construction in the text is not identical with, but analogous to, those referred to.

b διὰ seems logically to belong to ἐπαγγελίας, though grammatically to ἰδωμεν. See also §. 905. 3. *Obs.* 2.

c There seems to be an insuperable difficulty in supplying a negative clause after ὅτι from the former affirmative one; I would supply the affirmative clause making it explicative of ἐξασπλήση.

- 13 πνεύματος attr. gen. §. 542, 1.
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 1.
14 εἰς δ gender 820, 1.
— δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. β, δ.
15 δς acc. 545, 3.

CHAP. III.

- 2 πάντων 518.
— δς 836, 3.
4 ἐφ' ὑμᾶς 905, 3. c.
— καί—καί 757, 2.
5 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 1.
6 ἐν ἐνόματι 622, 3, δ.
8 θεωρεῖν 580, 2.
— παρά 637, I. 2, γ.
— νύκτα accus. 577.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
9 οὐχ ὅτι 905, 8.
— ταυτοῦς 654, 2, δ.
11 περιπατοῦντας 681, 7.
12 τοῖς τοιοῦτοις 453, δ.
13 καλοποιοῦντες part. 688.
14 διὰ 627, 3, d.
17 Παύλου 467, 4, 652, Obs. 7.
— δ gender 821, 3.

I TIMOTHY I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
— κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— Θεοῦ attrib. gen. 542, ii. a.
— σωτήρης without art. 467, Obs. 1.
2 Τιμοθέῃ dat. 596.
— ἐν πίστει .. 622, 3, f., 467, Obs. 2.
3 ἵνα παραγγέλῃς 806, 1.
4 αἴτινες 816, 7.
— τὴν ἐν πίστει .. 467, Obs. 2.
5 δέ force of 767, 2.
— ἐκ force of 621, 3, d.
6 ὧν genitive 514.
7 μὴ νοοῦντες 746.
— περὶ τίνων 877, Obs. 2.
8 omission of ἐστί 376.
9 δικαίᾳ 599, 603, 2.
10 διδασκαλίᾳ 601.
11 ἐπαγγέλιον τῆς δόξης 542, ii. β, α.
— δ ἐπιστεύθη 364, 5, γ.
12 double apposition. 467, 6.
— θέμενος middle verb 363, 6.
— εἰς 625, 3, c. Obs. 4.
13 ἡλεήθην passive receptive 364, 2.
14 μετὰ πίστεως 636, 3.
15 σῶσαι infin. 669.
16 ἐν ἐμοί 622, 3, e.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
18 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— στρατείας 564.
20 ὧν 622, 3, d.

CHAP. II.

- 1 πάντων gen. §. 534, d.
2 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, a.
— ἐν ὑπεροχῇ 622, 3, f.
4 ὅς 836, 3.
5 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. a.
— article omitted .. 447, 2, d.
6 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, d.
— καιροῖς temp. dat. 606.
9 κοσμεῖν ταυτοῦς 363, 4.
10 διὰ 627, 3, d.
11 γυνή without art. 447, 2.
12 ἀνδρός gen. 505.
— κελεύω supplied .. 895, 9.
— ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ 622, 3, d.
14 ἐν 645.
15 ἐάν 854, 1.
— μέλυσιν (γυναῖκες supplied) 893, a.

CHAP. III.

- 2 τὸν article 447, 1, β.
4 ἐν ὑποταγῇ 622, 3, d.
5 οὐκ οἶδεν 744, Obs.
— ἐπιμελήσεται 406, 5.
6 διαβόλου attrib. gen. 542, viii. δ.
7 ἀπό 620, 3, a.
— τὸν ἐξωθεν 456, 2, a.
— διαβόλου attr. gen. 542, i. a.
8 δεῖ—εἶναι supplied 895, d.
9 πιστεύεις attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
10 καὶ οὗτοι δέ 769, 2.
— conditional part. .. 697, c.
13 ταυτοῖς 595.
14 τάχιον 784.
15 ἥτις 816, 6.
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.
16 ἐν 622, 3, f.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 δαιμονίων attr. gen. 542, i. β.
2 συνείδησιν 584.
3 κελεύοντων suppl. 895, 9.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
— πιστοῖς dat. .. 598, Obs. 1.
4 λαμβανόμενον cond. part. 697, c.
5 διὰ 627, 3, c.
7 πρὸς 638, III. 3, a.
8 ζωῆς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
10 ἐπί 634, 3, c.
13 ἕως 905, 8.

CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐν 622, 3, k.
3 τὰς ὅπως 456, 2, c.
5 νυκτός 523.
6 ὥσα temp. part. 696.
10 ἐν 622, 3, i.
— εἰ 877, d.
13 περιερχόμεναι 683, Obs. 3.
14 χάριν 580, 2.
19 ἐκτὸς εἰ μή 860, Obs. 3.
— ἐπί 633, 3, a.

- 21 κατὰ §. 620, 3, a.
23 διὰ 627, II. 3, a.
24 προάγουσαι 684.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 ὑπό 639, III. 3, a.
— τῆς article 447, 1, c.
3 κατ' εὐσέβειαν .. 620, 3, g.
4 περί 632, III. 3, a.
5 νοῦν acc. 584.
7 ὅλον ὅτι 700, a.
8 fut. 413, or 406, 5.
— τοῦτοις dat. 607, 1, or 605, 4.
9 αἴτινες 816, 7.
10 ἥς gen. 498.
11 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
12 ἀγῶνα acc. 564.
— aorist imper. 405, 1.
13 ἐπί 633, 3, a.
— τῆν article 447, 1, c.
17 ἐπί 634, 3, a.
— ἐν 622, 3, a.
— εἰς 625, 3, a.
20 κενοφωρίας acc. 548, Obs. 1.

2 TIMOTHY I.

- 1 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
— ζωῆς 542, viii. b.
— ἐν 622, 3, k. Obs. 3.
3 νυκτός gen. 523.
4 ἐπιποθῶν part. 697, d.
5 ἥτις 816, 6.
— δτι (ἐνοικεῖ suppl.) .. 895, a.
6 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 834.
— διὰ 627, I. 3, d.
7 δειλάς attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
8 τὸ μαρτύριον 550.
— αὐτοῦ 542, ii. a.
— εὐαγγελίᾳ dat. 605, 4.
— κατὰ 629, 3, g.
9 κλήσει 548, Obs. 8.
— σώσαντος aor. 705, 6, d, a.
— κατὰ 629, 3, e.
— χρόνων plur. 355, Obs. 1.
10 δέ 767, 2.
11 εἰς δ 625, 3, a.
— ἐθῶν 542, ii. c, 3.
12 φ 877, Obs. 2, 593, 1.
— μου 654, Obs. 6.
— εἰς 625, 2, d.
13 δοκίμωσιν without article 447, 2, a, 461, 1.
15 μέ acc. 548, Obs. 1.
— ὧν 533, 1.
17 γενόμενος part. 606.
18 ἐδρεῖ inf. 669.
— παρά 637, I. 2, a.
— δσα acc. 596, Obs. 5.
— βέλτιον 784.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐν 622, 3, i.
2 διὰ 627, 3, c.
— ταῦτα 658.

2 οἷνες §. 816, 7.
 5 δέ 768, 2.
 6 τὸν article..... 447, 1, β.
 8 ἐγγεγεμένον part. ... 683, 705, c, β.

— ἐκ 621, 3, α.
 — κατά 629, 3, γ.
 10 διὰ τοὺς ἐκλ..... 627, 3, α.
 — μετὰ 636, 3, α.
 11 { fut..... 406, 5.
 12 {
 14 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e.
 15 σεαυτὸν 363, 3.
 16 πλεῖον ἀσεβείας... 442, β.
 17 νομὴν ἔξει 360.
 18 περὶ 632, III. 3, α.
 — γεγονέναι inf..... 681, 5.
 — τινῶν 659.
 19 μέντοι 730, α.
 — ἔγνω αορ. 403, 1.
 — αὐτοῦ..... 518.
 20 ἀ μέν—ἀ δέ 816, 3, β.
 — eis 625, 3, α.
 21 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 24 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 25 μή ποτε* (sc. ὅρῳ) 877, d.
 — opt..... 814, c.
 — eis 623, 3, c.
 26 ἀναθήψασιν^b 814.
 — eis 625, 3, d.

CHAP. III.

5 εὐσεβείας attr. gen. ... 542, viii. α.
 6 ἐκ..... 621, 3, α. or k.
 — ἐπιθυμίας dat. 611.
 8 ἢν τρόπον—οὕτως .. 899, 2.
 — νοῦν 584.
 — περὶ 632, III. 3, α.
 9 ἐπὶ 635, 3, β.
 11 οἷα 877, Obs. 2.
 12 ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 14 ἐν οἷς 822, Obs. 3.
 15 ἀπό..... 620, 2, α.
 16 γραφή 454, Obs. 4.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. β.

CHAP. IV.

1 κατά..... 629, 2, β.
 2 εὐκαίρως ἀκαιρως... 792, 2, i.
 3 διδασκαλίας gen. 490.
 — κητούμενοι middle. 362, 4.
 5 εὐαγγελιστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. β.
 6 ἦδ..... 719, 4, α.
 7 τὸν καλόν 467, Obs. 1.
 8 λοιπὸν 579, 6.
 — οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 10 τὸν νῦν 456, 2, β.

13 ἐρχόμενος §. 696.
 18 eis 625, 3, c., cf. 646.

TITUS I.

1 δέ 767, 1, c.
 — κατά 629, 3, d.
 2 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e. fin.
 3 δ ἐπιστεύθην 364, 5, γ, Obs.
 — κατά 629, 3, α.
 4 κατά 629, 3, g or d.
 5 χάριν... 580, 2, 621, Obs. 2.
 — κατά 629, 3, h.
 6 ἀσώτίας attr. gen. 542, II. β, α.
 7 τὸν..... 447, 1, β.
 — μὴ 746, Obs.
 9 κατά 629, 3, α.
 — ἐν 622, 3, b. ord.
 10 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς.. 621, 3, k.
 11 οἷνες 816, 7.
 — ἀ μὴ δεῖ..... 742, 2.
 14 ἀλήθειαν..... 548, Obs. 1.
 15 omission of ἐστίν... 376, 1.
 — καθάρσις dat 599.
 16 εἰδέναι... 681, 5., cf. 684.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.

CHAP. II.

3 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 7 περὶ 632, III. 3, α.
 — καλῶν ἔργων without art. 447, 2., cf. 905, 4.
 8 ὁ ἐξ ἐναντίας (ὁδοῦ)... 436, 621, 3, k.
 13 use of article..... 459, 9, c.
 14 ὑπὲρ 630, I. 2, b.
 — ἐαυτῷ 598.
 — ἔργων att. gen. 542, ii. c, i.
 15 μετὰ 636, I. 3, α.

CHAP. III.

5 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — ἐν 622, 3, f. or l.
 — ὧν 822.
 — κατά 629, 3, e.
 — διὰ 627, 3, α.
 — παλιγγενεσίας att. gen. 542, viii. β.
 — πνεύματος att. gen. 542, i. β.
 6 ἐπὶ..... 905, 3.
 7 κατά 629, 3, β.
 8 ἔργων gen..... 490.
 10 μετὰ 636, III. 2.
 12 πέμψω aor. subj. ... 842, 6.
 14 eis 625, 3, α.
 15 πιστεῖ..... 622, 3, l.

PHILEMON.

2 κατά 629, 1, c.

4 ἐπὶ..... §. 633, 2, or 3, c.
 5 ἀκούων part..... 697 a.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — eis 625, 3, β.
 6 ὅπως 803, 3. Obs. 1.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. } 542, ii.
 — ἀγαθοῦ attr. gen. } β. β.
 — eis 625, 3, d.
 7 πολλήν 391, Obs. 1.
 — ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, d.
 — ἀδελφῆ position of.. 902, 3.
 8 ἔχω 697, d.
 9 διὰ..... 627, II. 3, c.
 — τὴν article 448, 2.
 10 Ὁρήσιμον 825, 4.
 12 σὺ δὲ αὐτόν^c (δέχου suppl.) 895, 9.

13 πρὸς 905, 3.
 — ὑπὲρ 630, 2, β.
 14 κατά 629, 3, g.
 15 πρὸς ὅραν .. 638, III. 2, β.
 — αἰώνιον pred. adj. ... 375, 4.
 16 ὑπὲρ 630, II. 2, β.
 — πόσῳ δὲ μάλλον... 905, 8, β.
 19 ἵνα μή..... 905, 5, β.
 20 σοῦ gen..... 491.
 21 ἔγραψα 401, 2.
 — ὑπὲρ δ.. 631, II. 2, β., 822, Obs. 3.
 25 μετὰ 636, I. 1, β.

HEBREWS I.

1 arrangement of sent. 902, 3.
 — ἐπ' ἐσχάτων 442, 1., 633, 2.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 2 κληρονόμον 375, 6.
 — διὰ 627, 3, c.
 3 δόξης attr. gen. ... 542, i. δ.
 — ῥήματι dat..... 608, 1.
 — δυνάμει attr. gen. 542, viii. β.
 — ἁμαρτιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, α or d.
 — μεγαλοσύνης gen..... 525.
 — ἐν ὑψηλοῖς 436, 2, α.
 4 παρὰ 637, III. 3, g.
 — γὰρ..... 786, 2.
 5 eis 625, Obs. 4.
 6 ὅταν with conj. aor. d. 842, 6.
 — οἰκουμένην 430, β.
 7 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 8 ὁ Θεὸς nom. for voc. 476, β.
 — εὐθιγῆτος attr. gen. ... 542, viii. β.
 9 ἔχρισε with doub. acc. 583.
 — παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.
 10 κατ' ἀρχάς..... 629, 2, β.
 13 ἐκ 621, 1, c.
 — ἔως ἄν 846, 2, α.
 — ποδῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.
 14 διὰ 627, II. 1, α.

* The word ὅρῳ is implied in the preceding clause after the analogy given in §. 877. Obs. 5.

^b The optative construction is dropped, because, as the apostle goes on, the hope that the blessing will come upon them increases.

^c The adverbative δὲ seems to suggest the contrary notion to ἀπένεψα, and it thus falls under the analogy given in §. 893. 9.

^d See Wordsworth ad loc.

- 13 πνεύματος attr. gen. §. 542, 1.
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
14 εἰς δ gender 820, 1.
— δόξης attr. gen. 542, ii. β, δ.
15 δι; acc. 545, 3.

CHAP. III.

- 2 πάντων 518.
— δς 836, 3.
4 ἐφ' ὧμας 905, 3, c.
— καί—καί 757, 2.
5 Χριστοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 1.
6 ἐν ἐνόματι 622, 3, δ.
8 διαρέν 580, 2.
— παρὰ 637, I. 2, γ.
— νύκτα accus. 577.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.
9 οὐχ ὅτι 905, 8.
— ἑαυτοῦς 654, 2, δ.
11 περιπατούντας 681, 7.
12 τοῖς ποιούτοις 453, δ.
13 καλοποιούντες part. 688.
14 διὰ 627, 3, δ.
17 Παύλου 467, 4, 652, Ods. 7.
— δ gender 821, 3.

I TIMOTHY I.

- 1 Ἰησοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. α.
— κατὰ 629, 3, α.
— Θεοῦ attrib. gen. 542, ii. α.
— σωτήρος without art. 467, Ods. 1.
2 Τιμοθέῃ dat. 596.
— ἐν πίστει .. 622, 3, f., 467, Ods. 2.
3 Ἰνα παραγγέλῃς 806, 1.
4 αἴτινες 816, 7.
— τὴν ἐν πίστει .. 467, Ods. 2.
5 δέ force of 767, 2.
— ἐκ force of 621, 3, δ.
6 ὃν genitive 514.
7 μὴ νοοῦντες 746.
— περὶ τίνων 877, Ods. 2.
8 omission of ἐστὶ 376.
9 δικαίῃ 599, 603, 2.
10 διδασκαλίᾳ 601.
11 ἐπαγγέλιον τῆς δόξης 542, ii. β, α.
— δ ἐπιστολῆν 364, 5, γ.
12 double apposition. 467, 6.
— θέμενος middle verb 363, 6.
— εἰς 625, 3, c. Ods. 4.
13 ἡλεθῆν passive receptive 364, 2.
14 μετὰ πίστει 636, 3.
15 ὥσαι infin. 669.
16 ἐν ἡμοί 622, 3, ε.
— πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.
18 κατὰ 629, 3, α.
— σφραγίσαν 564.
20 ὃν 533.

CHAP. II.

- 1 πάντων gen. §. 534, δ.
2 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, α.
— ἐν ὑπεροχῇ 622, 3, f.
4 δς 836, 3.
5 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. α.
— article omitted .. 447, 2, δ.
6 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, α.
— καιροῖς temp. dat. 606.
9 κοσμεῖν ἑαυτοῦς 363, 4.
10 διὰ 627, 3, δ.
11 γυνή without art. 447, 2.
12 ἀνδρός gen. 505.
— κελεύω supplied .. 895, 9.
— ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ 622, 3, δ.
14 ἐν 645.
15 ἑδν 854, 1.
— μέλυνσιν (γυναῖκες supplied) 893, α.

CHAP. III.

- 2 τὸν article 447, 1, β.
4 ἐν ὑποταγῇ 622, 3, δ.
5 οὐκ οἶδεν 744, Ods.
— ἐπιμελήσεται 406, 5.
6 διαβάλου attrib. gen. 542, viii. δ.
7 ἀπό 620, 3, ε.
— τῶν ἔξωθεν 456, 2, α.
— διαβάλου attr. gen. 542, i. α.
8 δεῖ—εἶναι supplied 895, δ.
9 πίστεως attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
10 καὶ οὐτοὶ δέ 769, 2.
— conditional part. .. 697, c.
13 ἑαυτοῖς 595.
14 τὰχιον 784.
15 ἥτις 816, 6.
— ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, ii. c. 4.
16 ἐν 622, 3, f.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 δαμονίων attr. gen. 542, i. β.
2 συνελθῶσιν 584.
3 κελευόντων suppl. 895, 9.
— εἰς 625, 3, α.
— πιστοῖς dat. .. 598, Ods. 1.
4 λαμβανόμενον cond. part. 697, c.
5 διὰ 627, 3, c.
7 πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.
8 (ῥῆς) attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
10 ἐπί 634, 3, c.
13 ἔως 905, 8.

CHAP. V.

- 2 ἐν 622, 3, k.
3 τὰς ὄντως 456, 2, c.
5 νυκτός 523.
6 ὥσα temp. part. 696.
10 ἐν 622, 3, i.
— εἰ 877, δ.
13 περιερχόμεναι 683, Ods. 3.
14 χάριν 580, 2.
19 ἐκτός εἰ μή 860, Ods. 3.
— ἐπί 633, 3, α.

- 21 κατὰ §. 620, 3, α.
23 διὰ 627, II. 3, α.
24 προφύγουσιν 684.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 ὁπό 639, III. 3, α.
— τῆς article 447, 1, c.
3 κατ' εὐσέβειαν .. 629, 3, g.
4 περί 632, III. 3, α.
5 νούν acc. 584.
7 δῆλον ὅτι 700, α.
8 φυλὴν 413, or 406, 5.
— τοῖς dat. 607, 1, or 605, 4.
9 αἴτινες 816, 7.
10 ἡς gen. 498.
11 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
12 ἀγῶνα acc. 564.
— aorist imper. 405, 1.
13 ἐπί 633, 3, α.
— τὴν article 447, 1, c.
17 ἐπί 634, 3, α.
— ἐν 622, 3, c.
— εἰς 625, 3, α.
20 κενοφρονίας acc. 548, Ods. 1.

2 TIMOTHY I.

- 1 κατὰ 629, 3, α.
— (ῥῆς) 542, viii. δ.
— ἐν 622, 3, k. Ods. 3.
3 νυκτός gen. 523.
4 ἐκποδῶν part. 697, δ.
5 ἥτις 816, 6.
— ὅτι (ἐνοικεῖ suppl.) .. 895, α.
6 δι' ἣν αἰτίαν 834.
— διὰ 627, I. 3, δ.
7 δειλίας attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
8 τὸ μαρτύριον 550.
— αὐτοῦ 542, ii. α.
— εὐαγγελίῳ dat. 605, 4.
— κατὰ 629, 3, g.
9 κλῆσει 548, Ods. 8.
— σάσωτος aor. 705, 6, δ, α.
— κατὰ 629, 3, c.
— χρόνων plur. 355, Ods. 1.
10 διὰ 767, 2.
11 εἰς δ 625, 3, α.
— ἐθνῶν 542, ii. c, 3.
12 φ 877, Ods. 2, 593, 1.
— μου 654, Ods. 6.
— εἰς 625, 2, δ.
13 ὁποσύντων without article 447, 2, α., 461, 1.
15 μέ acc. 548, Ods. 1.
— ὃν 533, 1.
17 γενόμενος part. 606.
18 εὐρεῖν inf. 669.
— παρὰ 637, I. 2, α.
— ὅσα acc. 596, Ods. 5.
— βέλτιον 784.

CHAP. II.

- 1 ἐν 622, 3, i.
2 διὰ 627, 3, c.
— ταῦτα 658.

- 2 οἷνες §. 816, 7.
 5 δέ 768, 2.
 6 τόν article..... 447, 1, β.
 8 ἐπηγγερμένον part. 683, 705, c, β.
 — ἐκ 621, 3, α.
 — κατά 629, 3, γ.
 10 διὰ τοὺς ἐκλ. 627, 3, α.
 — μετὰ 636, 3, α.
 11 { fut. 406, 5.
 12 {
 14 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c.
 15 σεαυτὸν 363, 3.
 16 πλεῖον ἀσεβείας 447, δ.
 17 νομὴν ζέει 360.
 18 περὶ 632, III. 3, α.
 — γεγονέναι inf. 681, 5.
 — τινῶν 659.
 19 μέντοι 730, α.
 — ἔργον αορ. 403, 1.
 — αὐτοῦ 518.
 20 ἀ μέν—ἀ δέ 816, 3, δ.
 — εἰς 625, 3, α.
 22 ἐκ 621, 3, α.
 24 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 25 μὴ ποτε^a (sc. ὁρῶν) 877, δ.
 814, 4.
 — opt. 814, c.
 — εἰς 623, 3, c.
 26 ἀναρτήσωσιν^b 814.
 — εἰς 625, 3, δ.

CHAP. III.

- 5 εὐσεβείας attr. gen. .. 542, viii. α.
 6 ἐκ 621, 3, α. or k.
 — ἐπιθυμίας dat. 611.
 8 ὃν πρόπον—οὕτω .. 899, 2.
 — νοῦν 584.
 — περὶ 632, III. 3, α.
 9 ἐπὶ 635, 3, δ.
 11 οἶα 877, Obs. 2.
 12 ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 14 ἐν οἷς 822, Obs. 3.
 15 ἀπό 620, 2, α.
 16 γραφή 454, Obs. 4.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.
 17 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 κατά 629, 2, δ.
 2 εὐκαιρὸς ἀκαιρὸς .. 792, 2, i.
 3 διδασκαλίας gen. 490.
 — κηθόμενοι middle. .. 362, 4.
 5 εὐαγγελιστοῦ attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 6 ἥδη 719, 4, α.
 7 τὸν καλόν 467, Obs. 1.
 8 λοιπὸν 579, 6.
 — οὐ μόνον—ἀλλὰ καὶ 762, 1.
 10 τὸν νῦν 456, 2, δ.

- 13 ἐρχόμενος §. 696.
 18 εἰς 625, 3, c., cf. 646.

TITUS I.

- 1 δέ 767, 1, c.
 — κατά 629, 3, d.
 2 ἐπὶ 634, 3, c. fin.
 3 δ ἐπιστεύθη 364, 5, γ, Obs.
 — κατά 629, 3, α.
 4 κατά 629, 3, γ or δ.
 5 χάριν .. 580, 2, 621, Obs. 2.
 — κατά 629, 3, h.
 6 ἀσωτίας attr. gen. 542, II. β, α.
 7 τὴν 447, 1, β.
 — ὅν 746, Obs.
 9 κατά 629, 3, α.
 — ἐν 622, 3, δ. or d.
 10 οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς .. 621, 3, k.
 11 οἷνες 816, 7.
 — ἀ μὴ δεῖ 742, 2.
 14 ἀλήθειαν 548, Obs. 1.
 15 omission of ἐστίν .. 376, 1.
 — καθαροῖς dat. 599.
 16 εἰδέναι 681, 5., cf. 684.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, α.

CHAP. II.

- 3 ἐν 622, 3, i.
 7 περὶ 632, III. 3, α.
 — καλὸν ἔργων without art. 447, 2., cf. 905, 4.
 8 δ ἐξ ἐναντίας (ὁδοῦ) .. 436, 621, 3, k.
 13 use of article..... 459, 9, c.
 14 ὑπέρ 630, I. 2, δ.
 — ταυτῇ 598.
 — ἔργων att. gen. 542, ii. c, i.
 15 μετὰ 636, I. 3, α.

CHAP. III.

- 5 ἐξ 621, 3, c.
 — ἐν 622, 3, f. or l.
 — ὧν 822.
 — κατά 629, 3, c.
 — διὰ 627, 3, α.
 — παλιγγενεσίας att. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 — πνεύματος att. gen. 542, i. β.
 6 ἐπὶ 905, 3.
 7 κατά 629, 3, δ.
 8 ἔργων gen. 490.
 10 μετὰ 636, III. 2.
 12 ἐπέμψω aor. subj. .. 842, 6.
 14 εἰς 625, 3, α.
 15 πιστεῖ 622, 3, l.

PHILEMON.

- 2 κατά 629, 1, c.

- 4 ἐπὶ §. 633, 2, or 3, c.
 5 ἀκούων part. 697 a.
 — πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 — εἰς 625, 3, δ.
 6 ὅπως 803, 3, Obs. 1.
 — πίστεως attr. gen. } 542, ii.
 — ἀγαθοῦ attr. gen. } β. δ.
 — εἰς 625, 3, d.
 7 πολλήν 391, Obs. 1.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, d.
 — ἀδελφῇ position of. 902, 3.
 8 ἔχων 697, d.
 9 διὰ 627, II. 3, c.
 — τὴν article 448, 2.
 10 Ὀνησίμον 825, 4.
 12 σὺ δὲ αὐτόν (δέχου suppl.) 895, 9.
 13 πρὸς 905, 3.
 — ὑπέρ 630, 2, δ.
 14 κατά 629, 3, γ.
 15 πρὸς ὅραν .. 638, III. 2, δ.
 — αἰώνιον pred. adj. .. 375, 4.
 16 ὑπέρ 630, II. 2, δ.
 — πόσω δὲ μάλλον .. 905, 8, β.
 19 ἵνα μὴ 905, 5, δ.
 20 σοῦ gen. 491.
 21 ἔγραψα 401, 2.
 — ὑπὲρ δ. .. 631, II. 2, β., 822, Obs. 3.
 25 μετὰ 636, I. 1, δ.

HEBREWS I.

- I arrangement of sent. 902, 3.
 — ἐν^a ἐσχάτων 442, 1., 633, 2.
 — ἐν 622, 3, c.
 2 κληρονόμον 375, 6.
 — διὰ 627, 3, c.
 3 δόξης attr. gen. 542, i. δ.
 — ῥήματι dat. 608, 1.
 — δυνάμεις attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 — ἁμαρτιῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. β, α or d.
 — μεγαλωσύνης gen. 525.
 — ἐν ὑψηλοῖς 436, 2, α.
 4 παρὰ 637, III. 3, γ.
 — γὰρ 786, 2.
 5 εἰς 625, Obs. 4.
 6 ὅταν with conj. aor. d 842, 6.
 — οἰκουμένην 430, δ.
 7 πρὸς 638, III. 3, c.
 8 ὁ Θεός nom. for voc. 476, δ.
 — εὐδότητος attr. gen. 542, viii. δ.
 9 ἔχρισε with doub. acc. 583.
 — παρὰ 637, III. 3, c.
 10 κατ' ἀρχάς 629, 2, δ.
 13 ἐκ 621, 1, α.
 — ἔως ἄν 846, 2, α.
 — ποδῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. c, 4.
 14 διὰ 627, II. 1, α.

^a The word ὁρῶν is implied in the preceding clause after the analogy given in §. 877. Obs. 5.

^b The optative construction is dropped, because, as the apostle goes on, the hope that the blessing will come upon them increases.

^c The adversative δέ seems to suggest the contrary notion to ἀνέπεμψα, and it thus falls under the analogy given in §. 895, 9.

^d See Wordsworth ad loc.

CHAP. II.

- 1 *μή ποτε* §. 814, *b*.
 3 *ἦτις* 816, 7.
 — *ἀρχὴν λαβούσα* ... 360, 1.
 — *λαλείσθαι* 669.
 — *διδά* 627, I. 3, *b*.
 — *ὑπό* 639, I. 2, *a*.
 4 *κατά* 629, 3, *a*.
 6 *δέ* 768, 3.
 — *τίς* 659, *Obs.* I.
 7 *παρά* 637, III. 3, *e*.
 — *ἐπί* 635, 3, *a*, *a*.
 8 *ἐν* 622, 2.
 — *αὐτῷ* dat. 596.
 9 *ἄριτι* dat. 609, 3.
 — *Θεοῦ* attr. gen. 542, viii. *a*.
 — *ὑπέρ* 630, I. 2, *b*.
 10 *δι' ὧν* — *δι' οὗ*... 627, *Obs.* 4.
 — *ἀγαθόντα* aor. part. 675, *b*.,
 705, *b*, *a*.
 11 *ἐξ* 622, 3, *a*.
 12 *ἐν μέσῳ* 436, 3, *a*.
 13 *ἔσομαι πεποιθώς* .. 363, 4.
 — *ἐπί* 634, *e*.
 — *ἰδοῦ* 895.
 14 *καί* adverb. 760.
 — *αἵματος* without art. 447, 2, *b*.
 — *θανάτου* att. gen. 542, ii. *a*.
 15 *διδά* 627, I. 2, *a*.
 — *δουλείας* gen. 501.
 16 *δῆπου* 723, I.
 — *ἀγγέλων* gen. 536.
 17 *κατά* 629, 3, *g*.
 — *τὰ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν* ... 579.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, *a*.
 18 *ἐν ᾧ* 622, 3, *l*.
 — *πειρασθεὶς* 698.
 — *πειραζομένοις* dat. 596.

CHAP. III.

- 1 *κλήσεως* without art. 905, 4.
 2 *ποιήσαντι* aor. part. ... 705,
 6, *a*.
 3 *παρά* 637, III. 3, *g*.
 — *καθ' ὅσον* 629, 3, *g*.
 5 *εἰς* 625, 3, *a*.
 6 *ἐπί* 905, 3, *a*.
 — *βεβαίαν* pred. adj. 375, 5.
 7 *κατά* 629, 3, *g*.
 9 *ἐτη* acc. temp. 577.
 11 *εἰ* 860, 13.
 12 *ἐν τῷ ἀποστήναι*... 622, 3, *i*.
 13 *ἐαυτοὺς* 654, 2, *b*.
 — *καθ' ἐκδόστην ἡμέραν* 629, 2, *c*.
 — *τὸ σήμερον* 456, 2, *b*.
 14 *γεγόμεναι* perf. 399, *Obs.* 5.
 16 *ἀλλ' οὐ* 774.
 — *διδά* 627, I. 3, *c*.
 18 *τίσι* dat. 601.
 19 *διδά* 627, II. 3, *a*.

CHAP. IV.

- 1 *εἰσελθεῖνα* 669.
 2 *εὐηγγελισμένοι* midd. 364, 2.
 — *ἀκοῆς* 542, iii.

- 2 *ἀκούσασιν* §. 605, 2.
 3 *καίτοι* with gen. abs. ... 772.
 4 *ἐβδόμη* (*ἡμέρας* sc.) 436, *B*.
 6 inf. after *ἀπολείπεται* 669, I.
 7 *ἐν* 622, I, *f*.
 8 position of words... 902, 3.
 9 *λαῶ* dat. 587, 2.
 11 *ἀπειθείας* attr. gen. 542, viii. *b*.
 12 *ὑπέρ* 630, II. 3, *b*.
 — *κριτικὸς* with gen. 542, *Obs.*
 2, and ii. *B*, *b*.
 13 *κτίσις* without article 447,
 Obs. 3.
 — *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, *c*.
 — *ἡμῶν* 597, *Obs.* I.
 15 *κατά* 629, 3, *g*.
 16 *εἰς* 625, 3, *a*.

CHAP. V.

- 1 *ὑπέρ* 630, 3, *b*.
 — *ὅπρ' ἁμαρτιῶν* .. 630, 3, *f*.
 2 *ἀγνοοῦσι* 596, 4.
 3 *περὶ*
 περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν } 632, I. *Obs.* 2.
 4 *ἐαυτῷ* dat. com. ... 607, 3, or
 598.
 5 *γεννηθῆναι* inf. of result 669.
 — *ἐδόξατο* (*αὐτὸν* suppl.) 896.
 7 *ἀπό* 620, 3, *e*.
 11 *λέγειν* 667.
 12 *genitives* 543.
 — *γεγόνاته ἔχοντες* .. 375, 4.
 14 *τελείων* gen. 518, 2.
 — *διδά* 627, II. 3, *b*.
 — *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, *a*.

CHAP. VI.

- 1 *ἀπό* 620, 3, *b*.
 — *ἐπί* 635, I. *a*.
 — *μετανοίας* attr. gen. ... 542,
 viii. *b*.
 2 *βαπτισμῶν* att. gen. 542, ii.
 B, *b*.
 5 *ῥῆμα* acc. 537, *Obs.*
 6 *ἀνασταυρόντας* part. 607, *a*.
 — *ἐαυτοῖς* 599 or 602, 3.
 7 *ἐκείνοις* 598.
 — *διδά* 627, II. 3, *c*.
 8 *εἰς* 625, 3, *c*.
 9 *σπηριας* gen. 536.
 10 *ἐπιλαθεῖσθαι* inf. 667.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, *b*.
 11 *πρὸς* 638, III. 3, *a*.
 12 *διδά* 627, I. 3, *d*.
 13 *κατά* 628, 3, *d*.
 14 *εὐλογῶν εὐλογησῶ* .. 705,
 Obs. 2.
 15 *εἰς* 625, 3, *a*.
 17 *τὸ ἀμετάθετον* .. 436, 2, *d*.
 18 *κρατῆσαι* inf. 669, 2.
 — *ἐλπίδος* gen. 536.

CHAP. VII.

- 1 *βασιλέων* attr. gen. 542, ii.
 c, 4.

- 2 *δικαιοσύνης* attr. gen. §. 542,
 viii. *b*.
 3 *τὸ διηνεκές* 436, 2, *d*.
 4 *ὁ πατριάρχης* posit. of 902, 3.
 5 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *k*.
 6 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *a*.
 — *δεδεκάτοκε* pft. 399, 3.
 9 *ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν* 864.
 — *διδά* 627, I. 3, *c*.
 11 *εἰ ἦν* 856.
 — *ἐπ' αὐτῇ* or *αὐτῆς* 634, 3, *e*.
 or 633, 3, *d*.
 — *νενομοθέτητο* pass. 394, 5, *d*.
 12 *ἐκ* 621, 3, *e*.
 13 *ἐφ' ὧν* 905, 3, *f*.
 — perfect 399, 2.
 14 *εἰς* 625, 3, *c*.
 15 *εἰ* 862, *Obs.* 2.
 19 *ἐτελείωσε* supplied 895, *d*.
 20 *καθ' ὅσον*
 22 *κατὰ τοσοῦτον* } .. 629, 3, *g*.
 25 *εἰς* 625, 3, *d*.
 27 *ὑπέρ* supplied 650.
 28 *ὀρκωμοσίας* attr. gen. ... 542,
 viii. *b*.

CHAP. VIII.

- 1 *ἐκάθειεν* 402.
 — *μεγαλοσύνης* attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b*.
 2 *ἀγίων* attr. gen. 542, ii. *b*.
 3 *ἀναγκαῖον* supply *ἔστιν* 376.
 5 *οἴτινες* 816, 6.
 — *ὕποδεγματι* dat. .. 596, 2.
 — *δρα—ποιήσης* (!) 905, *Obs.* 6.
 6 *ἦτις* 816, 7.
 — *ἐπί* 634, 3, *e*.
 7 *δευτέρας* attr. gen. 542, ii.
 c, 4.
 8 *καί* 752, *Obs.*
 — *ἐπί* 905, 3, *b*.
 9 *κατά* 629, 3, *g*.
 — *πατρῶσιν* dat. ... 596, *Obs.* 3.
 — participle of time... 696.
 — *ἐξαγαγεῖν* inf. of result 669.
 — *καί* 698, *Obs.* 5.
 10 change of construct. 705, 5.
 — *εἰς* 625, 3, *Obs.* 4.
 11 *οὐ μή* 748, *Obs.* 4.
 — *ἕκαστος* 380, 3, 478.
 — *ἀπό* 620, I, *d*.
 — *μικροῦ* without art. 447, 2, *b*.
 12 *ἀδικίας* dat. 596, 4.

CHAP. IX.

- 1 *μὲν οὖν* 730, *b*, fin.
 — *λατρείας* attr. gen. 542, viii. *b*.
 — *τὸ ἄγιον* 436, 2, *d*.
 2 *ἦτις* 816, 6.
 3 *ἁγίων* .. 139, 3, 534, *Obs.* 2.
 5 *Χερουβὶμ* (sc. *ἔχουσα*) 895, *d*.
 6 *ἐπιτελοῦντες* 697, *a*.
 7 *ἐνιαυτοῦ* gen. temp. ... 523.
 8 *ἁγίων* attr. gen. ... 542, ii. *a*.
 9 *εἰς* 625, 3, *a*.

* This might be termed the infinitive of identity or apposition : see §. 678. *a*.

- 9 κατὰ §. 629, ii. b.
 10 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e.
 — σαρκός } 542, viii. b.
 12 κτίσεως }
 13 πρὸς 638, III. 3, e.
 14 καθαριεῖ fut. 406, §.
 15 διαθήκης attr. gen. 542, ii. β, α.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 2, α.
 17 ἐπὶ 634, 3, g.
 18 διαθήκη supplied } 893.
 19 Μωσῆς supplied }
 — τῶν μόσχων art. 447, i, e.
 22 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 23 παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.
 24 ἐμφανισθῆναι inf. 669.
 — προσώπῳ dat. 605, 4.
 25 κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν 629, 2, c.
 26 ἐπὶ 634, 2, α.
 27 ἀνθρώποις dat. 587, 2.
 28 ἐκ δευτέρου 621, 3, d.
 — εἰς 625, 3, α.

CHAP. X.

- 1 εἰς τὸ διηκνέες 625, 2, Obs. 3.
 2 participle 697, α.
 6 περὶ ἁμαρτίας 632, Obs. 2.
 7 τοῦ ποιῆσαι 492, 3.
 — ὁ Θεός 476, b.
 10 ἐν 622, 3, b or f.
 11 αἵτινες 816, 6.
 19 εἰς—εἰσιέναι suppl. 895, b.
 20 ἦν gender 821, 3.
 22 πίστεις attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — καρδίας acc. 584.
 — ἀπὸ 620, i, b, or 3, h.
 23 ἐλπίδος attr. gen. 542, ii. c. i.
 25 ἐαυτῶν 654, 2, b.
 27 πρὸς ἥλος 542, iii.
 28 ἐπὶ 634, 3, e.
 29 κοινὸν ἡγησάμενος 375, 5.
 30 ἐμοί 518.
 32 τὰς πρότερον 456, 2, b.
 37 μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον 816, 3, c.
 38 ἐκ πίστεως 467, Obs. 2.
 — ἐν 622, 3, e.
 39 ὑποστολῆς 519.

CHAP. XI.

- 3 εἰς 625, 3, Obs. 2.
 — μή position (analogous to) 738, Obs. 3.
 4 παρὰ 637, III. 3, e.
 — ἐπὶ 634, 3, i.
 5 τοῦ μή ἰδεῖν .. 749, i, 531.
 6 ἔστι 375, 3.
 8 ἐξελεῖν inf. 664, i.
 — ἐπὶ ἐπιστάμενος 697, d.
 — πού for ποῖ 646, b, α.
 11 παρὰ καιρὸν 637, III. 3, π.
 12 καὶ ταῦτα 697, d.
 13 κατὰ πίστιν 620, 3, g.
 — ὅτι—εἰσὶν 880, 2.
 16 αὐτοῦ acc. 549, c.
 20 τὸν Ἰακώβ. 420, i.
 21 ἐπὶ 635, i, h.

- 22 τελευτῶν §. 698, a.
 23 τρίμηνον acc. temp. 577.
 — ἀστείον pred. adj. 374, 5.
 24 μέγας γενόμενος 696.
 26 εἰς 625, 3, e.
 29 ἦς attr. gen. 542, ii. β, b.
 30 ἐπὶ 635, 2, b.
 34 ἀπὸ 620, 3, b, or i, b.
 35 ἐξ 621, 3, c.

CHAP. XII.

- 1 δι' ὑπομονῆς .. 627, I. 3, d.
 2 ἀφορῶντες εἰς 626, 3, e.
 — ἀντί 618, 2, f.
 — αἰσχύνῃς gen. 496.
 — κενάθειεν perf. 399, 3.
 3 ὑπὸ 639, i, 2, α.
 4 πρὸς 638, III. i, b.
 7 ὑμῖν dat. 590, i.
 8 ἄρα 788, 4.
 9 καὶ ζήσομεν .. 698, Obs. 5.
 10 πρὸς 638, III. 2, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, α.
 — ἐπὶ 635, 3, c or a.
 11 χαρὰς gen. 518.
 14 μετὰ 636, i, α.
 15 ἀπὸ 620, 3, h.
 17 καίπερ 697, d.
 24 παρὰ τὸν Ἀβελ comparison 637, III. 3, e.
 25 τὸν art. 451, 2.
 27 τὸ ἐτι ἀπαξ 457, 3.

CHAP. XIII.

- 2 ἔλαβον ξενίσαντες 693.
 4 ἐν πᾶσι 622, i, b.
 5 ἀκούμενοι 709.
 — ἔστε supplied. 376, Obs. 1.
 6 μοί 596, i.
 7 οἵτινες 816, 6.
 11 ὧν—τούτων 658.
 15 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, 3, c.
 17 ὑπὲρ 630, 2, α.
 — ὡς ἀποδώσαντες 701.
 20 ὁ Θεὸς τῆς εἰρήνης .. 542, viii. b.
 21 τὸ εὐάρεστον 436, 2, d.
 22 διὰ βραχείων .. 627, I. 3, f.
 24 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας 620, 3, b.

ST. JAMES I.

- 1 ἐν 622, 3, e.
 — λέγει supplied 895, i, b.
 — χερσίν 671, b.
 2 χαρὰν ἡγήσασθε .. 375, 6.
 3 τὸ δόκιμον 436, 2, d.
 4 ἐν μηδενὶ 622, 3, i.
 5 σοφίας gen. 529.
 — παρὰ 637, I. 3, α.
 — μή with part. 748, Obs.
 — καὶ δοθήσεται .. 698, Obs. 5.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, i or f.
 11 ἀντέειλεν aor. 402.
 — καὶ ἐξήμανεν 752.
 13 ὅτι 802, Obs. 8.

- 13 ἀπὸ §. 620, d or e.
 17 ἐστὶ καταβαῖνον 375, 4.
 — φάτων 355, Obs. i.
 — παρ' ᾧ 637, II. i.
 — ἐνι 643, 4.
 18 βουληθεὶς 698, e.
 — λόγῳ dat. 608, i.
 — εἰς 625, 3, α.
 19 εἰς 625, i, e.
 20 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, i, α.
 22 ἐαυτοῦς 654, 2, b.
 23 γωέσεως attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 25 ἐπιλησμονῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.
 26 μή with part. 746.
 27 αὐτῇ 381, Obs. i.
 — ἐπισκέπτεσθαι in app. 663, 2.

CHAP. II.

- 1 τῆς δόξης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 2 ἐάν with conj. 854, i.
 — πτωχός 451.
 4 διαλογισμῶν .. 542, viii. b.
 6 πλουσίους pred. adj. 375, 4.
 — τὸν πτωχόν 447, i, β.
 — ὁμῶν gen. 505.
 7 ἐπικληθὲν 364, 5, α.
 — ἐφ' ὅμας 635, 3, d.
 8 εἰ μέντοι 730, α, fin.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, α.
 10 ὅστις τηρήσῃ 816, 8.
 — ἐν ἐνὶ 622, 3, i.
 — γέγονεν perf. 399, Obs. 5.
 — πάντων gen. 501.
 11 εἰ—οὐ μοιχεύσεις 744, Obs., 853, Obs. 4.
 12 διδ 627, I. 3, d.
 14 μή δύναται 873, 4.
 — ἡ πίστις art. 447, i, d.
 16 σώματος gen. 518, 4.
 17 καθ' ἐαυτήν 629, i, c.
 18 ἐκ 621, 3, d.
 19 σὺ πιστεύεις 860, 8.
 21 nom. at beginning of sent. 902, cf. 477.

CHAP. III.

- 2 πολλά acc. 579, 4.
 5 ἡλίκον 883, i.
 6 ὁ κόσμος article. 447, i, c. 460, Obs. 3.
 — τρέχον accent. 53.
 7 φύσει dat. 599.
 8 δαμάσαι aor. inf. 402, i.
 — omission of ἐστὶ 376.
 9 ἐν 622, 3, b.
 — κατὰ 629, 3, g.
 10 ἐξέρχεται number. 393, i.
 11 μή τι 873, 4.
 — ἡ article 447, i, β.
 13 σοφίας attr. gen. 542, iii. or viii. b.
 14 κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 18 ποιούσιν dat. 599.

CHAP. IV.

- 2 δέ §. 765, *Obs.*
 3 ἐν 622, 3, *i.*
 4 Θεοῦ gen. 520.
 — δς ἐάν 829, 2.
 5 πρὸς 638, III, 3, *d.*
 7 καὶ φεῖσται 860, 9.
 8 Θεῷ dat. 592.
 — aor. imper. 405, 1.
 12 σύ position of 902, 3.
 13 ἄγε 390, 2.
 14 οἵτινες 816, 7.
 17 εἰδότε dat. 599.
 — αὐτῷ 699, *Obs.* 3.

CHAP. V.

- 1 ἐπὶ 634, 3, *d.*
 2 σέσηπεν pft. 399, *Obs.* 5.
 3 εἰς 625, 3, *c.* or *a.*
 — ὑμῖν dat. incom. 599.
 4 ἀφ' ὧν 620, 3, *d.*
 — εἰσελήλυθαν form. 191, 2.
 5 σφαγῆς attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 6 τὸν δίκαιον 451.
 7 ζῶς ἐν 846.
 8 Κυρίου attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 10 δυνάμει 603.
 11 τέλος Κυρίου 542, I, *a.*
 12 πρὸ 619, 3, *b.*
 — οὐρανόν acc. 566, 2.
 — τὸ ναλ. 457.
 14 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *f.*
 15 τῆς πίστεως attr. gen. 642,
 viii. *b.*
 — ἀφεθήσεται numb. 390, 1, *b.*
 17 προσερχῇ προσεύξατο 548,
 Obs. 8.
 — τοῦ μὴ βρέξαι 492, 3, *cf.* 803,
 Obs. 1.
 — ἐνιαυτούς acc. 577.
 18 καρπὸν acc. 555, *b.*

I PETER I.

- 1 διασπορὰς attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b.*
 2 κατὰ 629, 3, *g.*
 — ἐν 622, 3, *b.*
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 3 διὰ 627, I, 3, *c.*
 4 εἰς 625, 3, *c.*
 5 ἐν 622, 3, *b.*
 — ἀποκαλυφθῆναι inf. 667.
 6 ὅλων acc. 579, 4.
 7 τὸ δοκιμῶν 436, 2, *d.*
 — ἀπολλυμένων pres. part. 705,
 6, *a.* *γ.*
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 — ἐν 622, 2.
 8 εἰς 625, 3, *b.*
 10 ἐρευνῶντες—pres. part. 705,
 6, *a.* *δ.*

- 11 εἰς τίνα §. 877, *Obs.* 2.
 — εἰς Χριστόν* 625, 3, *a.*
 — δόξας 355, *Obs.* 1.
 12 Πνεύματι dat. 522, 3, *c.*
 13 ἐπὶ 905, 3, *c.*
 14 ὑπακοῆς attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — μή with part. 746.
 — participle gender of 378. *b.*
 15 κατὰ 629, 3, *g.*
 16 ὅτι—ἔσεσθε?.. 802, *Obs.* 8.
 17 παροικίας attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b.*
 20 ἐν' ἐσχάτου (?) 442, *b.*
 — δι' ὧμας 627, II, 3, *a.*
 21 εἰς Θεόν 625, 3, *b.*
 23 ἐκ 621, 3, *a.*
 24 ἐξηράνθη aor. 402.
 — εἰς ὧμας 625, I, *f.*

CHAP. II.

- 4 παρὰ Θεῷ 637, II.
 5 καί 760.
 — ἀνεγύκαι inf. 669.
 6 περιέχει nom. suppl. 373.
 — οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
 7 ἡ τιμὴ (the τιμή spoken of
 as ἐντιμος) 447, 1, *d.*
 — λίθος—οὗτος 658.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *b.*
 — προσκόμματος attr. gen. 542,
 viii. *b.*
 10 part., pft. and aor. 705, 6,
 Obs.
 11 ἐπιθυμιῶν gen. 531.
 — αὐτίκας 816, 7.
 — κατὰ 628, 3, *b.*
 12 ἔχοντες καλὴν .. . 374, 5.
 — ἐν ᾧ 622, 3, *i.*
 — ἐκ 621, 3, *c.*
 13 διὰ 627, II, 3, *a.*
 14 δι' αὐτοῦ 627, I, 3, *c.*
 16 ἐπικύλμαμα ἔχοντες 374, 6.
 18 οἱ οἰκέται 476, *b.*
 — verb supplied from context,
 verse 11. 895, I, *c.* or *4.*
 — ἐν 622, 3, *d.*
 19 διὰ 627, II, 3, *a.*
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 20 ἐπὶ 635, I, *b.*
 — ἁμαρτίας dat. 599.

CHAP. III.

- 3 ἐμπλοκῆς attr. gen. } 542,
 4 καρδίας } viii. *b.*
 — ἐν τῷ ἀφθάρτῳ .. . 436, 2, *d.*
 6 ἀγαθοποιῶσαι 697, *a.*
 — πτόσην 550, *a.*
 7 κατὰ γνῶσιν 629, 3, *a.*
 — προσευχαῖς (?) 605, 4.
 8 τὸ δὲ τέλος 580, 2.
 9 ἀντί 618, 2, *f.*
 10 τοῦ μὴ λαλῆσαι 492, 3.
 12 ἐπὶ 905, 3.
 — εἰς, ἐστὶ supplied .. 376.

- 12 ἐπὶ ποιούντας §. 635, 3, *a.* *a.*
 14 εἰ καὶ 855, 2, 861, 2.
 — διὰ 627, III, 3, *a.*
 — φόβον acc. 550.
 — αὐτῶν attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 15 αὐτοῦντι dat. 599.
 18 περὶ ἁμαρτιῶν 632, I, *Obs.* 2.
 19 πορευθεὶς 696, *Obs.* 2.
 20 εἰς ἦν 646.

CHAP. IV.

- 3 πορευομένων 675, *b.*
 6 κατὰ 629, 3, *g.*
 7 εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 10 ἱαντούς 654, 2, *b.*
 11 ἦς 822.
 12 πυρῶσει dat. 607, 1.
 — πρὸς 638, III, 3, *a.*
 — ὡς 701.
 13 ἀγαλλιώμενοι.. 705, *Obs.* 2.
 17 ἀπὸ 620, 1, *d.*

CHAP. V.

- 3 κλήρων 353, 1.
 6 ὑπὸ 639, III, 3, *a.*
 9 τὰ αὐτὰ τῶν παθημάτων 442.
 — ἀλεξόφτηι 605, 2.
 10 χάριτος attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 12 διὰ 627, I, 3, *b.*
 — δι' ὁλγῶν 627, I, 3, *f.*
 — εἰς ἦν 646.

2 PETER I.

- 1 ἐν 622, 3, *d.*
 — τοῦ Θεοῦ article 459, 9 fin.
 2 Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. *c.* 1.
 3 ὡς with gen. absol. 701.
 — τὰ πρὸς ζῆν 436, 6, *b.*
 — δόξῃ dat. 607.
 4 τῆς—φθορᾶς. 456, *Obs.* 5.
 — ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ 622, 3, *b.*
 — καὶ—δέ 769, 2.
 5 αὐτὸ τοῦτο 657, 2, *b.*, 895,
 4.
 — ἐν 622, *Obs.* 4.
 — τὴν ἀρετὴν (art. so. proper
 to Christians) 447, 1, *c.*
 8 ὑπάρχοντα cond. part. 697,
 c.
 — εὐκ ἀργούς privative 740,
 Obs.
 — εἰς 625, 3, *a.*
 9 ᾧ μὴ πᾶρσιν 743, 2.
 — λήθην λαβάν 374, 6.
 — καθαρισμού attr. gen. 542,
 ii. *b.* *δ.*
 — τῶν πάλαι 456, 2, *b.*
 10 βεβαίαν ποιῆναι 374, 5.
 — τὴν article 417, *Obs.* 1.
 — οὐ μή 748, *Obs.* 4.
 12 μελλήσων(!) 406, 4.
 — καίτερ 697, *d.*

* Which were destined for Christ. (See Huther ad loc.)

13 ἐφ' ὅσον . . . §. 635, 2, b.
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, i. or c.
 15 ἔχειν with inf. . . 666.
 17 ὑπό . . . 639, III. I, or 2, a.
 18 ὅστες temp. part. . . 606.
 19 προσέχοντες part. . . 689.
 — ὥς οὐ with conj. 846, 2, β.
 20 ἐπιλούσεως gen. . . 518.
 21 ὑπό . . . 639, III. 2, a.

CHAP. II.

1 καί . . . 760.
 — οἷνες . . . 816, 7.
 — ἀπωλείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 2 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, c.
 3 λόγοις dat. . . 607.
 — οἷς—αὐτῶν . . . 833.
 4 ἀγγέλων gen. 531, Obs. 2.
 5 ἀσεβῶν attr. gen. 542, vii.
 or viii. c.
 7 ὑπό . . . 639, I. 2, b. a.
 8 βλεμματι dat. . . 605, 4.
 — ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας 621, 2, b.
 9 κολαζομένους pres. part. .
 705, 6, a. §.
 10 ὁπίσω σαρκός . . . 526.
 — μισμοῦ attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — βλασφημοῦντες part. 697, b.
 11 ἰσχύι dat. . . 607.
 — παρὰ . . . 637, II.
 12 ἐν οἷς . . . 822, 3.
 13 ἰδούην pred. subst. 374, 6.
 14 πλεονεξίας gen. ? 483, Obs.
 3.
 — κατάρας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 16 παρανομίας attr. gen. 542,
 ii. β. b.
 18 ὑπέρογκα ματαιότητος 442.
 20 τούτοις δέ . . . 770, I, a.
 21 ἦν . . . 398, 3, cf. 858, 3.
 22 τό . . . 457.
 — παροιμίας . . . 542, viii. b.
 — nom. . . 709, Obs.
 — βορβόρου attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. b.

CHAP. III.

1 ἐν αἷς . . . 814, ii. a.
 2 μνησθῆναι inf. . . 669.
 — ἀποστόλων attr. gen. 542,
 i. β.
 — τοῦ Κυρίου attr. gen. 542,
 viii. b. or ii. a.
 3 *γιγνώσκοντες nom. part.
 707, a.
 — ἐπ' ἐσχάτου . . . 442, 633, 2.
 — κατά . . . 629, 3, a.
 4 παρουσίας attr. gen. 542, ii.
 β. a.
 — ἀφ' ἧς . . . 436, β., 620, 3, a.
 5 ἐξ . . . 621, 3, i.

5 διὰ . . . §. 627, I. 1, b.
 9 ἐπαγγελίας gen.^b 523, 3.
 — εἰς ἡμᾶς . . . 625, 3, b.
 — μὴ βουλόμενος . . . 746.
 12 παρουσίας acc. . . 560.
 — τίκεται pres. . . 397, b.
 16 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, a.

I JOHN I.

1 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . . . 620, 2.
 — *ἀκηκόαμεν pft. . . 399, 3.
 2 ζώης attr. gen. 542, viii. b.
 — ἥτις . . . 816, 6.
 — πρὸς . . . 905, 3.
 3 δέ . . . 769, 2.
 — ἐστίν supplied . . . 376.
 5 αἰτη gender 381, Obs. 1.
 — οὐδεμία position of 902, 3.
 6 καί—περιπατῶμεν 698, Obs.
 5.

8 ἐαυτούς . . . 654, 2, b.
 9 Θεός supplied . . . 374, 3.
 — ἴνα . . . 803, Obs. 1.
 10 ἡμαρτήκαμεν pft. . . 399, 3.

CHAP. II.

1 καί . . . 759.
 — δικαίον in apposition 467,
 Obs. 4.
 2 περὶ . . . 632, I. Obs. 2.
 — δέ . . . 769, 2.
 3 ἁμαρτιῶν supplied . . . 593.
 — ἐν τούτῳ . . . 622, 3, i.
 4 δ λέγων δτι . . . 802, Obs. 8.
 5 ὅς δ' ἂν . . . 829, 2.
 — ἐν αὐτῷ . . . 658.
 7 εἴχετε (impft. and aor.)
 401, 4.
 8 δ gender . . . 820, I.
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, e.
 12 ἀφώνται form. . . 284.
 — διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, a.
 13 τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς . . . 456, 2, c.
 14 ἔγραψα aor. . . 403, I.
 16 apposition 467, Obs. 6.
 — σαρκός attr. gen. 542, I, γ.
 — ἐκ . . . 621, 3, a.
 17 εἰς . . . 625, 2, c.
 19 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, k.
 20 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, e.
 23 οὐδέ . . . 776, 7.
 28 αἰσχυρθῶμεν . . . 364, 2.
 — ἀπ' αὐτοῦ . . . 620, d.
 29 τὴν δικαιοσύνην art. 447, I, c.

CHAP. III.

1 ἴνα . . . 803, Obs. 1, 3.
 2 τί ἐσόμεθα . . . 877, Obs. 2.
 4 ἡ with subj. and pred. 460,
 2, β.
 6 ἑώρακεν pft. . . 399, Obs. 5.

8 ἐκ . . . §. 621, 3, k.
 — εἰς τοῦτο . . . 625, 3, a.
 9 γεγεννημένος pft. part. 705,
 c. δ.
 10 δ μὴ ποιῶν . . . 746.
 12 τοῦ πονηροῦ . . . 451.
 — καί for δτε . . . 752, 2.
 — χάριν τίνος . . . 622, Obs. 2.
 13 εἰ . . . 804, 9.
 16 ὑπέρ . . . 630, I. 2, b.
 17 ὅς δ' ἂν . . . 829, 2.
 — ἀπό . . . 620, 3, k.
 18 λόγῳ dat. . . 603.
 20 ἐάν for ἂν . . . 423, Obs.
 — δτι repeated . . . 804, 3.
 21 πρὸς . . . 638, III. 3, c.
 — ἐντολή ἴνα . . . 803, Obs.
 24 ἐκ . . . 621, 3, c.

CHAP. IV.

1 εἰ . . . 877, b.
 2 ἐληλυθότα . . . 681, 5, 684.
 3 δ μὴ . . . 743, 2.
 τὸ τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου 436, d. 5.
 5 ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου λαλοῦσιν 621,
 3, e.
 6 ἀληθείας attr. gen. 542, viii.
 b.
 7 γεγέννηται pft. . . 399, 3.
 8 ἔγνω . . . 402.
 9 ἐν ἡμῖν . . . 622, 3, e.
 11 εἰ with ind. . . 853, I.
 12 τεθέαται pft. . . 399, 3, and
 Obs. 5.
 17 μεθ' ἡμῶν . . . 636, I, b.

CHAP. V.

1 τὸν γενησάνα aor. part.
 705, 6, b. a.
 — γεγεννημένον pft. part. 705,
 6, c. δ.
 3 τοῦ Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii.
 c. i.
 6 διὰ . . . 627, I. 3, d.
 — ἐν . . . 622, 3, b.
 8 εἰς . . . 625, Obs. 4.
 10 εἰς . . . 625, 3, b.
 14 κατά . . . 629, 3, a.
 16 μὴ πρὸς θάνατον 638, III.
 3, a.
 — αἰτήσεις fut. for imper. 413,
 I.
 — Θεός supplied . . . 374.
 — τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν dat. 599.
 18 γεγεννημένος pft. }
 part. } 705, 6,
 — δ γενηθείς aor. } Obs.
 part. }
 — τηρεῖ (cf. James iv. 7) 850,
 8.

* This nominative refers to ἴνα μνησθῆτε implied in μνησθῆναι, ver. 2.

^b The genitive ἐπαγγελίας seems to represent the notion of ὁδοῦ, and thence may possibly be placed under the local genitive.

^c The Perfects in this passage seem to refer rather to the impression left by the sight and hearing, the Aorists to the act of seeing and hearing.

19 ὁ κόσμος ὅλος . . §. 459, a.
 — ἐν τῷ πονηρῷ . . 622, 3, h.
 20 τὸν ἀληθινόν . . . 451.
 21 ἀπό . . . 620, 3, h.

2 JOHN.

1 οὗς gender . . . 379, b.
 — ἐν ἀληθείᾳ . . 622, 3, k.
 2 διὰ . . . 627, II. 3, a.
 — change of construct. 705, 5.
 3 ἔσται^a fut. . . . 413.
 6 κατὰ . . . 529, 3, a.
 8 ἐαυτοῦς . . . 654, 2, b.
 9 οἶτος 658.
 10 χαίρειν 664, I.
 12 διὰ . . . 627, I. 3, d.
 — στόμα πρὸς στόμα . 905, 9.

3 JOHN.

3 χαρὰν ἵνα . . §. 805, Obs.
 — περιπατοῦντα part. 681, 5,
 683.
 6 ποιήσεις fut. . . 406, 5.
 7 ὑπὲρ . . . 630, I. 2, a.
 — τοῦ art. . . . 447.
 10 ἐπὶ τοῦτοις . . 634, 3, d.
 11 ἐώρακεν 399, 3, and Obs. 5.
 12 μεμαρτύρηται impers. 364, 5.
 15 κατ' ὄνομα . . 630, 3, g.

JUDE.

1 ἐν 622, Obs. 3.
 4 εἰς 625, 3, a.
 5 ὑμᾶς repeated . . 658, 2.
 6 ὑπό . . . 639, III. I, c.
 — τετήρηκεν pft. . . 399, 3.

7 τρόπον . . . §. 580, 2.
 11 μισθοῦ 519.
 12 ὑπό 639, I. 2, a.
 14 ἀπό 620, 2, c.
 — ἐν 622, I, b.
 15 ποιῆσαι inf. . . . 669.
 — κατὰ 628, 3, b.
 — περὶ 632, I. 2, b.
 — ἀσεβείας attr. gen. 542, iii.
 — ὧν 822.
 16 κατὰ 629, 3, a.
 18 ἀσεβειῶν 542, iii.
 19 μὴ ἔχοντες (expressing reason) 746.
 20 ἐαυτοῦς 654, 2, b.
 21 ἐν 622, 3, d.
 — Θεοῦ attr. gen. 542, ii. c. I.
 22 οὐς μέν—οὐς δέ . 816, 3, b.
 23 ἀπό 620, 3, e.

^a The future expresses a wish, viewed with reference to the will of God, and thus is analogous to the use given in the section referred to.

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